

N. Y. Unions Urge Aid to Steel Strikers

AFL-CIO Council Calls Labor Day Parade to Demonstrate Solidarity

By Tom Kerry

Moved to action by the nation-wide employer offensive against the unions, the New York City Central Labor Council AFL-CIO for the first time in 20 years, has called upon its affiliates to turn out for a demonstration-parade on Labor Day.

The last Labor Day parade in 1939 highlighted the struggle for the six-hour day.

With the union movement on the defensive, the parade is being called to demonstrate labor's solidarity with the striking Steelworkers and labor's unity in the fight for survival against employer-government attacks.

In its call to action the Labor Council stressed the gravity of the issues confronting the unions in the following words:

"The labor movement in our country is in grave peril. Five hundred thousand steel workers are on strike, fighting not only for a raise in wages, but to preserve their union against monopolistic corporations determined to break the union.

"In Congress, punitive measures against labor are in the process of adoption on the excuse of assuring democracy in trade unions. All over the country the employers are on the offensive. Strikes are more and more frequent and harder to settle since wages and working

conditions are not the real subject.

"In almost every case the employers are trying to break the union or reduce it to impotence. If the organized labor movement is to continue and make gains it must pass from the defensive to the offensive."

The July 31 New York Times estimates that, "150,000 unionists are expected to march up Fifth Avenue on Sept. 7 with bands, floats, flags and banners."

Matthew Guinan, Council vice president and parade committee chairman, states: "We expect this to be the biggest parade New York has ever seen."

In a front page editorial, Hotel, weekly newspaper of the Hotel workers of New York, declares that the parade can set an example for the rest of the country.

"The Labor Day parade," affirms the editorial, "is designed as an answer to this [employer] attack, as a show of resistance, of unity, of strength by the united labor movement of the biggest city in the country. An effective demonstration in New York," the paper stresses, "will echo throughout the land."

The steel workers are now bearing the brunt of an attack aimed at the entire labor movement. Spokesmen for big business make no bones about the fact that the employers are lined up solidly behind the steel corporations. The Republican administration has been playing the employers' game from the beginning. The Democratic Congress, in the words of the New York Labor Council communication, is busily engaged concocting additional "punitive measures against labor."

Under the circumstances, the appeal for government intervention, under the illusion that justice can be expected from that quarter is a snare and delusion. The steel moguls are playing a sly game. Their ostensible opposition to intervention lends credence to the fiction that the government can be relied upon to give the workers a break. Nothing can be further from the truth.

The corporations know that
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Louisville Prosecutor A Suicide

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—State's Attorney A. Scott Hamilton, 48, has committed suicide. His death followed a series of professional and political reversals which began in 1954 with the "sedition" conviction of Carl Braden who, along with his wife Anne, had helped a Negro family buy a house in a previously all-white neighborhood. The conviction was set aside after Braden had served eight months.

Last spring, Hamilton was campaign manager for a gubernatorial candidate who lost by a record vote after trying to show his opponent was a left-winger because of his connections with the Louisville Courier-Journal, which once employed Carl Braden as an editor.

Iraqi Communist Heads Condemn Party's Role

Buckling under the pressures exerted by the Kassem regime, the Iraqi Communist Party publicly condemned itself Aug. 3 for "criminal acts, emotionalism and mis-

only because his army was able to suppress trouble elsewhere before it began.

"As from today, no such uprisings will occur again," the Premier declared. "We have enough force to crush them all."

He blamed the leftist press and Communist-controlled organizations for causing "the chaos in which the country finds itself." He accused the Students' Union in Baghdad as well as the insurgents in Kirkuk of committing atrocious murders.

That same day the Iraqi Military Governor-General, Ahmed Salah, next in command to Kassem among the officers corps behind the victorious coup d'etat of a year ago, took steps to bring the mass organizations dominated by the CP under government control.

He ordered the Popular Resistance Force to be disbanded and announced that anyone wearing its uniform would be arrested and subject to three months imprisonment or a fine. This popular militia patrolled the streets of Iraq's cities after the Mosul revolt last March and virtually held the power in its hands. The General also ordered all citizens to surrender unlicensed arms within three days.

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Khrushchev U.S. Tour Marks Cold War Thaw

Teachers Act In Cleveland Board Race

By Jean Simon

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3 — As the Aug. 5 deadline for filing nominating petitions for local offices in Ohio approaches, it appears that labor representation on school boards will be one of the issues in the November election.

Contests for posts on at least three school boards in the Greater Cleveland area have developed as a result of controversies between teachers' organizations and school boards last spring.

Euclid Teachers Association leaders have indicated they will throw the organization's resources into a campaign to defeat school board members who opposed the association's stand in salary negotiations.

In Shaker Heights incumbent school board members are opposed by three candidates angered by the board's refusal to rehire two teachers arbitrarily fired despite the lack of any substantiated criticism of their work.

The sharpest struggle has developed in the City of Cleveland itself. Last May both the Cleveland Teachers Union (2,600 members) and the Cleveland Education Assn. (1,500 members) rejected the new salary schedule presented to them by the Board of Education.

At a meeting attended by 1,500 members, described by CTU President Paul A. Corey as "the biggest teacher protest rally since the depression," the Teachers Union outlined a campaign for a better salary schedule in September.

Barred from striking by state law, they voted to cooperate with AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Action in screening board candidates in what Corey called "our first step in direct political action."

At the June meeting of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, Teachers Union delegates asked for and got the support of the body. According to Anthony Mazzolini, Labor Editor, in the Cleveland Press of June 11, the CFL may "go all out to support the Teachers Union proposals that the [School] board negotiate directly with the union and that

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Demonstration in Kerala



Two opponents of the recently ousted Communist Party regime in Kerala, India, registered their protest against government policies by prostrating themselves in front of a State Transport bus during mass demonstration. See story on page 2.

FCC Adds New Restrictions To "Equal Time" Regulation

AUG. 5 — While Congress is working on legislation to emasculate the radio-television equal-time law, the Federal Communications Commission has clamped new restrictions on the existing statute.

The Senate has already passed a bill exempting a variety of news programs from the law that broadcasters must make their facilities available to all political candidates on an equal basis. The House is preparing to act on a similar bill.

Not satisfied with this projected sweeping limitation, the FCC has announced stringent new "ground rules" for candidates seeking equal time. Any request for time must now be made within one week of the broadcast on which the request is based. Previously the only deadline had been the end of a campaign.

This is obviously designed to hit minority candidates who rarely possess the resources to maintain monitoring staffs. Such candidates often learn of the ap-

pearance of rival candidates well after the event.

A second new regulation requires a candidate to "prove" that he is legally qualified. This will increase the red tape that already ensnarls minority candidates.

The action of the FCC is in step with the pending Congressional legislation. During the July 23 Senate debate, Democratic senators voiced fear of victimization under the proposed exemptions. But not one voiced concern that they would further stifle minority candidates.

Senator Douglas, the liberal Democrat from Illinois, said: "I think we should adopt amendments . . . to guarantee that the candidates of the major parties shall receive equal treatment."

"I am not saying every independent candidate should receive equal treatment," he hastened to add. He said that equal treatment might be accorded candidates who polled 10% of the vote in a previous election.

This would mean that a 1960 presidential candidate would be denied equal time unless six million people had voted for him in 1956. But even this was merely a "suggestion" by Douglas. He didn't bother to present it as an amendment.

DOBBS PROTESTS

Meanwhile a protest was lodged with the Columbia Broadcasting System for its arbitrary rejection of a request by the Socialist Workers Party for time to answer an attack on the equal-time law made by the network's president, Frank Stanton, in a nation-wide telecast.

In a letter to Stanton July 31, Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the SWP and its 1956 presidential candidate, charged that the refusal of time confirmed the fear that the pending law would "open the door for arbitrary rulings by the private broadcasters which would effectively discriminate against minority parties. . . in the discussion of public issues."

World Peace Pressure Compels Eisenhower To Halt "Brinkmanship"

By Joseph Hansen

Eisenhower's announcement Aug. 3 that Khrushchev will visit the United States in September and that he will return the visit a little later has been met with a

sign of relief throughout the world. Whatever may finally come of the projected visits, it is felt, at least they signify relaxation in the tension between Moscow and Washington, a postponement of the threatening showdown over Berlin, and another reprieve from the catastrophe of nuclear war.

Small wonder that the announcement was met with acclaim and a big lift in hopes that it might portend the end of the cold war and the beginning of peaceful relations between the capitalist powers and the Soviet bloc.

The turn is a major one in United States diplomacy. It marks the close of the bellicose, tough-talking "brinkmanship" which began under Truman in 1946 but which became identified with Dulles' administration of the State Department. It opens a stage of blandishment, seeming friendliness and reasonableness, a stage of calculated effort to erase the image many peoples of the world now have — through bitter experience — of a dollar-mad imperialist gangster power itching for war.

The effects of such a turn will go far beyond the narrow field of diplomacy, for the easing of tension in international relations will have its reflection in domestic relations — in some instances sharpening the class struggle.

Although the Republican high command in particular may picture the shift in diplomacy as a triumph of statesmanship, it is actually one of the consequences of a historic defeat suffered by American imperialist foreign policy.

Three main stages are observable in the conduct of this policy since the end of World War II:

(1) Utilizing its monopoly of the atomic bomb and its vast forces still mobilized in uniform, American imperialism in 1945 sought to convert its victory over the Axis into an

Venezuelan Troops Use Guns to Smash Huge Protest Rally

AUG. 5 — At least four persons were killed and an estimated 100 wounded yesterday in a nine-hour pitched battle between demonstrating Venezuelan workers and government troops in the capital city of Caracas.

Army and police forces used guns and tear gas to break up a demonstration of 10,000 jobless. The unemployed workers were protesting suspension of a scheduled public works project that would have provided 3,000 jobs.

After the demonstrators were dispersed, President Betancourt suspended the constitution for 30 days and decreed a ban on public meetings and demonstrations.

early struggle for conquest of the Soviet Union. This aim was blocked first of all by the American troops, who decided to come home.

Before fresh armies could be constructed and indoctrinated, and Germany and Japan readied as springboards for attack, revolutionary struggles intervened — in Italy and France, throughout the colonial world, above all in China.

At the same time the Soviet Union recovered from the German invasion at extraordinary speed. This was signaled by the independent development of nuclear weapons and a swift rise to a world position overshadowing all the European capitalist countries.

Wall Street had to stretch out its timetable for World War III. But the aggressive drive toward armed conflict that brought the truculent Truman Doctrine, the cold war
(Continued on Page 2)

What Can Be Done About Trigger-Happy Cops?

By George Breitman

DETROIT — The cops are getting worse, more brutal, more lawless. In self-defense, the labor, Negro and socialist movements should pay a lot more attention to the job of curbing them.

In recent months Detroit cops have been caught raping a woman, choking and shooting at a girl who didn't care for a cop's advances, abusing and threatening people who wouldn't buy police field-day tickets, and robbing banks and supermarkets. Almost the whole force staged a three-day slowdown in handing out traffic tickets as a protest against an order for white and Negro cops to drive together in some squad cars.

These incidents were considered newsworthy, but they just scratch the surface. It would take a book to list all of their obnoxious activities — the stool-pigeon system they organize and maintain by dispensing narcotics to unfortunate addicts; their protection of and extortions from the numbers, prostitution and other rackets; their manhandling of pickets; their friendliness to mobs that harass Negroes moving into white neighborhoods, etc.

Perhaps my remarks on cops will be questioned as exaggerated or biased. I frankly admit I don't like cops, as a group or individually. They are servile to the rich and savage to the poor; those who aren't that way when they begin have to become like that to remain cops. If there are exceptions, I haven't run across any.

DOCUMENTED FACTS

But you don't have to take my word for it. Listen to what others have to say — like the conservative leaders of the local bar associations or the liberal leaders of the Detroit NAACP. Read the NAACP magazine, The Crisis, of October, 1958, and you will find sober, documented reports about the cops' widespread practices of arbitrary arrest, illegal detention, and sadistic violence against people who fall into their clutches, innocent or guilty. The victims are practically all workers and poor people, white and Negro, with Negroes getting the main brunt.

It's against the law to arrest without a warrant and without probable cause unless a crime is committed in the presence

of an officer. But it goes on all the time. Around 60,000 people are arrested in Detroit every year, not counting traffic violations. In over 20,000 of these cases no warrant is ever issued — more than one out of every three.

This means that around 60 Detroiters are picked up every day "on suspicion" or because the cops don't like their looks. They are fingerprinted, held overnight or several days, and sometimes beaten into making "confessions." They lose their freedom, time at work and often the money needed for bond before they can get out. The bar associations have been protesting this for over ten years, but the cops are above the law. Rather, they are the law.

The files of the Detroit NAACP are bulging with complaints of police brutality against Negroes, most of them "working people without any previous police record." The pattern includes "indiscriminate searching of citizens' pockets and wallets on public streets. When citizens question the violation of their rights, the officers resort to physical assault, followed by arrest." The cops demand that people say

"Yes sir or no sir when answering a white man" and tell them "I can see you are one of those smart niggers."

They assault and arrest "friends or relatives who attempt to intervene on behalf of persons being attacked by the police." They engage in "the search and destruction of property, without a warrant, in citizens' homes." They "think their badge gives them authority to judge and punish a suspect, and . . . do not hesitate to enforce not only the law but their own prejudices as well." They are practically never punished by their superiors for any of these practices.

I can't think of any other word to describe all this but terror. We've always protested against such terror, in the U.S. as well as abroad, in the North as well as the South. But more than protest is needed now, I think. We must also actively resist it and encourage resistance against it. The cops have to be taught some lessons, or we'll end up with an out-and-out police state.

So I felt like cheering when I read about the incident in Harlem a few weeks ago, where

cops were mistreating a woman they thought was colored, and a thousand people assembled around them in protest. In the scuffling that followed when one of the cops drew his pistol, two cops were wounded. It took a lot of talking and promising before the crowd dispersed.

Some people thought the incident was deplorable. I find it hard to agree. I think its effect will probably be very healthy. Maybe the cops in that area will be a little more cautious or respectful before they start swinging clubs and pulling triggers. Maybe the people's spontaneous display of indignation will have more effect in curbing the brutality of the cops than a thousand letters and telegrams to the authorities. I say, "Hurray for the people of Harlem!"

DETROIT INCIDENT

A couple of days later the cops went on a rampage on the west side of Detroit. As two young Negroes were leaving a bar, a white cop demanded to see their identification. When they were slow in complying, he started to pull his revolver. They took it away

from him in self-defense, then fled in their car.

Soon after, a swarm of squad cars descended on the home of the young man who owned the car. Without a warrant, they broke in brandishing shotguns, machine guns and pistols, made the family (including a 73-year old woman) get out of bed and stand against a wall hands over head, overturned furniture and beds, threw clothes out of closets, etc.

This continued until the young man came home. (With him was a friend who had not been near the bar and who was released in court the next day as an "innocent bystander.") The cops seized them, handcuffed them, dragged them out to a squad car, bent them over its hood and punched them in the side, back and stomach. Then they threw them into the car, where a cop hit one of them on the back of the head with the butt of his shotgun.

"That was too much for the people to stand," says one resident of the neighborhood, which had been awakened and aroused by all this "law-enforcement." "Women started screaming."
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BOOKS

ECONOMIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL MANUSCRIPTS OF 1844, by Karl Marx. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1959. 208 pages. (Available from Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y. \$1)

This is the first complete translation into English of a work by the young Marx which occupies a highly important place in the evolution of his criticism of the capitalist system and the working out of his socialist ideas. Marx wrote these manuscripts primarily for his own clarification when he was 25 years old. They were not published during his lifetime. They have been edited by the Marx-Lenin Institute in Moscow and translated by Martin Milligan who has provided useful notes on the difficult Hegelian terminology.

In this initial inquiry into the mysteries of capitalist economy, Marx uses two different sources as his points of departure. One is the writings of the classical political economists of England and France, who are copiously quoted and interpreted. The other is the contributions of the classical philosophers of Germany, notably Hegel, the idealist, and Feuerbach, the Humanistic materialist.

Marx proceeds from these two sources, he explains, because they represented organically related expressions in different fields of thought — one in philosophy, the other in economics — of the basic relations of production in bourgeois society. Both the economists and the philosophers, he points out, grasped and formulated in their ideas many of the significant aspects and decisive laws of capitalism. But their analyses and conclusions did not succeed in going beyond the narrow limitations of the bourgeois outlook on the world.

In these manuscripts Marx for the first time applied the dialectical method of thinking he derived from Hegel to the categories and conclusions of his predecessors in the study of economic phenomena.

The basic fact of bourgeois society he finds to be the "alienation of labor." This originates in the divorce of the laborers from the conditions and means of production which are owned by the capitalists and landlords. Thus both the process of production and the goods they produce, which pass into the market, confront the workers as alien and oppressive powers.

The dispossessed, exploited, impoverished workers are degraded, dehumanized and de-

nied the means of developing themselves as human beings.

"What, then, constitutes the alienation of labor?" Marx asks. "First, the fact that labor is external to the worker, i.e. it does not belong to his essential being; that, in his work, therefore, he does not affirm himself but denies himself, does not feel content but unhappy, does not develop freely his physical and mental energy but mortifies his body and ruins his mind. The worker therefore only feels himself to be himself outside his work, and in his work feels outside himself. He is at home when he is not working, and when he is working he is not at home. His labor is therefore not voluntary, but coerced; it is forced labor."

Many an auto worker on the assembly line can testify to the truth of this observation. Marx traces out the operations and consequences of this alienation of labor in many of the relationships and departments of life under capitalism.

This manuscript represents a transitional stage in the intellectual and political development of Marx from the Hegelian idealism of his university years through the radical democratic Humanism of Feuerbach to revolutionary socialism. His approach to the problems of capitalist economy in these early manuscripts is still heavily influenced by Feuerbach's Humanism which was soon to be replaced by a fully fledged dialectical materialism. Marx often analyzes social relationships, not in terms of opposing classes and the development of their antagonistic interests, but in terms of a generalized human species which has to re-integrate the splits within itself.

The work is, nevertheless, invaluable both for the materials it provides for understanding the genesis of Marxism and for its valid insights into the inner workings of the capitalist system and its effects upon the human personality and the life of the working class.

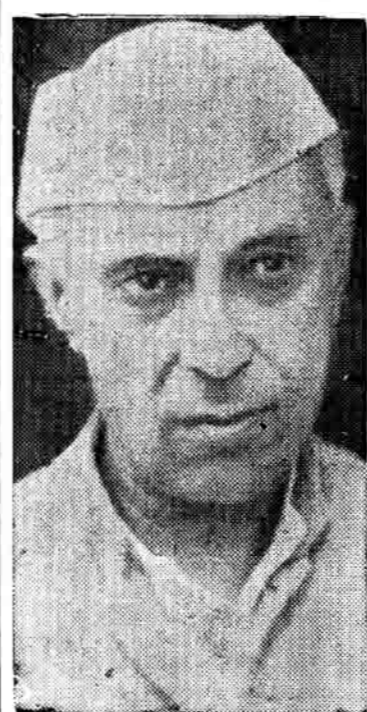
The book includes as an appendix the "Outline of a Critique of Political Economy" written by Frederick Engels in 1843 before he met his lifetime collaborator. Marx learned a great deal from this essay which he regarded very highly. Among other things, Engels' article contains an attack upon the overpopulation theory of Malthus which has been revived in a new form in our time.

These two landmarks in the history of nineteenth century thought are well worth close study by everyone interested in the birth process of Marxism.

— William F. Warde

Nehru Forces Out CP's Ministry in Kerala

Responding to the six-week agitation spearheaded by the Rightist parties, Nehru's national government dismissed the Communist ministry and took over in Kerala. Under the constitution new elections are supposed to be held within six months.



Indian Prime Minister Nehru who utilized popular discontent with Kerala Communist Party regime as justification for ousting it from office.

The New Delhi government intervened on the ground that constitutional rule had become impossible in Kerala. The CP administration was paralyzed, it contended, because of the campaign initiated by Catholics and Hindus against the new Education Act which would transfer control of part of the educational system from private religious groups to the state.

Under the Communist ministry, at least 15 people have been killed in clashes between police and demonstrators. Hundreds have been injured and 116,807 arrested.

This is not the first time the national government has intervened in Kerala. In 1953, after a Congress Party minority was defeated in the Kerala Assembly, the Indian President dissolved it. In 1956, when an another Congress minority resigned after a party defection, New Delhi again took over.

Kerala is a small state in southwestern India of 14 million population with a high level of literacy and widespread unemployment. It has been the only one of the 14 Indian states with a Communist regime.

The CP took office after winning 35% of the vote in 1957. Its conduct has not only encountered opposition from right-wing sources like the Congress Party, the Moslem League and the Praja Socialist Party along with Catholic and Hindu religious groups. Its maladministration has also provoked open protests from workers and peasants led by left-wing parties.

The most important of these is the Revolutionary Socialist Party which has often engaged in electoral blocs and united-front actions with the CP. The Kerala State Committee of the RSP adopted a resolution May 3 which took a firm stand in favor of the Education Act and against the reactionary communal and religious agitation. It made the following indictment against the CP administration and its record:

"The two years of Communist rule has landed our State in a dangerous position. The experiences that our people had under the Communist regime are the denial of the democratic rights of the people, framing rules denying the rights of the organization of students and teachers, misappropriating public money for the growth of the party, failure to take effective steps to check the rise in the price of food grains and other essential articles, nepotism in administration, helping the vested interests against the interests of the workers and peasants, failure to take steps against the growing unemployment, encouraging communal rivalry by appeasing communalists and letting loose rowdies and the police for splitting and suppressing the growing agitation against the anti-people's policies of the government."

In answer to CP slanders that it defended reactionary vested interests against the CP government, the RSP resolution pointed to the CP beatings and killings of striking workers led by the RSP.

"Did our workers die of Communist bullets at Chandanathoppu for defending the vested interests? Did the Com-

gress governments who go to fulfill such demands of the capitalists? What differentiates you from the Congress governments? No Congress government dared to enter such pacts."

"Even some Communist leaders could not digest this pill voluntarily," the RSP said. "Shri Shripas Amrit Dange and Shri Jyoti Basu protested, though very feebly."

"Did not this Communist government enter into an agreement with the rich farmers of Kuttanad area denying even those rights of the agricultural workers, which they had been enjoying for generations? Did not this Communist government beat agricultural workers in their struggle led by Communist workers themselves? Did not this Communist government shoot four times within two days in Munnar area at the time of the struggle of the plantation workers there? Did not the secretary of the Kerala branch of the AITUC [trade union federation], Shri Sugathan, go on hunger strike in protest against the atrocities of the Communist government? Who entered into the scandalous Andhra Rice Deal? Such examples could be multiplied," the RSP went on to say.

One reason for the false accusations of the CP against the RSP, its resolution reported, is that "ever since the CP came to power they have been losing ground in the trade-union field to the RSP. There have been landslides in the CP's organizations among the plantation workers."

At a July 14 press conference, Secretary Tribid Chaudhuri of the Kerala RSP said that the movement against CP rule was "an expression of a broad mass upheaval resulting from an accumulating sense of frustration, resentment and disillusionment of the masses." Although it was a spontaneous movement, he conceded that within its common sweep, there were "reactionary vested interests and communal religious forces" taking advantage of popular discontent.

He said it would be a com-

plete misunderstanding and underestimation of the democratic forces if "we identify the movement with the machinations and pressure tactics of the reactionary vested interests and communal forces alone."

He raised four demands. (1) The resignation of the CP Ministry and fresh elections. (2) Installation of an impartial caretaker government for the interim period. (3) An open judicial inquiry into police firing and compensation for the dependents of the killed. (4) Cessation of all kinds of police repression of workers participating in the movement and "of organized goddam by CP-inspired hoodlums against the leaders and organizers of the movement."

WHAT TROTSKYISTS SAY

The July 20 Militant, an Indian Trotskyist newspaper, declares that the widespread demand for the removal of the CP government in Kerala is "due to an almost universal pressure of the people of Kerala where colossal discontent is rampant due to the undemocratic and anti-socialist policies and practices of the government."

"The CP regime in Kerala is meeting history's retribution for basically betraying the exploited classes of the state, defending capitalism by means of the coercive apparatus of the bourgeois state and relying not on the strength of a developing class struggle to maintain its position but on petty and unscrupulous tricks like infiltration by party members in the administrative machinery, exerting pressure on the judiciary in the interest of the party and suppressing the working class movements when led by parties like the RSP and others."

The Indian Trotskyists state: "We for our own socialist reasons are unconditionally opposed to [Congress Central Government] intervention in Kerala. It is for the people of Kerala to compel the CP Government to capitulate to its will and resign." The Communist Party of

India pursues its present fundamentally class-collaborationist line, they say, because "it does not desire to antagonize the national bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie Nehru government by freely developing class struggles to achieve the economic and political demands of the exploited classes. It prevents or limits such struggles."

"The CPI pursues this line since the present foreign policy of the Soviet Union is to try and place the Indian 'national' bourgeoisie on its side, at least to prevent it from going over to the camp of U.S. imperialism."

The same issue of the Trotskyist paper carries excerpts from an article by C.V.K. Rao, leader of the Communist Unity Center of Andhra, composed of ex-members of the CP who have been critical of the "deviationist and opportunist" policies of the CPI in relation to the socialist movement in India.

Rao writes: "Kerala has become an experimental ground both for the Congress Party and the CPI leadership. . . . With the formation of its Ministry, the CPI leadership began a wide campaign to convince the ruling Congress Party and its followers that it will be faithful to the constitution and will strive to achieve socialism through peaceful means as though the leadership cherished 'some guilty thoughts' prior to the assumption of office in Kerala. . . . The result has been that the working-class movement has to receive severe reverses. The leadership has not made any efforts to rectify its mistakes."

The Indian Trotskyists agree that "serious and irreparable damage" has been done. But they emphasize that "the Kerala experiment is not an isolated 'mistake' of the CPI but an attempt to implement the international Stalinist strategy of appeasing the ruling bourgeoisie in India in line with the empirically derived and bureaucratically conceived and anti-Marxist policies of the Kremlin and Peking."

... Trigger-Happy Cops

(Continued from Page 1)

ing for the cops not to hit the boys any more." One woman threw a bottle at the squad car. Others began throwing bricks and stones.

Was it the right thing to do? I think it was, and if I was there I think I would have joined them. There has been a lot of discussion lately about "self-defense." In the true meaning of the term those people were defending themselves, even if the cops were not beating each of them. I think we all should salute the people in that Detroit west-side neighborhood, because they were also defending all the rest of us who are potential victims of police brutality.

Was it the most effective way to fight police brutality? Perhaps not. But until the labor, Negro and socialist movements come up with better and more effective suggestions, and mobilize the forces to carry them out, we have no right to criticize such methods, which are at least a step in the right direction.

The purpose of this article is to start us thinking and talking about how to meet this problem. I am not advocating violence; I am advocating self-defense, and ways of making self-defense effective. I don't believe we'll find them if I don't see anything morally wrong in such acts, but I

going. I'd like to offer the following preliminary thoughts:

(1) The only way to end police brutality completely is by eliminating the police altogether. Eventually that will be done: society will dispense with cops and other parasites when we get rid of exploitation of labor and oppression of minority groups. Meanwhile, the problem is to try to reduce the ability of the cops to practice brutality.

(2) Cops won't act so brutally if they know they can expect reprisals and punishments of a serious character. If they want to, the labor and Negro movements can make things pretty hot for the cops—through protests, demonstrations, strikes, independent political action.

The thing needed is to make the labor and Negro movements accept their responsibilities in this field—which will take some doing. You'll notice many articles on community fund drives in union papers, for example, but when was the last time they printed one about the crimes of the cops?

Militants should seize every chance to raise the issue at union meetings and conventions, in election campaigns, etc.

(3) I've heard of some cases where people waited until a cop was out of uniform, caught him alone and beat him up. I don't see anything morally wrong in such acts, but I

don't think individual actions of this kind can compare in effectiveness with organized, collective resistance and self-defense by large numbers of people.

The way to impress the cops is to give them the feeling that hundreds, thousands of union-friendly eyes are focused on them all the time, watching their every move; that thousands of people are prepared and trained to intervene, in self-defense, whenever the cops infringe on anyone's rights. The answer is in mass action, not individual action, but this still leaves us with questions: What forms should mass action take, and how can it be organized?

(4) An interesting feature of the Harlem and Detroit incidents is that both involved efforts to disarm cops preparing to use pistols. A cop has a heavy advantage in being allowed to carry a weapon, and carrying it is often an inducement for him to use it. This advantage can be cancelled in two ways—by allowing the rest of the population to carry weapons too, or by taking them away from the cops.

Does the latter idea seem fantastic? Let's remember that cops in countries like England aren't allowed to carry firearms. A reform of this type could have many benefits. But of course it would take a big struggle to win it.

... Khrushchev Tour Marks Cold War Thaw

(Continued from Page 1)

and the witch-hunt at home, finally plunged the country into the Korean conflict.

(2) MacArthur's defeat at the Yalu River proved to be a sobering experience. The unpopularity at home of American involvement in Korea was a danger signal as sharp as the determination of the revolutionary Chinese soldiers who drove the American general away from the border of their country.

The Democrats paid for Korea by losing the presidency in the 1952 election; and Eisenhower, winning with a landslide, initiated the second stage of postwar foreign policy by disengaging from the Korean struggle.

Aside from the diplomacy, in which the shrieking was loud enough, the real policy in this stage was to try to hold positions but to avoid another Korea pending the build-up of nuclear stockpiles. Three spectacular instances of this were the retreat from Indochina, the quashing of the Suez invasion, and the refusal to intervene in Hungary.

(3) This policy actually reflected a stalemate. But even in a stalemate nothing stands still. The revolutionary forces throughout the world continued to gain in power and the Soviet Union made new strides, improving living conditions and registering advances, some of which, as the world could see, in the artificial satellites, outstripped America.

The need to recognize the new relation of forces became more and more insistent. Even sections of the American capitalist class began to speak up for it. Kennan, who is credited with authorship of the "containment" policy, advocated a change.

The indicated change, now launched by Eisenhower, was to act in accordance with the defeat and open a new course. This required the diplomatic thaw, the unfreezing of the cold war. The interchange of visits is one of the first consequences.

One of the main factors delaying this shift was the weight of the right wing of the Republican Party headed by such figures as Knowland. The 1958 election, however,

retired these representatives of the "China lobby" and at the same time, partly due to the recession, gave the Democrats the biggest majority in Congress since 1936. The Republican high command saw the handwriting on the wall.

Thus the timing of the turn was calculated to best promote the prospects of the Republican Party in 1960, especially the fortunes of Nixon, the present choice of the machine. That this coincided with the electoral needs of the Conservatives in Britain was an added consideration.

The columnist Walter Lippman, with his eyes on this aspect, calls the turn a "diplomatic breakthrough" achieved against the judgment of professional diplomats who "have been pushed aside by the politicians. . . ." As he expressed it Aug. 4, "they have been unable to hold the Republican Party in an election year. For their pain, they have Mr. Nixon on to deal with, and Mr. Nixon is not only running for President but is running on a very popular line, which is to avoid war by seeing a lot more of the Russians."

Does the new stage in foreign policy with its accompanying diplomacy of the smile and the handshake now mean that enduring peace has suddenly become realized? Not by a long shot.

The trend toward war is built into the capitalist economy. The current prosperity itself hinges on preparing for war. In the long run the tendency toward war will cut through everything, including the fear of many capitalists that it will mean their doom. The only way an ultimate nuclear conflict can be avoided is by converting to a socialist economy.

How well the big-business rulers understand this can be judged from the fact that even as the preparations were being made for the shift in foreign policy and diplomacy, Congress was coolly discussing the best weapons to use in war with the Soviet Union; and barely two months before Eisenhower's announcement these same congressmen voted at the request of his Defense Department another \$40 billion to keep up the preparations for World War III.

... Urge Aid to Steel Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

the government is on their side. They entered negotiations with the steel union armed with the admonition of Eisenhower to shun an "inflationary" wage settlement. Instead of bargaining in good faith they began with an ultimatum to the union to take-it-or-else. They proposed that the union accept a wage freeze or surrender working conditions established over the past 20 years. All this in the name of combating "inflation."

After refusing to budge one inch from their ultimatum during the whole period of negotiations, the corporations were given another assist by Eisenhower when the strike deadline approached. The union agreed to a two-week extension in the hope of a more responsive attitude on the part of the corporations. To no avail! The only purpose served by the extension was to strengthen the position of the steel moguls.

In an article on the financial page of the July 27 New York Times headed, "Customers Note No Lack of Steel," the writer observes: "The two-week extension of the steel labor contract was said to have made it possible for a great number of steel users to get what was coming to them on promised shipments."

On June 17, approximately a month before the steelworkers were forced on strike, a reporter asked Eisenhower at his press conference whether the government couldn't provide some "impartial" figures that the public could use to judge the issues in dispute. The July 23 Christian Science Monitor reports that "President Eisenhower's face lit up" as he replied: "I think you have asked about the most intelligent question on that particular question." With a display of enthusiasm, says the CSM, the president said he would have the idea "studied."

Whereupon, Senator Estes Kefauver, chairman of the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, announced that his committee had compiled voluminous facts on the steel industry and was prepared to supply them on request. On June 26, Kefauver published a "Steel Fact Sheet" containing all the essential facts bolstered by supporting exhibits. Kefauver's fact sheet establishes beyond reasonable argument that the steel corporations can well afford to grant a wage increase out of their hoard of accumulated profits without raising prices.

This somewhat dampened Eisenhower's "enthusiasm." At his press conference on July 15 he soberly explained there was no necessity for a special government study as "all the facts are

pretty well known." In the meantime Eisenhower renewed his appeal for a settlement of the strike. The conservative Christian Science Monitor, July 8, in commenting on Eisenhower's renewed intervention, remarks:

"At the Hotel Roosevelt here, where the steel-wage talks have dragged on for many weeks, the presidential appeal was seen by some observers as de facto support of the position of the steel companies. Earlier pleas by the President, it was pointed out, lent themselves to interpretation as requests to both sides to modify their demands for the sake of a strike free settlement. "But the steel companies appear to be taking the presidential warning against an 'inflationary' settlement as endorsement of their position. They have not bent in their steel-like refusal to consider any rise in labor costs this year."

"In view of this adamancy of management," concludes the CSM writer, "any further appeals against striking were seen, in effect, to put pressure on Mr. McDonald to settle for the companies' terms."

Despite the presidential pronouncement that "all the facts were pretty well known," it was suddenly announced that James P. Mitchell, Eisenhower's Secretary of Labor was to embark on a "fact-finding" mission and, to avoid any misunderstanding about the announced policy of non-intervention, all facts found by Mitchell were not to be disclosed until a year hence.

The first startling fact unearthed by Mitchell was that the parties to the dispute were not meeting in daily bargaining sessions.

With Olympian impartiality Mitchell thundered his disap-

proval of BOTH the companies and the union. "I know," he vociferated, "the American people join me in urging the steel companies and the steel union to get down to serious collective bargaining and to meet together daily to reach an early, just and equitable settlement." Given the attitude of the Eisenhower administration, Mitchell's intervention constituted yet another pressure move on the union to capitulate to the steel barons.

Thus far, all the government intervention has been on the side of the corporations — with more to come when Eisenhower decides that a "national emergency" has developed." All the corporations have to do is sit tight until the stockpiled steel inventories are depleted and steel users begin a hue and cry heralding the advent of Eisenhower's "national emergency."

Then the strike-breaking Taft-Hartley injunction can be brought into play against the Steelworkers. Under the no-strike injunction provision of Taft-Hartley the full power and authority of the federal government can be brought to bear to drive the workers back into the mills for 80 days, piling up another backlog of steel, in the event no settlement is reached.

The corporations are under no compulsion to accept the findings of a government board. Under the impact of an economic crisis induced by the steel monopolists the government will grant them their pound of flesh in the form of higher prices as has been done before or — the union will be forced, at least in part, to capitulate to terms dictated by the corporations.

That is the sum and substance of government "fact-finding" as it has been employed in the steel industry.

Unfortunately, the policy of the steel union top leadership is playing into the hands of the anti-union cabal. By appealing for intervention by the Eisenhower administration, McDonald is disarming the union in advance of the real showdown. In this game all the cards are stacked against the Steelworkers.

Only by the nationwide mobilization of the potentially powerful labor movement, together with its allies, in determined struggle against the government-employer combine, can organized labor turn back the anti-union offensive. No reliance on the big business government in Washington.

The call for a demonstration-parade in New York on Labor Day is a step in the right direction. Such action should be duplicated in all major cities in the country. Demonstrations, parades, protest mass meetings and all-out support to the striking steel workers — that is the road to labor victory.

Advertisement

Book-A-Month

Adventure in Freedom — 300 Years of Jewish Life in America, by Oscar Handlin. This 282-page book was originally priced at \$3.75. Book-A-Month price is \$1.25. Pioneer Publishers 116 University Place New York 3, N. Y.

Leon Trotsky 'Psychoanalyzed'

Why did an important publishing house decide to do a major promotion job on Bernard Wolfe's novel, "The Great Prince Died," which purports to psychoanalyze Leon Trotsky? Does Wolfe create a valid psychological portrait of the late revolutionary leader?

In a critical review of Wolfe's novel, Joseph Hansen, Trotsky's secretary at the time he was murdered in Mexico in 1940, describes the real personality and views of the revolutionary exile.

Read it in the summer issue of International Socialist Review. Send 35 cents for a copy.

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A Welcome Thaw

The thaw in the cold war signaled by the Khrushchev-Eisenhower visits is a victory for the forces of peace over the warmongers. It demonstrates once again that the most effective program for world peace coincides with the promotion of the struggle against capitalism. That struggle has proved powerful enough to force the big business diplomats of the U.S. to back down in their war plans.

The partisans of both Eisenhower, the chief executive of the American profiteers, and of Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet bureaucracy, are seeking to claim credit for their respective champions for this welcome change in the international atmosphere.

The change, however, was not brought about primarily by the heads of either government. It is an achievement of the oppressed peoples throughout the world, the result of their mighty and irrepressible efforts since the end of World War II to sweep aside capitalism and colonialism and drive forward to a better life.

The Yugoslavs who fought a national and civil war to liberate themselves from foreign domination and domestic capitalism; the Indians who broke loose from British rule and the Indonesians who

threw out their Dutch masters; the 650 million Chinese who got rid of Chiang and the shackles of imperialism and set out to build a modern society without landlords and profiteers; the workers and peasants of Iraq still in the flush of revolution; the freedom-fighters of Algeria; the black masses of Africa pressing toward self-rule; and, at the very doorstep of the dollar empire, the people of Cuba who overthrew the corporation-favored Dictator Batista and are moving forward along revolutionary lines; the peoples of the Soviet Union who, despite the curse of Stalinism, have accomplished miracles of construction; the popular resistance in America to another Korea or a nuclear war—these are the real powers, the formidable forces that have upset the imperialist plans for world conquest and created the conditions for a thaw in the cold war.

Further successes in the fight for peace do not depend upon the progress of any discussions or any deals the "summits" may make.

They hinge upon the continuation and development of revolutionary-minded movements seeking democracy, national independence, the abolition of capitalist rule and the benefits of a socialist world.

What About China, Mr. Nixon?

In his address on Moscow television at the close of his visit to the USSR, Vice President Nixon asked for an end to suspicion between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, despite "some very basic differences between us."

The very lack of progress in the past, he stated, "is the strongest reason for us to redouble our own efforts to create better understanding between our two countries to remove fear, suspicion and misconceptions where they exist, and, thereby, to pave the way for discussions and eventual settlement by agreement of some of the basic conflicts between us."

For this purpose Nixon proposed such practical steps as exchanging students, visits by high officials, free exchange of information, ending the jamming of broadcasts.

These suggestions for improving communications and relations between the U.S. and the USSR are all very well. But why restrict them to the Soviet Union? Why not extend them to Asia, and especially to the People's Republic of China which has three times the population of the USSR?

Isn't it about time the Washington diplomats did something about regularizing relations with China?

For a hundred years American capitalists and their political agents took part in an international plunder of China. They helped carve up the country into areas ruled by rival warlords. They supported landlords and money lenders against the peasants and big merchants

and bankers against the workers. After World War II they gave Chiang Kai-shek more than \$2 billion to help him wage a most destructive civil war against the Chinese people.

When the Chinese people finally succeeded in ridding themselves of Chiang and his corrupt crew and launched the revolutionary reconstruction of the country, the U.S. government blockaded the Chinese mainland, protected Chiang on Taiwan, and in the Korean conflict threatened to invade China.

All these wrongs which the Chinese people have suffered at the hands of U.S. imperialism ought to be righted without further delay.

In the spirit displayed by Nixon in his proposals to the Russian people, we suggest the following steps for bettering our relations with the Chinese government:

Let the U.S. government recognize the People's Republic of China.

Let it lift the economic blockade and boycott.

The government, which lends so lavishly to Franco and other dictators, ought to offer the People's Republic of China long-term credits at low interest rates with which it can buy what it needs for sustaining and developing its economy.

Let visitors and newspapermen go back and forth freely between the two countries.

Such actions would ease international tensions and bring the Chinese and American peoples closer together.

How about these steps as a starter, Mr. Nixon?

CP Fight Against Registration

The political resolution adopted by the recent national convention of the Socialist Workers Party stated that, despite some easing of national political reaction, "the capitalist government can be expected to keep the witch-hunt laws and to enforce them."

This observation was pointed up last week by the U.S. Appeals Court decision upholding the Subversive Activities Control Board's order forcing the Communist Party to register with the Attorney-General as an organization advancing the aims of "the world Communist movement."

Unless this ruling is again reversed, the party will have to file reports of all its income and expenditures and give the names and addresses of its members.

Extremely heavy penalties are imposed under the law. The party and its officers are liable to \$10,000 fines and five years of imprisonment for failure to register. Individual members are subject to the same maximum penalties. The law also provides that registered members cannot hold government or defense jobs or obtain passports.

The SACB has been harrasing the CP since 1951. It has three times ordered the party to register as an agent of a foreign power. Its edicts have twice been remanded for rehearing, once by the Supreme Court in 1957 and again by the Appeals Court in 1958.

The Supreme Court voided the order on the ground that it was "tainted" by the perjured testimony of three government stool pigeons. The Appeals Court sent the case back with the demand that

the government make available for cross-examination the reports made by Louis Budenz to the FBI.

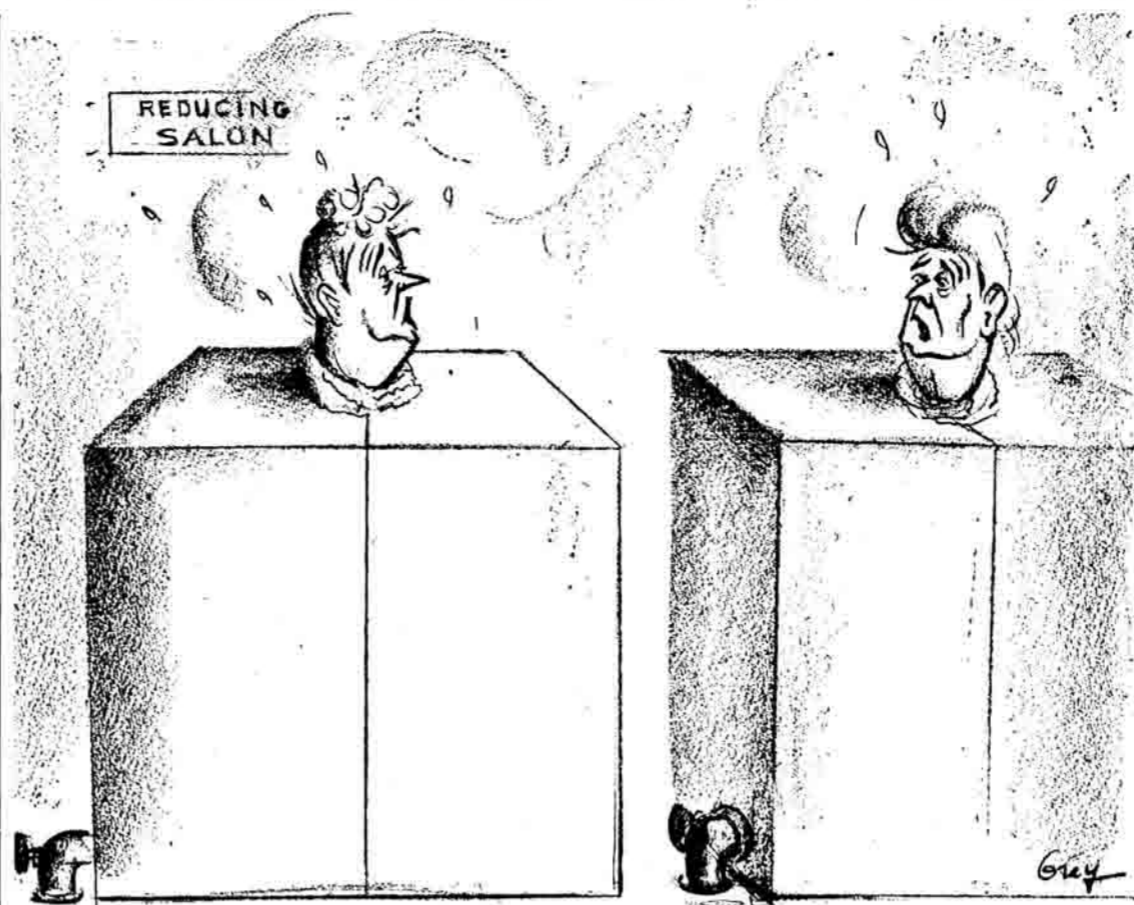
One of the three Appeals Court judges stated that the SACB and the government had still not complied with the court's previous rulings.

The majority opinion declared that "the facts are beyond dispute that there is a Communist Party in Europe, based upon Marxism-Leninism, and in power in Soviet Russia; and that our present petitioner was for years a member of the Communist International, and its separation from that organization was not accompanied by a repudiation, either of objectives or of methods."

This ruling, coming on top of the Barenblatt decision, ought to introduce a cautionary note into the chorus of enthusiasm induced by the Eisenhower-Khrushchev visits. Many radicals share the uncritical belief that the trips portend the death of McCarthyism.

However, the machinery of the witch-hunt remains intact and is being vengefully applied. The SACB has been set up as the key agency for political blacklisting and thought-control. No instrument of legislation in the whole course of U.S. history has dared go so far in punishing parties and people for their ideas and associations.

The CP has announced that it will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court. Its nine-year fight against the SACB order ought to be supported by every individual and organization concerned with maintaining America's freedoms, whatever their opinion of the CP and its policies.



"And those Steelworkers complain about their old blast furnaces!"

You Needn't Be an Astronomer To Figure Profits — But It Helps

By Alex Harte

The figures reporting the profits of American big business are perhaps comprehensible to astronomers and mathematical wizards. But how is an ordinary person, whose arithmetic is only good enough to figure the difference between the family budget and the weekly pay envelope, to get at their meaning?

Here's how the slide-rule experts boil it down: If the 500 biggest industrial outfits had given each of their employees a wage increase of 54 cents an hour last year, they would still have made a handsome profit. The top ten could have made it 79 cents an hour without feeling any pinch.

Remember those figures the next time you meet someone who has been taken in by the propaganda that higher wages mean inflation. Those possible wage boosts, it should be carefully noted, are based on present prices! The boosts would mean simply that some of that profit butter would go on the workers' bread.

Here's another way of looking at the same figures: For each one of their 8.5 million employees, after subtracting all costs and taxes, the 500 biggest corporations chalked up a net profit of \$1,130 last year. Remember, that's for each employee.

The top ten did still better, as might be expected. For each one of their 1.6 million employees, they racked up an average net profit of \$1,640. (That's General Motors, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Ford Motor, General Electric, U.S. Steel, Socony-Mobil Oil, Gulf Oil, Swift & Co., Texaco and Western Electric.)

The yearly amount was computed by Labor (July 18), newspaper of the Railroad Brotherhoods, on the basis of a 1958 profit and employment study made by the big-business magazine, Fortune.

Labor notes that Fortune's figures understate considerably the profits available for wage increases. That's because net profits are computed after deducting a 52% corporate income tax. But if costs go up because of a wage increase, then the company pays less in taxes. How much leeway exists can be judged from the fact that for the 500 top companies pretax profits probably ran more than \$2,000 for each employee, and for the top ten, \$3,000.

That was last year, which,

... Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

labor support its own candidates for the board in November."

Although no further action has been reported by the CFL, in July nominating petitions were circulated by Walter L. Davis, education director of the Retail Store Employees Union and former director of United Organized Labor of Ohio, the independent labor political action agency which conducted the successful fight against the right-to-work amendment on the ballot last November.

Davis' candidacy has been pushed by the Teachers Union and his petitions have been circulated by them and by numerous other local unions.

If his campaign is conducted with the singleness of purpose and independence from the Democratic and Republican political machines seen in the fight against RTW, strong support can be expected from all sections of the labor movement.

you will recall, was a depression year. The figures now coming in for the second quarter of 1959 indicate that profits-per-head (head of workers, that is) may establish an all-time record rate of exploitation of labor.

The Wall Street Journal, a newspaper keenly interested in what's cooking on the profit front, published a study July 31 of the returns admitted by 428 companies.

The increase in the take was 75.6% over the same quarter last year. The Journal assesses it as the biggest profit gain in a decade.

The most spectacular spurt occurred in textiles. The gain was 523.2%. (Last year some firms were operating in the red.)

Two of the most prominent industries on the profit chart have been fighting against wage increases under the loud battle cry of protecting "the public" from "inflation." They are, of course, steel and auto.

The auto kings expanded their profits by a whopping 300.1%. All of the big five in auto were neck-high in clover this year while three were fenced out last year.

The increase in the take-home profits of the steel barons is not quite as spectacular percentage-wise since they were not hit as hard by the recession.

But save the tears you may feel like shedding for the stockholders. The steel industry broke its own previous records with a profit increase of 163.4% over the second quarter of 1958.

What do these figures mean in terms of the individual steel workers? Let's take a look at some facts based on the industry's first-quarter profits.

The United Steel Workers union has estimated the total number of hours that will be worked in the industry this year. If you work out a projection of first quarter profits in relation to this estimate, it shows the companies making a gross profit as high as \$2.43 an hour on each worker.

If you deduct the 52% corporate income tax from gross profits you are left with the amount that each company could pay out in wage increases and still wind up ahead of the game.

Kaiser Steel grossed 78 cents an hour on each employee and could increase wages 37 cents an hour while still paying dividends.

Colorado Fuel & Iron, with 85 cents an hour on each employee could make the wage boost 41 cents.

For Wheeling Steel it was \$1.21, putting the possible wage boost at least 58 cents.

Bethlehem, taking \$1.37, could grant 66 cents; for Allegheny Ludlum, the figures are \$1.46 and 70 cents; Jones & Laughlin, \$1.51 and 72 cents; Youngstown Sheet & Tube, \$1.56 and 75 cents; Republic Steel, \$1.80 and 86 cents; U.S. Steel, \$1.92 and 92 cents; Armco Steel, \$2.15 and \$1.03; National Steel, \$2.33 and \$1.12; Inland Steel, \$2.43 and \$1.17.

Not bad profits, one could conclude. But they appear modest enough in comparison with the second-quarter figures now hitting the headlines of the financial pages.

U.S. Steel, for example, had to confess to an hourly gross profit per worker of \$2.50, an increase of 58 cents an hour over the first quarter of this year.

How much of a pay boost could U.S. Steel stand on the basis of this figure, while still

handsomely rewarding the stockholders? Around \$1.20 an hour.

We must not forget, however, that the steel barons aren't in business for their health, no matter how generous they picture themselves in their defense of "the public" against "inflationary" wage increases.

A-Rain Victim Dies

A 34-year-old Japanese seaman died at the beginning of this month after being exposed a year ago to radio-active rain from a U.S. nuclear test in the Pacific. Japanese authorities anticipate that his death will intensify the already powerful mass Japanese sentiment for a halt to the deadly tests.

The victim, Hirojichi Nagano, was chief engineer on a Japanese ship that was doused with fallout 196 miles away from the boundary of the Eniwetok danger area. The Japanese Coast Guard confirmed the death but said details might "cause international repercussions."

"What haunts U.S. drug

The American Way of Life

The Drug Menace

According to the professional alarmists of big business, the American Way of Life is menaced by all sorts of weapons being developed in the Soviet bloc, from intercontinental ballistic missiles to subversive ideas.

Now the Wall Street Journal has uncovered the latest terrible threat to all that is precious to its readers.

The lead article in its Aug. 5 issue blazons the news of a "Drug Offensive" on the part of the Reds. This evokes visions of large-scale opium smuggling, heroin being showered on helpless populations, morphine being slipped to small children.

But the main head goes on to tell us: "U.S. Firms Fear Reds Are Using Medicine as Cold War Weapon." How is this being done? How was this nefarious plot detected?

It is reported that a vice president of the American drug firm of Chas. Pfizer & Co. wandered into a drug store in the British colony of Hong Kong not long ago. There he saw a small gold-and-white package bearing the name Goldmycin. He took it back to the U.S. and upon analysis it was discovered that this was a Red-made version of aureomycin, an antibiotic developed and patented by one of the divisions of American Cyanamid Co.

But what really sent a shudder through the U.S. drug executives was the price of the Communist product. It was about one half that of the American original.

That should burn up every true-blue American whenever he has to plunk out from eight to twelve bucks to the pharmacist for aureomycin for a sick child.

HAUNTING FEAR

It seems that Goldmycin is flowing into Asian pharmacies from Shanghai which, in the good old days, used to be a center for smuggling dope to the rest of the world. Now the cunning Reds, who have taken over, are shipping antibiotics like penicillin, sulfa drugs and aureomycin to the nations of Southeast Asia, Africa and other areas.

"What haunts U.S. drug

firms," says the Wall Street Journal, "is the fear that this is just the beginning of much greater Communist use of medicine as a cold war weapon, which could threaten both diplomatic losses and much greater sales losses in the future."

"They expect stepped-up Communist drug exports, increased Communist offers to build medical supply industries in neutralist nations and more Communist offers to send medical personnel to help these lands."

And our deep thinkers in the nation's capital are troubled, too. A public health official in Washington says signs of an increase in such activities by Russia and China are being regarded with "grave concern." He explains: "If they were interested solely in doing something for people's health, there wouldn't be any concern — there's plenty of room in this field. The point is they will use these health activities as a tool to achieve their own political ends."

How are the Reds carrying on their offensive? "A team of U.S. Public Health Service epidemic experts unexpectedly ran into a Russian epidemic team several months ago while helping fight a smallpox outbreak in Cambodia."

Fortunately, no diplomatic incidents grew out of this encounter. "And in Cambodia, the Soviets are reported to be building a hospital for the local inhabitants."

The marketing director of American Cyanamid is worried because the price of Soviet-made sulfa drugs showing up in Western Europe "is lower than our cost of production." One way of competing would be to sell antibiotics cheaper. But that would strike at the taproot of the medical racket where the health of the people comes second to the profits of the drug monopolies.

— John Marshall

Headlines in Other Lands

Communist Leaders In Indonesia Accept Government Posts

Several Communist Party representatives have been appointed by President Sukarno to two new state bodies, both of which have only advisory powers. All Indonesian parties, save the Moslem Masjumi, which is in opposition to the Sukarno regime, are represented on them.

On the 45-member Advisory Council, Sukarno gave seats to D. N. Aidit, Secretary General of the Indonesian CP and to Aidit's second deputy, Njoto.

How many representatives of the CP were appointed to the 77-member National Planning Council is not yet clear.

The Advisory Council will have the job of answering any questions put to it by Sukarno, who will be its chairman, and it also has the right to make suggestions to the government. The planning council will draft blueprints for economic development projects.

The CP representatives will be in a tiny minority on both committees. Regarded as more important than the posts, however, is the fact that this is the first time CP leaders in Indonesia have been offered high-level government positions and that they accepted.

Is De Gaulle's War Against Algerians Bogging Down?

Just one week after the French government with great fanfare launched its big military cleanup operation against Algerian freedom fighters in the Kybja region, it clamped a tight lid of secrecy on news about the operation. Though dispatches by reporters with the French army have always been subject to military censorship, correspondents have now been forbidden to go any place where there is fighting.

This sudden reversal of the big publicity campaign, which accompanied the encirclement maneuver of 30,000 picked French troops against a reported 5,000 FLN rebels, indicates that all is not going well. Reinforcing this impression are official statements from Paris and army

headquarters in Algeria that the current operation must be regarded as but "a stage" that will lead to "other stages" and that such matters take a long time.

British Printers End Long Strike

The seven-week strike of 100,000 printing-trades workers in Great Britain ended July 31 with a 4 1/2% wage increase and a reduction of the work week from 44 1/2 to 42 hours. The ten unions covering the printing workers shut down 1,000 British provincial newspapers and 4,000 print shops in their struggle for a new contract with a 10% wage increase over a three-year period and reduction of the work week to 40 hours within two years. The new three-year contract brings a 10-shilling (\$1.40) increase of weekly wages which had run between \$23.60 and \$42.

Death Sentences for French Cameroons Freedom Fighters

A French court in the African colony of the Cameroons handed down seven death sentences on Aug. 2 against leaders of the Cameroons National Liberation Army. This rebel army, as well as the outlawed Cameroons Peoples Party, is demanding independence and immediate elections. Five of the sentences were in absentia. In addition the court gave three life sentences and a number of lesser terms.

Algerian Union Chief Burned to Death

Torture methods employed by the French imperialists in Algeria have ended in another gruesome murder. The victim was Aissat Idir, First Secretary of the General Union of Algerian Workers. The 44-year old labor leader had been under arrest since early 1956 for suspected support of the Algerian independence movement. Though he was acquitted at a trial in January of this year, the French immediately re-arrested him.

A few days later he was transferred to a military hospital for treatment of extensive burns which the French said had been "accidentally" incurred. Blood transfusions and antibiotics

could not save his life and he died July 26.

The French authorities in Algeria claim Idir's burns resulted from his falling asleep in bed while smoking. The Premier of Morocco has bluntly declared that the Algerian labor leader was assassinated by the French. Abdelhamid Mehri, Minister for North African Affairs in the rebel Algerian government, asserted that Idir had died as a result of "vindictive tortures" by French paratroopers.

There has been long and growing evidence of the systematic use of torture by French police and army authorities, especially the paratroopers, in Algeria. Authenticated cases of torture reveal the widespread use of all the bestial methods perfected by the Nazi Gestapo, including use of special electrical machines to shock and burn the victims.

The spread of such torture methods to Paris itself has become a major scandal in the recently revealed case of six Algerian students tortured by the police there.

Also protesting the death of Idir and demanding an official investigation into the circumstances of his death was J. H. Oldenbroek, Secretary General of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Inflation in Chile

The Alessandri regime in Chile is being forced to control the prices of meat and potatoes, the two main items in the national diet, because of the terrible inflation. In the seven months since Alessandri's "businessman's administration" devalued the peso, prices have risen another 27%. In working-class districts potatoes are being sold under the counter at black market prices; beef has risen 75% in cost.

Cuba's Class Bias Against Cadillac

The Castro regime in Cuba has ruled that Cadillac buyers will really have to pay for the snob status that goes with the car. Whereas the tax on Fords, Chevrolets and Plymouths will be about \$36, purchasers of cars with a factory price over \$3,500 will have to pay an import tax of \$5,000 the first year and another \$2,500 the second year. After that they're in the clear.

Steel Workers In Chicago Area Like "The Militant"

Editor: Striking steel workers like The Militant. We found that out last weekend when seven members of the Chicago Militant Army sold 162 copies in a short time in three steel workers' districts in this area.

Democratic Record In Ohio Vexes AFL-CIO Officials

Editor: In the last elections, the Ohio AFL-CIO conducted a successful independent campaign to defeat a ballot proposition for a state "right-to-work" law.

others is, in some cases, excusable. Few are as familiar with the importance of denied legislation or realized what was needed to do the job as well as the members and leaders of the unions who sought legislative support for workers benefits.

"That is understandable since leaders and members of unions meet deficiencies in legislation daily in their own personal affairs and in contact with co-workers. Very, very few politicians have that close contact with problems of working people."

The explanation is correct as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. It doesn't give the answers: Labor should not depend on these politicians who cannot act in the interest of working people.

Above all, the editors of the Cleveland Citizen did a disservice to labor's ranks by omitting from their evaluation any mention of the union-busting "anti-rackets" bills proposed by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle and other politicians.

Who Makes Up "The Public"? Editor: As I write this I am looking at a cartoon. Two tough-looking hunchbacks are swinging at each other, missing, and hitting the referee.

Do these peasants believe that the moment of retribution has come; that, in fact, it is already here? To convince the world that their freedom is in their hands, the "Guajros" use the machete, the main instrument they have always used for personal defense.

The irony of it is that the terrific material force and endless resources of this country, not to mention the moral ones, have not been enough to stop this movement.

Aren't we largely responsible for these movements of unrest of the masses all over the world by forcing dictatorships upon them against their wishes with so-called material aid?

Outcast Washington, D.C.

ground. We must convince a union not on strike that they are in no way affected by what happens to a union that is on strike.

"When workers strike to protect themselves against the inflationary spiral we must convince them they are only hurting themselves. In fact we must get them to forget they are workers."

"To accomplish this we must expose them to the schizophrenic thinking that the press, radio and television specializes in. And those unionists who fall victim to it will emerge as that mythical thing we call the public."

Walter San Diego

Insurgent Cubans Are Like America's Heroes of 1776

Editor: The daily press has given far more publicity to the mockery that goes on in Geneva than to the far more significant parade of "Machetes" which took place the other day at our door step in Havana.

These peasants, or "Guajros," using the machete as a symbol, went to Havana with the same cry and spirit as our patriots: "Give us liberty or give us death!"

Do I go too far if I say that these Guajros, one million strong, could be so many potential Paul Reveres spreading the alarm, and their influence and aspirations, to the masses of the other Americas and perhaps to the masses of the whole world in their quest for liberty from the oppression of a perhaps too rigid capitalist system?

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Steel Barons Still Can't Keep Them Down



High-spirited Seattle members of Steelworkers Local 1208 mixed fun with picket duty at the local Bethlehem Steel plant during the big 1946 strike. Thirteen years later, they are still standing solid and the Northwest outpost of the steel industry is again shut down tight in the current strike.

Morrisville, Pa., Steel Local Reaffirms 'Tight' Picket Policy

PHILADELPHIA, July 26—United Steelworkers Local 4889, representing 4,500 of the 7,100 employees of the giant U.S. Steel Fairless Works at nearby Morrisville, decided today to continue its policy of "tight" picketing.

One of the members proposed at a packed meeting that about 200 workers be permitted to cross the picket lines to do maintenance work now being done by foremen.

The proposal was discussed democratically and then rejected. The membership indicated strongly their opposition to any proposal that might suggest a compromise with U.S. Steel on conduct of the strike.

At one point, when conservatives were trying to knock down the tight picketing policy, Jack Ford, a popular spokesman, sought to make clear the leading position of the steel workers in maintaining against the big-business offensive. Holding up a newspaper, he said: "This isn't just our strike. You see what the headline is in this New York paper? It says, 'Steelworkers Hold Line Against Employer Attack.' The paper was the July 20 issue of The Militant."

The spirit of the meeting was sober, for the men realize that they may face a long, tough strike. But the confidence that is felt in ultimate victory was

indicated by the overwhelming sentiment to stick tough on the picket lines.

FREEDOM TO STARVE

Nearly 600 single men and women were chopped off the relief rolls in the Cleveland area last month. They were told to "go out and find work." No one told them where this might be accomplished. No one claimed that those cut off weren't in need of relief.

The desire for expressions of support to the steel strike from other unions is strong among the pickets. They deplored the contract extensions in aluminum. "These members of the Steelworkers International

An Open Letter to Homer

Mr. A. B. Homer, President Bethlehem Steel Company Bethlehem, Pa.

Dear Mr. Homer: I received your letter of July 11 addressed to Bethlehem's Steel Division employees, containing the "Statement Issued in Behalf of the Twelve Steel Companies as to Negotiations with the United Steelworkers of America."

While the statement contains many factual inaccuracies and distortions, you do place your demands squarely before us.

You say you will not grant us a wage increase; you will not allow us a cost of living bonus; you want to do away with the "past practice" section of the contract in order to get rid of long-established plant and department conditions and agreements, and you demand the right to introduce speed-ups and increase work loads without regard to local commitments and agreements.

In addition, you insist upon the right to introduce new equipment and determine the wages, seniority and working conditions involved in their operation without regard to the contract.

You also insist on stronger penalties against the wild-cat strikes which happen only when the companies flagrantly violate our agreements. In a word, you demand absolute control of our jobs, conditions and wages, and a reduction of our standard of living—all in the name of a campaign to stop inflation and improve efficiency.

Your demands are motivated, you say, solely to serve the "best interests of the country." Forgive me if I observe that you confuse the "best interests of the country" with the material interests of the steel corporations. The "best interests of the country" are not served by piling up huge corporation profits, by slashing the standard of living of those who produce the wealth of this country.

The best interests of the country and its people are served by creating families that are not debt-ridden; families that have sufficient income to provide their children with an education; families provided with adequate medical care, decent homes and leisure activity.

They are served by job conditions that do not result in complete exhaustion after a day's work; they are served by workers who have rights on their jobs and to their jobs and who are not slaves; by workers who have a measure of freedom in determining their conditions of employment.

The best interests of our country are served by full employment and a decent standard of living for the aged, ill and physically handicapped; and they are served by all those goals that steel workers are striking for and to which you are adamantly opposed as an infringement of your "right" to unrestricted labor exploitation.

You have the gall to say that the Steelworkers' demands "are contrary to the best interests of the employees, the customers, the stockholders, and the public." And you back up this contention with distorted statistics and spurious arguments that have no connection with the facts.

We steel workers are not impressed with your propaganda about our wage increases causing inflation. We are not the cause of inflation but its victims.

The steel companies have consistently raised prices, even in years when there were no wage increases. Your own Wall Street Journal admits that "for each penny added to mills' hourly employment costs after a strike settlement, steel prices have increased roughly from 26 cents to 60 cents a ton." Eliminating the cost of living bonus will not stop inflation but will leave us helpless before it.

The high wages of steel workers is a fiction and you know it! Your figures include the salaries of foremen, superintendents, executives and other white-collar workers that make up about 20% of your employees. But the Steelworkers are not negotiating for an increase in your salary of over \$500,000 a year. We are negotiating for the wages of steel workers, over half of whom get less than the average wages you refer to.

We steel workers are not merely dots on a statistical chart and we do not earn your so-called average employment cost. We are each individual workers, with particular in-

comes, and families to support with it.

Through new incentives, layoffs and cutbacks you have managed to reduce these individual wages. In the change-over in the Seattle plant, some of us suffered wage cuts of over a dollar an hour after the introduction of new machinery paid for with our labor.

You claim that our "past practice" clauses interfere with plant efficiency and the introduction of new equipment. But we have no confidence in your statement that you will introduce new equipment in a manner consistent with "humane working conditions for the employees." We have had some bitter experience with your "humane" practices. In the Seattle plant, with only 1,100 employees, we have about 187 grievances now pending due to your "humane" past practices.

We are doubly suspicious of your demand for increased penalties against wild-cat strikes. If the companies intend to fairly observe the contract and were genuinely concerned about our conditions there would be no need for wild-cat strikes or penalties.

We reject as an unwarranted insult your accusations about "loafing, featherbedding and unjustified idle time." Since 1940 the value of Bethlehem stock has increased over 700% while the dividends paid on the stock has more than exceeded the original value. These profits were not made on "idle time," unjustified or otherwise!

Clearly such arguments as you present are not made to serve the public interest nor the interest of simple truth—but merely the monetary interests of your stockholders.

We steel workers, however, have a deep and personal concern for the public interest. We are an essential part of that "public" that produces the goods and machinery which is the source of the wealth of this country.

Moreover, we have a greater responsibility than you have, because on the fate of our strike may well depend the fate of millions of other workers and their families in the basic industries of the country. It is, therefore, not for the steel workers alone that we press our demands: To preserve our past practices and seniority

Chicago Pickets Still Discussing Shorter Week

By E. Larsen CHICAGO, July 31—Pickets at a steel plant gate greeted me warmly. "How's it going?" I asked. "Slow," was the response. "It's quiet here." One gets the feeling of a temporary lull in a battle. Plenty of time now to think about strategy and the picture as a whole.

Uncertainty exists as to how big the stockpile of steel actually is. One picket said, "It's all a rumor." Another said, "They've moved it out of the plant area. That's why it seems like phony propaganda." Among the pickets I talked with, interest in a shorter work week is still lively although the issue was dropped from negotiations.

"The main thing about the shorter work week with the same pay," the picket captain said, "is that this would put more men to work. I thought the union was going to fight for it but now you don't hear anything more about it."

The oil workers in Whiting are out for a 36-hour week at 40-hours pay," another picket observed. "We'll be all right here, if the company doesn't try a scab move like they did in Whiting."

Another picket thought such a move unlikely. "They've tried it with Puerto Ricans and Mexicans. In 1937 the company's plans backfired, a couple of guys turned out to be union leaders from Puerto Rico. All you have to say is 'Vamonos amigos' and they come out for the union. They are the best pickets we have."

The desire for expressions of support to the steel strike from other unions is strong among the pickets. They deplored the contract extensions in aluminum. "These members of the Steelworkers International

Back-to-Work Move Fizzles at Oil Plant

CHICAGO, July 31—A threatened back-to-work movement fizzled at the Whiting, Indiana plant of Standard Oil. According to members of the Independent Petroleum Workers of America on the picket line, one Maurice King, a former union member, rented a hall at Community Center and called a meeting. To the oil workers who came he proposed a back-to-work movement—without a new contract.

The IPWA men immediately looked for the exits and the speaker was left without an audience.

The union is striking for a 36-hour week at 40-hours pay to provide security from layoffs.

Calendar of Events

NEW YORK Socialist Sociables To Enliven Your Summer STARLIGHT FORUM, Sunday, Aug. 9, 8 p.m.—LLOYD BARENBLATT of the already historic Supreme Court decision, now facing six months in jail, speaks on "The First Amendment Today." Terrace, Penthouse 10a, 59 W. 71 St.

WEEKEND AT CAMP WINGDALE, N.Y.—Aug. 22-24. Swimming, tennis, all sports, entertainment. Special guests from VIENNA YOUTH FESTIVAL. Six good meals; two nights, only \$16.50 (incl. svce. chge.) Phone GR. 5-9736 for reservations and transportation.

Watch this column for names of prominent speakers at Starlight Forums to be held Aug. 16 and Aug. 30. United Ind.-Socialist Committee 799 Broadway GR. 5-9736 New York 3, N.Y.

The Militant Labor Forum presents a special lecture on the "Marxist Philosophy of Materialism" by William F. Watter, author of "The Irregular Movement of History." Wed., Aug. 12, 8 p.m. Contrib. 50 cents. 116 University Pl. (At 13th St. near Union Sq.)

PHILADELPHIA "Labor's Stake in the Steel Strike." Speaker, Max Goldman. Sat., Aug. 15, 8:30 p.m. Militant Labor Forum, 1303 W. Girard Ave.

LOS ANGELES "Negroes Right to Self-Defense"—A report on the debate at the NAACP national convention. Speaker, George Lavan, staff writer, The Militant. Friday, Aug. 14, 8:30 p.m. Questions and discussion. Contrib. 75 cents. Ausp. International Socialist Review Forum. 1702 East Fourth Street.

Local Directory

- BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736. CLEVELAND Socialist Workers Party 10609 Superior Ave., Room 301, SW 1-1818. Open Wednesday nights 7 to 9. The Militant, P.O. Box 1904, University Center Station, Cleveland 6, Ohio. DETROIT Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Temple 1-6135. LOS ANGELES Forum Hall and Modern Book Shop, 1702 E. 4th St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. MILWAUKEE 150 East Juneau Ave. MINNEAPOLIS Socialist Workers Party, 322 Hennepin Ave., 2nd floor. Open noon to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays. NEWARK Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, N.J. NEW YORK CITY Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852. OAKLAND-BERKELEY P.O. Box 341, Berkeley 1, Calif. PHILADELPHIA Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, 1303 W. Girard Ave. Lectures and discussions every Saturday, 8 P.M., followed by open house, Call PO 3-5820. SAN FRANCISCO The Militant, 1145 Polk St., Rm. 4. Sat. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Phone PR 6-7296; if no answer, VA 4-2321. SEATTLE 1412-18th Avenue, EA 2-5554. Library, bookstore. ST. LOUIS For information phone MO 4-7194.

Notes in the News

LEWIS ON STEEL STRIKE — A group of congressmen from the coal and steel districts were all set to make a joint appeal to Eisenhower to halt the steel strike. According to Washington columnist Robert S. Allen (July 29), this move had the blessing of Steelworkers head, David J. McDonald. Then one of the congressmen checked with John L. Lewis. The militant miners' leader exploded: "Why, this means Dave McDonald is so anxious to end the strike that he's willing to invoke the Taft-Hartley Law to do it. If that's so, then he has nothing to strike for. This thing would be a glaring admission of weakness. I'm going to talk to him right away and find out what it's all about." According to Allen, an hour later the peace through T-H move had been abandoned.

TEACHERS WITCH-HUNTED — The House Un-American Activities Committee has subpoenaed 110 California teachers to appear before it in September, i.e., at the opening of school. A Teachers Defense Committee has been formed and has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Courage To Be Free," explaining the despicable role of the House Committee and the meaning of its heresy hunt against teachers. For copies of this pamphlet and to make contributions, address Florence Stoot, Chairman, Teachers Defense Committee, 617 North Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles 4, Calif.

RACIST VIOLENCE IN BROOKLYN — A gang of 25 white youths from another neighborhood invaded an integrated street in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, N.Y., and attacked a tenement building inhabited by Negroes. Rocks, bricks and gasoline were the weapons. Though the gasoline was thrown against wooden shingles and lit, the fire failed to do much damage. Five Negro youths were driven to the roof where they fought back. Police arrived and arrested four white boys and one of the Negroes.

DELAWARE BOMBING — Racists again bombed the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield. Negro parents, who had bought a house in Collins Park, a lily-white suburb of Wilmington. Police had tried to blame a bombing last April on "leaking gas." The high velocity explosion which virtually demolished the house on Aug. 7, however, is admitted to have been produced by high explosives. The Rayfields and their daughter were away for the weekend at the time of the outrage.

"HOW MUCH FOR CIGARETTES?" — The question most frequently asked of the electronic "brain" machine at the U.S. exhibition in Moscow is about the cost of cigarettes in the U.S. Those puzzled by the Russians' interest in tobacco should recall Europe

during the war and immediate post-war period. The outstanding fact then was a shortage of consumers' goods and cigarettes became a general medium of exchange. Even prices of things to be exchanged directly or for the inflated currencies were first reckoned in terms of cigarettes. Memories of such computations, as well as the still acute shortage of consumers' goods in the USSR, apparently cause most of the questioners at the U.S. exhibit to try to comprehend the U.S. standard of living in terms of that universal consumers' item.

DEEP FREEZE — Army engineers have figured out a safe place to go when hydrogen bombs start dropping—into Greenland ice caves. Deep excavations in the ice sheet will have many advantages. With temperature running from eight to 15 degrees below zero, there is no food storage problem. A few bugs remain to be worked out on heat and ventilation but the engineers are sure it can be done. They say such caves would be safe from anything except a direct hit, which is about as much as you can expect from the best of shelters. Finally, the point out, it's economical. Tunnels and chambers can be created at an estimated cost of 40 cents a cubic yard as compared with \$60 a cubic yard for ordinary office space in the U.S.

SOVIET OBSESSION — Gov. Meyner of New Jersey, who just returned from a trip to the USSR, says his experience there convinced him the entire Soviet people sincerely want peace. He reported that Khrushchev told him: "You are rich. You have great productive capacity. We will beat you." "It's an obsession," the Governor said.

AFTERMATH OF HOSPITAL STRIKE — New York hospital workers, who won a compromise settlement in their 46-day strike which ended six weeks ago, are consolidating their position — but the going is slow. This is particularly true in the case of 52 strikers who have not been rehired.

Eleven were "fired" just before or during the strike and 41 were arrested in picket line incidents or accused of attacks on scabs. Typical cases: Lucy and Jenny Lopez, 19 and 21 years old, each weighing about 100 lbs.; Jenny tried to talk a truck driver into honoring the picket line at Mt. Sinai Hospital; a cop grabbed her; her sister ran up and was clubbed; the girls were thrown to the ground, handcuffed and charged with assault.

In the 36 cases involving strikers heard so far, 34 have resulted in acquittals or dismissal of charges; the others in a suspended sentence and a \$5 fine. Meanwhile badly-strapped Retail Drug Local 1199 is paying each of the victimized pickets \$2 a day and has pledged that none will go hungry or be evicted.