

NEWS & LETTERS

'The Root of Mankind Is Man'

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WORKER'S JOURNAL

By Charles Denby, Editor

WHAT WILL BE "GIVEN UP" IN NEXT AUTO CONTRACT

Workers have been discussing an article that appeared in the late *Detroit Times* by labor writer, Jack Crellin. The article ran the head "Auto Workers May Lose Cost of Living Bonuses." There are some different opinions about this question.

Some workers feel that because of the strong opposition of the skilled trades, especially tool and die, against Reuther, he would be glad to drop the escalator clause to get some concessions for the skilled trades men, leaving the production workers in the dust.

GROUND WORK LAID BY I.U.E.

Workers are not surprised that there is some whispering going around that in our next contract Reuther will be giving up the escalator clause on the pretext that it was not a defeat but that he exchanged it for something much greater. The ground work for this was laid in the defeat of the International Union of Electrical Workers in their strike against General Electric. Doing away with the "cost of living" bonus was one of the prime objectives of the company.

When I read the press reports of the G.E. strike I wondered just how far has the labor movement deteriorated? Even before the strike began the company made it clear that they did not want any government interference. What they meant was they didn't want any mediator saying that both sides can give a little. The company was determined not to give anything. Before the strike they offered the union a package deal with the brazen statement that this is it, take it or leave it.

As soon as the strike began however, G.E. did not hesitate to call for the City and State troopers. They came using fire hoses and black jacks on the workers. In a short period of time some corrupt leaders abandoned the struggle and forced the workers back with the very same contract the company had proposed before the strike.

SENIORITY GAINS AND WAGE GAINS—A POOR JOKE

Jack Grellin pointed out that the U.A.W. representing workers in four G.E. plants had agreed to a similar contract even before the I.U.E. Also that a spokesman for Reuther had said that it was a peculiar circumstance which prompted them to abandon the escalator clause at G.E. That contract gains made in such areas as wage inequities and seniority more than compensated for the swap.

In auto we have made such seniority gains as the company having the right to lay-off workers for five days without regard to their seniority. Wage gains—another joke. For at least the past five years workers have said that the few cents raises we get don't mean a thing because the next day it is taken away. It always goes into more taxes, hospital insurances or more union dues.

At the same time we get these few pennies workers have to put out double the production. Workers are saying to hell with these few pennies. Lets do something about these Automation machines and get a seniority agreement that means something and a union that will give us protection against this inhuman speed-up. That's what we want.

The union leaders instead come out with some fringe benefits and give away all the basic gains the workers have won in years past. There won't be anything left if they give away in this coming contract as much as they did in the last. Some say that Reuther will get paid hospital insurance and the same kind of contract the steelworkers got, but this does not sound too good to them since they don't hear the steelworkers yelling about how great their last contract was.

One worker even went so far as to say he's willing to accept a wage cut if the union would do something about Automation's speed-up, so that when he wakes up in the morning he will not feel as tired as when he went to bed.

THE U.S. ELECTIONS

Kennedy's 'New Frontier' Cannot Cover Up Old Capitalist Crisis

The defeat of the Eisenhower Administration was much greater than the narrow popular margin by which Kennedy won the election would make it appear. For this time the Republicans had the support not only of Big Business in general as did the Democrats, but something "new": a well-heeled, anti-Catholic, massive campaign that had all the semi-fascists and religious bigots working day and night, in and out of church, for the election of Nixon.

Many a Protestant demagogue showed that, if he opposes Catholicism, as a "state" religion, he is not opposed to a state religion that Protestantism would dominate.

DEFEAT OF REPUBLICANS AND BIGOTRY

While the "religious issue" worked strongly in the rural areas to make the farmers forget even the hated policies of Ezra Taft Benson that brought them to ruin and stick to the Republican banner, the overwhelming majority in the big cities said "No" both to ANY state religion and the political policies that have once again brought on a recession.

This does not mean that the workers voted for the Democratic Party which is lead by as great reactionaries as the Republican Party. They voted against the "ins": against recession, against discrimination, against the "brinkmanship" policies, such as the U-2 incident, that almost brought them to the nuclear holocaust that a World War III would signify.

The vote is rather a gun, pointed at the heads of the Democrats, warning them they had better change the war policies, change the conditions of automated production or face the consequences of the independent actions of the workers. The large Negro vote for Kennedy is further warning: now that you have the power you had better stop using the Republicans as an excuse for holding up civil rights legislation. Clean your own house of the Southern Democrats or face the consequences.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE TO COME

Anyone that does not see the Kennedy victory as an ultimatum by workers and the Negroes to put up or shut up, will see it as the struggles unfold in the months ahead.

An important indication of the class struggles to come took place during the campaign when the General Electric Co., openly participated in an attempt to break up a major union. As in the days before "the New Deal," the use of strikebreakers, the corruption of the local union leaders in the Schenectady Local, the company - sponsored back-to-work movement all led to settling the strike on company terms. This was possible only because of widespread unemployment and the steel industry operating at 52% of capacity. Kennedy made a big point in his campaign speeches to get "America moving again" by not allowing so basic an industry as steel to run only at 52% capacity.

This promise of "full employment" Reuther used to corral the trade unions behind the Democrats. While Walter Reuther exerted no effort to win

(Continued on Page 8)



★

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WORKERS BATTLE AUTOMATION

By Charles Denby
Editor of News & Letters

★

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BE SURE TO READ:

The Assassination Of Inejiro Asanuma
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AUTOMATION IN THE STEEL MILLS

Young Workers Say, "We'll Be Old Young Men" As Co. "Burns Up" Older Workers' Lives

Pittsburgh, Penna.—The guys in my gang in the steel mill, like myself, are comparatively young. We talk among ourselves about our work like guys in any job during lunch time and when we meet each other. And we've been doing some pretty important thinking about our situation.

We have seen ourselves speeded up in our work—have seen the whole mill speeded-up. With every change we've had, we just grit our teeth, cuss the

company and then bust our guts trying to keep up with the work they throw at us.

We know we can keep up the pace only because we are still young. But at the rate we are burning ourselves up, we've not got too many more years left before we'll all be old young men.

So far as the company is concerned, we also know that they don't give a tinker's damn about us. All they want is that steel, no matter what the cost in human lives or values.

OLDER MEN ARE TARGETS

We have seen older men, with a lot of seniority, who have been transferred from their regular jobs which have been replaced by Automation or other practices with absolutely no chance at all to work under the grinding pace we have to put up with. It's not only our gang, it's all over the mill.

Here are these men in their

earlier eliminated the work of men who had previously hauled the bricks and mortar to the bricklayers by introducing conveyors which hauled the material and kept the bricklayers constantly working (you just couldn't work fast to take a break, the faster you worked, the faster the conveyor moved), at least the men got a break when the scaffolding was being put up.

We not only have seen these changes. We feel them in our tired and weary bones every day we work. We see these changes, where we have to work faster and faster, while more and more men are being laid off and we are cut back to four days a week.

Every time the company puts in a change, we say: "Well, this is about it. They just can't do any more to us; they just can't expect more out of us." But they do.

fifties, have spent their lives in the mill, and know more about steel than any production boss or pusher. But these men have been burned up when it comes to the pace the company is trying to get out of the men nowadays.

The company doesn't "fire" these men, but it amounts to the same thing. They just assign him to a gang they know he can't possibly keep up with. And it just so happens that the boss is going to be watching him to see what he (the boss) already knows: that the old man won't be able to keep up the pace.

So the boss will go over to him and simply tell him he's not keeping up his work and the old man will be laid off until an opening comes up that he can do. And this is practically never.

CHANCES: MINUS ZERO

We have seen these things time and time again, and sometimes the company doctor gets in on the kill, especially if the older man tries to object to being laid off. A medical examination is ordered and something wrong is found with the old man—if it's there or not. And if you're laid off for a "medical" reason, your chances of getting called back or going to another job (if you can get it) are reduced from zero to minus zero.

We know at the rate we're going we'll be the "old worker" before long. We also know there is plenty involved in what we are thinking. We don't know yet just how to tackle the situation, but we do know it's going to take a lot of doing by a lot of us to straighten this out.

Steelworker's Wife Glad to Integrate White Neighbors

Pittsburgh—You can tell the neighborhoods that are becoming "integrated" just by driving past them. They have "For Sale" signs all over. The minute a Negro family moves in, the whites start moving out.

They have us pretty well boxed in on the Hill by now, though. I figure they want to keep us all together in one spot so they can watch us better. They don't want us scattered all around because it would be harder to keep track of what we're up to.

The people I was riding from town with in one of the jittery-cabs the other day were really having a time over it. The jitney driver said that if it keeps up much longer we'll have to have passes to get into town from the Hill. It will be just like South Africa.

* * *

The colored organizations keep saying that colored should keep trying to buy into white neighborhoods, to break out of the all-Negro areas, to keep on integrating new neighborhoods, and to stop living all bunched up together. That's almost impossible to do anymore. All the colored people who had enough money to buy a home have already bought one, the way I figure. The way times are now there just aren't any more colored families who can afford to buy a home in those neighborhoods. They charge three times as much to Negroes as to whites.

Even so, if I just had enough money to do it, I'd love to buy a home in one of those really nice neighborhoods we sometimes drive by. I'd be glad to integrate some whites.

—Steelworker's Wife

WORKERS FACE NEW TENSIONS AND TROUBLES AS SPEED-UP INTENSIFIES WITH '61 MODEL

LOS ANGELES. — Most of the discussion at work is not about the elections, but about the tremendous speed-up taking place. In the department I work in now, there is no change in the automobile mechanically, only in style, but they are trying to remove four or five men from what they had in the force last year.

Anytime anybody howls or goes into a hole, they do the same thing they did last year, they merely transfer the work to someone else and give him another job. They merely switch around the jobs. Instead of putting on a nut, they will take the nut off your operation and give you a screw to put on. There is a constant shifting all day long.

A man is hired supposedly as an unskilled worker and he has to have one particular job. Maybe during the course of the day he might have four or five

different jobs instead of the one he was hired for. It is even to the point where the union will agree to something and the guy who is doing the job doesn't even know that the agreement has been made. He is not even consulted. It is so bad that I have seen people in the hole by as much as 15 to 20 cars.

The young people are not integrated into the work force. One man was out sick and when he came back he was constantly loaned out. Every day he has a different job and he has to learn it in 15 to 20 minutes. We used to have 3 days to learn a new job. He was replaced by an extremely young worker. That is the trend.

I think that the reason for all this looseness and shifting around is that the rumors of a big lay off coming are true. The talk is that there will probably be about two more weeks of production. They said that in October there was going to be something like 5,000 people taken out of the Chrysler system throughout the country. Three years ago Chrysler had over 200,000 workers. Now they have 65,000. Of these 65,000 they are going to lay off 5,000.

Work Without A Foreman

DETROIT.—It would be wonderful if the workers could do away with the foremen in the plants. You can work by yourself. I've worked in factories, and without a foreman being on me, too. When I first started to work in the plant, I was working with a man and they didn't have a foreman for months, they were trying to get this man to learn to be one. I told him I didn't see why we needed one, and he said they needed one to report when people didn't work. I told him people aren't like that, when you're at work, you can't just stand there. He said when they made him one he'd take me with him wherever he went. I said fine.

They made him foreman next month and he carried me everywhere he went. I didn't have to work so hard. After about 2 months they changed foremen. They used to change them around every once in a while to see which one would make a group do more work. The new foreman just stood up over me as if he were going to make me do some hard work. I told him he might as well move because I wasn't going to do any more for him than I was doing before. He said if I didn't he'd just send me on back to the other man. I said that would be fine. And that's how I got out from under him.

If you didn't have foremen around, the factory would still go on and it would work a lot better and not so many people would be killed.

New Speed-Up at Ford, Result of Automation

Detroit—Many workers at Ford are sympathetic to the union. Many workers helped build the union, but they feel that the International could do a lot if they would straighten out themselves and the local unions. If the International had done that 5 years ago Automation wouldn't be in force in the plants today. If the union hadn't been for Automation we would not have all those men laid off. It seems like they're only interested in raising dues now to cover for all they lose with so many lay offs.

The union is supposed to send a man with the company time-study man. This is even written in the contract. But now, whatever the company puts on the man he has to do. When the man can't do the work they tell him the job has a standard set for it and he better do it. Heck, the union doesn't know anything about it because the union man is nowhere around when they time-study the job.

They only have one steward for 5 departments on night shift and he just can't be in all places at the same time even if he wanted to be. He may keep the line slowed down until he's called off to another department, and as soon as he goes — whoosh! — off goes the line speeding up again.

The company has a tendency to speed up the line. Lately the foreman comes around and says we're going to work 9 hours but we never put in that hour overtime. They speed-up the line and get two hours work in one hour. When they see they pushed the line so fast that they got their production they send us home. We haven't got 9 hours yet. I don't like overtime anyway, I like 8 hours, that's enough, but if they're going to work me 9 hours by getting it out in 8 hours I don't like that at all.

—Production Worker

ELIMINATION OF JOBS CONTINUE

PITTSBURGH, Penna. — Speed-up in the mills is going on everywhere the company can lay it on the men. The bricklayers have had speed-up of work thrown at them from every side, and a new touch has been added at U.S. Steel's Homestead plant.

This latest move eliminated the time involved in erecting the scaffolding that bricklayers heretofore worked on. As it used to be, they would erect the scaffolding when they reached a height in building the furnaces where they couldn't place their bricks by standing on the floor. As they moved up, they added to the scaffolding until the furnace was finished. And when scaffolding was being increased, the men had a chance for a few minutes break.

But no more. Now the company has introduced the use of a big I-beam mounted on a big steel fixture that raises and lowers the I-beam to the necessary height for the bricks to be laid.

While the company had

The Working Day

By Angela Terrano

COMPANY IGNORES HEALTH HAZARD

In a move to rearrange the work force to enable closer "supervision" the company has actually caused a health hazard which endangers the "life and limb" of the workers. (See M.D. on the company doctor, page 7.) As I have said before compared to New York electrical shops, Detroit shops are models of cleanliness. However in all cases the most important thing for the company is how to get the work out and not the lives of the people working in the shop.

A TOO COSTLY DIFFERENCE

The difference of attitude towards "office help" as compared to the attitude towards the assembly worker has always been a little amazing and quite fantastic. Here in this small electrical shop it is no exception.

First of all, office workers are informed that when they go through the shop they are not to talk to anybody. Secondly this attitude of the company seeps into the people themselves for they not only don't talk on the floor but they don't talk to any one "off" the floor either. The girls speak often of being snubbed by this office help at parties, on bowling night, etc. Although angry, they find it rather funny in the long run since the shop workers are better paid, produce all the money for the company and in actuality pay the office workers' salaries.

But this difference in attitude becomes something quite

different when the actual lives of the workers are concerned. There are 7 or 8 girls that work over a number of huge hot solder pots. The pots are approximately one by two feet and a foot deep. This means quite a bit of fumes are escaping. Besides these pots they work with a huge tub that is filled with a cleaning chemical. They also work with other strong chemicals in small amounts. This is the section for the printed circuits.

Now by right and I think by "law" such a work area should have some kind of ventilation. When the girls saw where they were to work they immediately asked about it. They were told that to put in a ventilation system would cost \$1,000 and that's too expensive.

IS IT COOL ENOUGH GIRLS?

What added insult to injury is that on the coffee line during the break period we stood outside the office, next to a huge air-conditioning unit. Was that for the factory? Of course not, it was for the 5 or 6 people that work in the office. If the unit didn't cost \$1,000, it cost \$2,000.

A couple of the girls have already found themselves falling asleep from the fumes. What is needed before the company will do anything is for one girl to faint from the fumes (this has been an idea they are tossing around) or for some girl to injure her lungs. Then, maybe then, they will install the \$1,000 ventilation system.

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BRITISH LABOUR NEWS

WRITTEN AND EDITED BY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE BRITISH COMMITTEES

Who Reads News & Letters?

At the Committee meeting last night, a young friend from a big electrical company in East London remarked on the experiences he has had in getting News & Letters read in his works.

He was followed by a Committee Member from Fords who said that his fellow motor workers took copies like hotcakes. Many workers appreciate that what is happening to the American auto workers today can happen to the British car workers tomorrow. He told of at least one copy which passed from hand to hand down one entire line.

Another Ford worker took his copy home, gave it to his wife (who works at the same electrical firm at the first speaker), and it went the entire round of the female section!

* * *

What happens to your copy? This is your paper. To the extent that readers write in, it tries to mirror their lives, hopes and fears. In so doing it shows in practice that the working people are both the source and the instrument for the New Society which their deepest aspirations reflect — in which all, to a man shall be free to decide their own destinies.

Only such a paper can discover and broadcast what the workers really think. That is what is NEW about News & Letters. The workers write and take part in the editing committees on a free and equal basis.

There is a place waiting for you if you will take up this challenge.

—Committee Member
London

Polaris Bases on the Clyde Coincide With Bureaucratic Crackdown on the Ranks

THE SAME DAY that 30 men and women were let out of jails after 6 months imprisonment—including a 71-year old nurse from East London—for demonstrating against the atomic weapons plant at Foulness, Essex, the Tory government revealed a secret agreement to base American H-rocket submarines in a Scottish loch 30 miles off Glasgow.

THAT DAY, TOO, following the Trades Unions Congress decision, as reported on this page last month, to clamp down on rank-&-file industrial movements, the A.F.U. hauled up, for questioning, Bro. George Wake, Steward at Barking Power Station. Bro. Wake took a leading part in the unofficial meeting of stewards in the nationalised electricity supply industry some weeks ago, in defiance of union instructions.

ALSO THAT DAY, the T.U. group (nearly 100 strong) of the Parliamentary Labour Party, heavily voted down its Vice-Chairman, Fred Lee, and Ness Edwards, and Walter Padley (U.S.D.A.W.) in its annual election of officers. They were anti-Gaitskell. Pro-Gaitskell men took their places. Bro. Lee got about 11 votes.

The Tory government and its backers in the Labour and T.U. leaderships are moving to confuse and demoralise the growing tide of apprehension among the rank-&-file at the inevitable consequences of their war policy.

Macmillan's Polaris announcement shocked one Labour M.P. from Scotland, who demanded a Scottish plebiscite. This hot potato was thrown back adroitly with the remark that the P.M. would "hesitate to even take a plebiscite of the Party opposite." As though to reveal the agreement of the bulk of Labour

MPs with the Tory line, Gaitskell, and Callaghan at his side, made no protest at all.

The Communists and their Trotskyist fellow-travellers, busy leading petitions to our "leaders" and bleating "co-existence," minimise the growing war danger.

The whole people, including babies and old age-pensioners, are confronted with a united conspiracy of their "leaders."

Plant-Wide Solidarity

ILFORD, Essex—There was recently a one-day token strike by inspection personnel of the Plessey Co. here. The cause was rather unusual.

There are 4 sections of "Inspection": Inspectors, Male and Female; Viewers, Male and Female.

Approximately 5 years ago, a grading scheme was inaugurated laying down specific rates of pay and qualifications for the various grades of the 4 sections.

Several months ago, after some agitation from various departments around the firm, the Negotiating Committee of the Plessey Joint Shop Stewards Committee approached the management with the view of overhauling this scheme.

After about 6 months, the scheme for all grades, with the exception of all grades of Female Viewers, was improved to the extent of better rates of pay, bigger differentials between grades, and more clearly defined qualifications.

With regard to Female Viewers, management would not budge. They maintained that the old scheme was adequate. They did, however, offer an extremely small increment in pay which did not

Rank and File Conference Is Called for Jan. 29, 1961

LONDON—Hard on the heels of the T.U.C. decision to move against militants in the factories and building sites (as reported on this page last month) a varied group of rank-and-file militants have set up a Liaison Committee to win wide rank-and-file support for an all-day conference at Denison House, or January 29, 1961.

In its preliminary appeal for sponsors, the group points

out that hours of work are increasing at the same time as the officials "ask" for a 40-hour week. Men over 21 work an average of 48½ hours, today, an increase of 2 hours since 1958.

* * *

OVERTIME is forced on the workers trying to keep pace with the high cost of living, yet there has been no major increase in basic rates in the last 2 years.

The London News & Letters Committee is represented on the Liaison Committee, which adds that a permanent rank-and-file movement for democratic control of the unions by the workers must be developed, which will advocate (1) periodic election of all officials, without voting powers on policy; the right of recall; salaries of all officials to be in line with the average earnings of the workers they represent; and (2) an increase in the scope and power of the trades councils.

Groups of workers on the job and in the union branches, and interested individual trades unionists, can make their views effective even before the Conference, and attend the meetings of the Liaison Committee, if they write for credentials to the Hon. Secretary, Industrial Conference Liaison Committee, 6 Endsleigh St., London, WC.1 (EUSTon 5501).

Significantly, the Trotskyists refuse to be associated with the movement, while the "Daily Worker" refused to accept any advertising for the Conference. Please write for publicity material and make the Conference known to your mates.

—Shop Steward

—London Committee Member

Ford Workers Protest Cheap Labour Deal

Protest Strike

By now you may have heard that Ford workers went on strike in protest against the Halewood "cheap labour" project in Lancashire, hundreds of miles away.

In making this protest we feel that few strikes have been more justified. If the management succeed in their plan they could hold a pistol not only to Dagenham's Ford workers, but to every worker and firm in S. W. Essex dependent on Ford trade.

They could transfer all production to Halewood, keeping a skeleton maintenance staff at Dagenham. This could render all S. W. Essex a depressed area, with 30-40,000 Ford workers unemployed, and Lord knows how many from supplying firms and industries.

Even the Halewood plant would be haphazard for regular employment.

—Committee Member, Fords

On The Dole

Just before the one-day token strike, a Ford shop stewards delegation went to Liverpool to see the un-

ion district offices concerned. The N.U.G.M.W. District Officer promised to try to repudiate the agreement, as he did not know of the Ford National Agreement.

The A.E.U. District Officers were rather shocked that the National Committee had blessed their action without telling them of the Ford N.J.I.C.

You will have heard of the magnanimous award granted the Ford workers: 3d. per hour. If they gave 3s. per hour they would still rake in £20 million per year profit!

Although most men were ready to go home when the award was announced, on the advice from the shop stewards the men worked. We were all shaken when we heard that the majority of the shop stewards had accepted as substantial the 3d. per hour.

Most departments of Fords are on flat time, and a shorter working week threatens. One of the men remarked that Standard's workers have a 25-hour week; although they are mostly piece workers, even if they keep to their normal speeds, their 25-hour wages, plus unem-

ployment pay, brings them down to Ford full week levels.

Thus, they get £11 — 10s. — 0d. for 25 hours; plus 3 days' dole, which comes to £2 for married men, or a total of £13-10s-0d per week. I think the same can be said of other car firms, so great is the difference in wage levels.

—Ford Correspondent,
Dagenham

* * *

Two Faces

We all know that Fords have Alfred Knepps' idea of human society—that is, that every worker should be eternally grateful that they are allowed to work in the shareholders' factory. But I wonder what sort of people the management think we are—that we would meekly accept economic and industrial suicide?

They have warned the workers that any "unofficial" action will be a breach of the procedure agreement.

The shop stewards have replied that the management have been the first to break the agreement. Their leaflet explained that the separate agreement signed for the proposed Halewood plant at

Liverpool broke the agreement signed by the 22 unions on 14th August, 1958 "regulating the conditions of employment for Adult Hourly-Paid Operatives of the Company and its U.K. subsidiaries."

The A.E.U. members are dealing with their side of the problem as an internal union matter. Carron, President of the A.E.U., who approved the Liverpool District Officers' action in negotiating with the Company, is also Chairman of the British Productivity Council. Used to wearing two faces and in saving both, he'll most probably ride the storm.

—A.E.U. Member, Fords

* * *

Stewards Convene

Ford Motor Company Stewards at Dagenham have called a National Conference of Stewards from all Ford plants to discuss claims and activity for 1961.

Their statement asks: "After the magnificent show of strength by the Ford workers, many of our members are now asking why, when we aimed so high, did the shop stewards accept the miserable wage award of September 12?"

"The total estimated profit for 1960 would . . . be £37,300,000, an increase on the £34 million for 1959.

The total estimated profit for 1960 would therefore be £37,300,000, an increase on the £34 million for 1959.

The stewards' statement adds that the increases in production already achieved by major expansion schemes ". . . need to be matched by the shortening of the working week, etc., not by working almost two weeks in one . . ."

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Editorial

Inejiro Asanuma's Assassination

The young assassin who twice thrust a samurai deep into the heart of the popular Japanese Socialist leader, Inejiro Asanuma, was not just an "individual fanatic." A madman he was, but a madman of an organized terrorist movement inspired by the highest ruling circles in Japan. The laxness of the prison guards that allowed this murderer to commit suicide is proof of the fact that the powers that be were determined that the great masses of people do not learn from an open trial this terrorist's organized connections, including the inspiration from the rulers of corporate-capitalistic Japan in close military alliance with the United States.

Responsibility of American Military Brass

No diplomatic condolences sent by Eisenhower to the widow of Asanuma will hide the following facts either from the Japanese people or the American: 1) defeat in World War II would have certainly spelled out the downfall of Emperor Hirohito, and all the military semi-feudal superstructure of that capitalistic corporate state, had it not been for the action of the American Government, through General MacArthur, to save him as a bulwark against the revolutionary ferment in Japan itself. 2) The small terroristic group trying to cause incidents during the great mass demonstration against the military pact with the United States, the very country that had dropped the A-bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, draped itself in an American flag. 3) The disciplined and highly political behavior of the overwhelming masses of Japanese youth demonstrating against Eisenhower's projected trip to their country did not injure a single American, though it was in their power to do so.

Independence of Japanese Mass Movement

Finally, despite the slander of the American Administration that these demonstrations were Communist-led, the spontaneous demonstrations showed their independence from both poles of world capital—Russia or America. While the communist Party of Japan is an insignificantly small organization, the growth of the mass Socialist Party of Japan all through the military occupation, and presently during acts of hooliganism, including murder, will first show itself in the current elections.

On the other hand, the act of murder and madness shows the desperation of the rulers before the unsolved problems of a capitalistic Japan and the spontaneous and ever growing movement against conditions of labor and unemployment in Japan and its military alliances which are preparing for yet one more war.

The American people share none of the views of their own rulers on the question of "East vs. West," military occupation or the continued exploitation of the working people for purposes of profit or war. This is proven by even so simple a fact as the great increase of inter-marriage between Japanese and Americans.

The American working people followed closely, through their TV screens, the great demonstrations of the Japanese people both against the Kishi Government and the American Military Pact because they themselves are as strongly opposed to preparations for nuclear holocaust. The deep anti-war sentiments in the U.S. is something that none of the candidates running for election here could disregard, and the winner, Kennedy, is the one who promised "peace not only for you and me but for generations."

Asanuma's Death — A Deep Loss

In Japan, last month the fascist struck in a terrorist killing and the deep loss to the Socialist movement in the death of Asanuma is felt also by News & Letters. We are fully confident, however, that the self-activity of the masses of Japan will rise to the challenge that the reactionary forces have thrown by this dastardly and cowardly act. Far from there being any retreat this is the turning point in the movement of the Japanese people.

News & Letters

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Readers'

ON THE ELECTIONS

Nixon sure gave me a good laugh with one of his commercials. It is just a shame that it was a bit tragic also.

His campaign to get the worker's vote went something like this: to prove that you never had it so good just look at your pay check.

Was he kidding? What paycheck?

Unemployed 6 Months
Detroit

* * *

There are 8 other women besides myself at our bench at work. Three of them are unmarried and supporting themselves. Four of the other 6 have husbands who have been out of work from one year to two months. The way things are I guess we should consider ourselves very lucky, but the election campaign of Nixon was like the straw that broke the camel's back. One woman said that every time he got on TV and said "You never had it so good," she felt like throwing her shoe at him."

One of the Four
Detroit

* * *

A Republican party worker was in our neighborhood trying to find out how the Negro people felt about both the Republicans and the Democrats.

I told him I didn't give a darn about either of them.

Unemployed Auto Worker
Detroit

* * *

A lot of people thought that if the right party got in all our problems would be over. They're dreaming. The day after the elections were over we had just as many problems as the day before.

Super Market Clerk
Detroit

* * *

I'm glad the working class of people voted against the bosses' class, anyhow.

Woman Worker
Detroit

* * *

The thing that struck me about the whole campaign was the anti-labor stand of both candidates. To me, the way G.E. acted in the strike during the campaign was a direct result of this. I feel that Nixon and Kennedy made it so clear that they were both against labor that G.E. wasn't afraid of either one and figured they could do whatever they wanted to.

A. T.
Detroit

* * *

Did you notice the effect of the arrogant intervention of the three American-born and educated Catholic bishops in the national elections of Puerto Rico? The two pastoral letters which opposed the re-election of Democratic Party Governor Luis Munos Marin, himself a Catholic but one who opposes interference of the Church in political matters, won Marin the election by a landslide. Not only that, but the Catholic Action Party, approved by these Bishops, won so few votes in Puerto Rico, which is overwhelmingly Catholic, that it is now disqualified as a political party. Hurrah and hallelujah!

"The Gaddy"
Boston, Mass.

I was glad to see that the American people didn't let Kennedy's religion defeat him. It is a sign of their maturity, I feel sure.

Exchange Student
Detroit

* * *

It gives you a turn to think that Johnson might be President if anything happened to Kennedy now. Even so, I'd rather have him than Lodge. So far as I can see Lodge has acted politically throughout his career to foster his own personal gains—for example, he owns stock in Arabian Oil and that more than anything else governed his actions in Mid-East affairs.

I honestly believe that at this point the best choice for a President was a guy so independently rich that he doesn't have to worry about horse-trades like that.

Medical Student
Detroit

* * *

I didn't hear much talk in the shop about the election. But I heard a lot of talk about Castro. Workers know what Batista was and credit Castro with getting rid of him. I even heard a lot of guys saying that they'd sooner vote for Castro for President of the U.S. than for Kennedy or Nixon.

Auto Worker
Detroit

* * *

"I'm only glad Kennedy won because Nixon scared me. When Nixon and Ike stood up and said that you can't criticize the U. S., it sounded too much like fascism to suit me.

Woman Worker
Detroit

* * *

"WORKERS BATTLE AUTOMATION"

Automation to me is just another word for continuous speed-up. Every man who works a job knows what he can do in 8 hours at a steady pace. But at a higher pace he may fall apart. With Automation the pace is higher every day.

It isn't "Automation" that the working man is fighting against. It's the speed-up, the continuous speed-up that they have made equivalent to Automation.

Steelworker
Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

The older guys, the men in their 40's and 50's—I just don't know how they can take it. I'm a young man compared to them, but I know that if things don't change, I'll never see my 40's or 50's. The pace is just too much to take.

Auto Worker
Detroit

* * *

I always wondered where Automation will lead to? It just keeps on eliminating jobs year after year. Is there a stopping point? Or is it beyond the control of the working-class of people?

It isn't just the men already working who have been thrown out of work. Consider how many young people are leaving school every year to add their numbers to the unemployed. Where can they hope to find jobs?

I want to read your pamphlet to see if it will help

to find the answers. If it does, every working man should read it.

Unemployed Steelworker
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: See ad on Page 1.

* * *

In our shop we had a chief steward and a spokesman (what they used to call a line steward). One day the company called them to the office to see how they could get more production out of the men on the line.

We had our own meeting downstairs while they were upstairs and we decided not to give them a piece more than we had been giving. In fact, we even cut down. To me that proves that when the men get together they can do whatever they want to.

We know automation is here to stay, but we have to find something to compensate for what it is doing to the men. I feel that "News and Letters" should be distributed around the plant to give the men ideas they can read and then come up with something to solve this.

Auto Worker
Detroit

* * *

They call automation progress but I find you have to ask what progress is. Building up production, but tearing down human beings is no progress to me. But no matter what problems we face in the shop I am convinced that if it is left up to the workers, if they just get together on it, they can solve it.

Interested
Detroit

* * *

I really think that the only reason the world has progressed as far as it has is because somebody took the time to put down his ideas to make the world see itself in a new and different light.

New Reader
Detroit

* * *

THE NEGRO STRUGGLE

Khrushchev really spoke the truth when he spoke about how Negroes are treated in America. I went along with the things he said, but I don't go along with the things he does. It's all a big sham. They're trying to fool the world, but the world is getting too wise for them.

Auto Worker
Detroit

* * *

I started working at Ford in '46 and I've been able to see pretty well in those years just how the Negro is treated.

The only Negro foremen they have are in the foundry, where you have to pick up a shovel and haul sand. In the machine shop, where you're supposed to be "smart," there's not one. They used to have one, and he had to have a college degree to qualify. Any dumb guy off the street could learn the job he does in a few days, but he had to have a college education first. Even then, he was the first one to get bumped off the job the first chance they had.

I've seen whites who could not even write in management jobs. If a guy is dumb, but white, they'll send him to school every night to be-

Views

come a boss. But if a Negro has a college degree, he still can't get ahead.

**Ford Worker
Detroit**

* * *

They want to blast China and win the Congo, but when Khrushchev said that the Negro didn't have freedom right here, it sure cut deep. It's hard to take, so many of the things he said were true. It hurt America. Those neutral nations—they're thinking about these things.

**Negro Worker
Detroit**

* * *

WAR AND PEACE

I just can't figure out why the U.S. doesn't want Red China seated. It can't be any worse than Russia itself and yet the U. S. doesn't argue about Russia being seated. It must be something else. Maybe it's because they're afraid China will be the next battleground. I read that China isn't as afraid of war as Russia or the U.S. because even if they killed half of all of China they'd still have enough to make a beautiful future for themselves. Isn't that some future to call "beautiful"!

They may not be scared, even though I can't conceive of that. But I am. Cuba is too close to the U. S. to suit me, now that Russia has a good base there. I keep wondering whether the Naval Base there will be the spark that sets off the next war. And what will be left if a war does start?

**Auto Worker
Detroit**

* * *

They have the whole world divided into pieces—two Koreas, two Germanys, two of this and two of that. I'm for a world in peace, not the world in pieces.

**High School Student
Detroit**

* * *

I didn't feel any panic over both sides just having the bomb. I felt that so long as both sides kept saying the bomb meant annihilation for everybody there was a good chance neither would throw it. But what is truly frightening is to hear these studied reports on how we can survive the H-bomb.

I heard one that had it down to how many minutes warning the rest of the country might have if a bomb dropped and killed off a few million in another part of the country. How deep the shelter would have to be, and how many days you would have to stay down there, and how you would have to calculate all these things from some tables they had. It sent shudders through me.

The minute they start fooling around with the idea that somebody might survive, is to me the minute they will stop being afraid to push the button.

**Scientist
New York**

* * *

THE WORKING DAY

There have been a lot of editorials about the Detroit Times suddenly selling out during the night on Nov. 7. Most of them were sentimental about "a great newspaper passing." But the only one that made any sense to me was the editorial that tried to bring to light the

thoughts of the 1400 people who received a telegram at 3 a. m. to tell them they were thrown out of a job.

But there are still one or two thoughts that haven't been brought out. The newspaper pressmen were having trouble with their contract recently. The Union voted for a strike sanction at the time that the presidential election was coming on, and the Detroit Auto Show was about to be held.

Now suppose the Pressmen's Union, Local 13, hadn't gone along as they did to try to get the contract signed, but had shut down publication at the very time that the dailies were expecting the enormous revenues from all that extra advertising. Don't you suppose the papers would have tried to smear this Local by blaming it for closing the Times although it was going to fold anyway? I think so.

The other thought that runs through my mind is the unfairness of the Taft-Hartley Law which says that men of this Union cannot quit in such numbers that would hamper production. If this had happened, the publisher of the paper could, and I believe most probably would have sued the Locals involved for amounts running into millions of dollars with a view to breaking the Union. But when the Times shuts down and throws hundreds out of work, the law doesn't say a thing. Is this fair?

In fact, at the present time, one of the Detroit Metropolitan papers has a suit pending against one of the Local Unions because the men protested by stopping the paper. They walked out after the paper continued to ignore a warning from the Union against unfair labor practices.

**Union Pressman
Detroit**

* * *

They called my husband back to work. He only works 4 days but that is better than no days at all. They work the Hell out of him. Excuse the expression, but it's really a shame.

They are just trying to see how much work they can get done with a few men. You know, it's shameful for a man to go to work and come home so tired that when he gets up the next morning to go to work again he looks like he just got home from work and feels like it, too. They are so tired. If they worked them more than 4 days, I don't believe the men could take it. They need the other 3 days to rest to be in shape to do the 4 days of work.

**Steelworker's Wife
Pittsburgh, Pa.**

* * *

They treat the men bad, but the women have it even worse. They put a woman on one job in our shop and she did her best to keep up but she just couldn't do it, so they sent her home. Right after she left, they put two men on it and even the two of them together couldn't keep it up. Everybody knew they just had done it to get rid of the woman because they didn't want her, but nobody had realized they'd be that sneaky about it.

The only thing that sur-

prised me was that I didn't realize they were still pulling that stuff, and getting away with it, but they are.

**Ford Worker
Detroit**

* * *

They are laying off men at the mines hundreds at a time. My brother was lucky to get on at a limestone quarry near here. He scales the mine roof and blasts rock for the men to load the next day, but he'd rather be working at the mine. It's just awful to think of all the men who are out of work. I keep hoping that now, after the election things may pick up.

**Working Woman
West Virginia**

* * *

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

The Internal Revenue department considers the collection of taxes more important than the life of a child.

My child was very ill with the flu. Yet the government insisted that I pay a tax, which is too much in the first place, before I take care of my child's medical needs. The government threatened to garnishee my husband's check if the tax were not paid immediately.

I made a trip, which took a complete day, to explain that my child was very ill, that I was expecting another child and would appreciate a delay on paying this tax. But these human requests are not important to them.

**New Reader
Los Angeles**

* * *

FROM BRITAIN The Labour Party Since Scarborough

This crisis began, more or less, when Bevan resigned over Health Service charges, when the Right Wing began again to destroy socialist principles. This H-bomb vote has merely brought things to a head. I should like to see the Right Wing resign . . . If they stay in the L.P., or are not decisively defeated, I agree that the L.P. as a socialist movement will be useless. About 30 to 40 were at my ward meeting. Most were mute.

**Veteran
E. London**

* * *

The L.P. is seriously short of socialists. What they get, they soon lumber with work. Some wards are more like mothers' meetings than socialist assemblies!

**L.P. Member
Chadwell Heath**

* * *

What is the central issue of political policy for revolutionaries today? I am sure that it is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Europe. What do you think it is?

There is a shocking danger in front of us. Plenty of decent left-wingers in this country are doing a Castro and falling into the arms of Khrushchev.

This has got to be stopped. The only way to do it is to work out a start to a thorough revolutionary programme for Europe in order to demonstrate that the answer to one power bloc is not its hostile twin.

**L.P. Teacher
Cambridge**

TWO WORLDS

By Raya Dunayevskaya, author of
MARXISM AND FREEDOM

RUSSIA'S CHANGING ROLE IN AFRICA

Khrushchev's spectacular performance at the U.N. as "protector" of the struggles for freedom in Africa must be seen in the light of Russia's military, economic and scientific prowess. The American Government has yet to learn from Dulles' arrogant junking of the Aswan Dam aid and Russia's taking over financial responsibility that Russia is no 10th rate power and America is not the only "real" world power. Nor can any illumination be gotten from whether the old radicals or the new ones like Castro who have swallowed whole Russia's claim to being "the first power." Africa has not, and it is Africa that has been declared the new battleground. To understand the new stage in the Cold War we must turn to Russia's changing policies there.

Up until 1953-54 Russia showed very little interest in Africa. In the midst of World War II its African specialists from among the West Indian Communists, like George Padmore, had broken with the Communist International because war had created the possibility for some African countries to gain national independence "on their own." Padmore aligned himself with Nkrumah. Russian Communists dismissed Nkrumah as a "nationalist stooge for British imperialism." The same held true of their view of the African freedom fighters in French West Africa.

"The Sweet Smell of Success" Makes Khrushchev Run a Jagged Line

Nothing, however, succeeds like success. As the various African nationalist movements either won their freedom or were in the process of winning it, Russia began to sing a different tune. First, however, it walked quite gingerly. When it began to participate in the technical aid programs to the Afro-Asian world, it was, more or less, within the context of the U.N. That is to say, as the Big Brother aiding the little fellow not because he thought "the little one" of great aid in meeting the challenge of the Western Goliath, but because its neutralism in the struggle between East and West would leave Big Brother free for the decisive battle in Europe.

There was some change in 1956 when, at the 20th Congress of the Russian Communist Party, Mikoyan berated the lag between African studies in Russia and African realities. But when De Gaulle, in coming to power, criticized NATO, Khrushchev rushed to his side to assure him he understood his "position in Algeria." The Communist Parties were ordered to stop their flirtations with the nationalist rebels.

Table Thumping—Khrushchev's New Sign

The story is a very different one now. It has come to a climax in the Congo. It is this which brought Khrushchev to New York. Lest anyone think table thumping brings "defeats," he better reread Khrushchev's calculatedly "freedom loving" speech at the U.N.:

"Ours is the age of the struggle for freedom . . . Stormy developments have flared up on the African continent. The young Republic of the Congo on the third day after the proclamation of her independence fell victim to aggression . . . Raw materials for nuclear weapons—uranium, cobalt, titanium, cheap labor—that is what the monopolists are afraid of losing in the Congo . . . Colonialism should be done away with . . . Who can say that French mothers whose children are dying in the fields of Algeria are less unfortunate than the Algerian mothers who bury their sons in their own lands."

A Declaration of War

Of course Russia is as interested in the uranium mines in Katanga as Belgium and America and the U.N. But, for the moment, Khrushchev has achieved exactly what he set out to do: on the day 13 newly-independent African states joined, he dominated the U.N. and at the same time separated himself from ITS policies. Under the banner of peace and "total disarmament," he declared war on the U.S. and the U.N. and "colonialism."

Those who think that this has not opened many doors in Africa that have not previously been opened to Russia, or that Russia's butchery of the Hungarian Revolution will make the African accept American "democracy" so openly aligned to the existing colonialism on the African continent, are blind entirely to the tidal struggle for freedom in Africa. There is no doubt whatever now that everything—from the abstract declarations for freedom to the detailed figures on the rate of economic growth in Russia under State Plans as against that under private capitalism; yes, and even table thumping as a sign of opposition to "colonialism"—will flood the African continent. It will not be long before a School of Africanists is established in Russia, and the Russian technicians in Africa are armed not only with economic aid but the usurped banner of Marxist liberation.

(Continued on Page 7)

Thinking It Out

By Robert Ellery

AUTOMATION ON THE WATERFRONT

Next month the West Coast members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges will be asked to ratify a contract that would spell the end of jobs for the majority of the membership and worsen the conditions of work for those who remain on the waterfront.

On October 10th, the Pacific Maritime Association, the organization of shipping and warehouse employers, contracted to pay the I.L.W.U., \$29 million for certain favors. Briefly the favors Bridges and his cohorts on the International are willing to grant are a six-year contract, with a no strike clause and permission for the shipping bosses to run the work force any way they see fit. Explicitly it means cutting the work gangs to the bone and all out use of Automation on the docks.

WORKERS BOO CONTRACT

I.W.L.U. Local 13 of San Pedro representing 3,300 of the I.W.L.U.'s 15,000 West Coast dock workers assembled early this month to hear a report on the terms of the contract. Only one out of the eleven delegates sent to a San Francisco briefing session supported ratification of the pact, and he was roundly booed by the membership. Bridges who was scheduled to address the membership, stayed away.

If the contract is ratified, the 29 million dollars the union gets is slated to go into a retirement and benefit fund to take care of retirees, to compensate for death and disability

and to pay off workers for lost work opportunity arising from Automation. George Kuvakas, President of Local 13, made the understatement of the year when he said, "It's not enough money for what the longshoremen are giving up."

WHAT 29 MILLION BUYS

The Pacific Maritime Association estimates it pays \$125 million annually to the longshoremen in wages. Twenty-nine million over a six-year period is just a drop in the bucket for them, a bargain price for Automation rights on the waterfront.

Coal owners introduced Automation in the mines in 1950 and since then they have cut the work force there by more than half. If the dock bosses only do as well as the coal bosses they could save half of the \$125 million in wages every year.

15 MEN REPLACE 150

But the Maritime Association is hopeful of an even brighter future. In Los Angeles Harbor, for instance, the Matson Line with new heavy machinery and the "containerizing" of cargo is able to load a ship with 15 men in less time than it formerly took 150 longshoremen.

Clearly the leaders of the I.W.L.U. made a unholy pact with the P.M.A. to rob the longshoremen of their means of livelihood. The hot reception Local 13 gave to the proposed contract is a warning that the rank and file of West Coast Longshoremen will not be sold down the river of automated progress without a fight.

WOOLWORTH'S INTEGRATION CLAIM IS MISLEADING

Des Moines, Iowa—From 0 to 69 to 112, the communities mount. The latest report, concerning lunch counter integration, issued by the Woolworth and other dime store heads, states their stores have integrated in 112 communities.

Woolworth has been hurt by Northern picketing. No one can truthfully refute this. It was the persistency of the picketing in certain metropolitan areas that caused Woolworth to issue their "statement of 112." This statement should have inspired Northern picketers to intensify their efforts; instead the statement has had the pernicious consequence of causing many areas to stop their picketing entirely.

WOOLWORTH WEAKENED

The unfortunate fact is that instead of the picketers realizing the statement was an indication of Woolworth's weakening due to picketing efforts, they have been duped by Woolworth propaganda. They seem to believe, despite the fact that not one store in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana or South Carolina has integrated; despite the fact students are now being sentenced to the chain gang for attempting to eat at Woolworth stores in Atlanta and South Carolina, that the Woolworth heads are acting on principles of "goodwill."

The facts are these. Every store or community that has integrated has done so as a direct result of student sit-ins. The 112 is an accumulation of all the communities that have integrated since the first sit-in occurred in Greensboro, N.C. It is not a blanket number of stores that Woolworth negotiated with and they in turn decided to integrate—which is how Woolworth is making it look.

The Northern picketing had a threefold purpose: to strengthen the over all movement by placing pressure on the Woolworth stores; to show students in the South, Northern students were backing them 100%, and to show the entire country this was not a problem of local tradition but one of national concern.

SIT-INS CONTINUE

It was a battle on two fronts, the sit-inners in the South, the picketers in the North. Fines, jail sentences, violence or expulsion from school did not and has not deterred the Southern students. Yet many Northerners were stopped by a few mealy-mouthed words issued by Woolworth.

Isn't it ironic that the Woolworth heads met with students from New York City to negotiate on a movement that was started by students in Greensboro, N.C. and these students decided to stop picketing.

How can these students in the North maintain that since Negroes in Maryland, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Virginia and North Carolina now have the right to sit down and be served that now is the proper time to call off the struggle for integration.

PICKETERS NEEDED

Fortunately the integration of 112 communities has proven to be a motivating factor to Southern students. Sit-ins at the present time are their most effective weapon. Sit-ins aren't about to stop, therefore Northern picketing must come back to life.

All Northern picketers are asked to stay away from the negotiation tables, the "leadership and conference" boys and get back on the picket lines where they are desperately needed.

—JESSE MORRIS

As Others See Us

STUDIES ON THE LEFT

Winter, 1960—Madison, Wisconsin

Excerpts from Book Review of MARXISM AND FREEDOM;

by Raya Dunayevskaya

Review by RONALD L. MEEK, author, staff of Glasgow University, Scotland, and editor of the British bi-monthly, "New Left Review."

Editor's Note:

It is obvious that we disagree with the extracts of the book review published here. But it does testify to the fact that, two years after publication MARXISM AND FREEDOM still commands reviews, both here and abroad. Only a few copies of the American edition are still available for sale.

Soon we will have important announcements of new editions of MARXISM AND FREEDOM.

Miss Dunayevskaya's main thesis is that "Marxism is a theory of liberation in mortal opposition to Communism which is the theory and practice of enslavement." Marx began, she argues, by describing the development of man's true potentialities in the Hegelian terms of "unity of thought and being" (58); he attacked the "quite vulgar and unthinking communism" which "completely negates the personality of man" (59); he focused attention on "the alienation, the estrangement, in the very activity of labor" under capitalism (59); and thus saw true communism as "humanism mediated by the transcendence of private property" (58). And although the mature Marx later "departed from the strictly Hegelian language of his early writings" (58), "nothing from his early Humanism was ever jettisoned by him when, at another period, he called it communism." (64) Lenin, too, at a crucial period in the development of his thought, studied Hegel, and as a result of this (and of the concrete experience of contemporary revolutionary struggles) altered his earlier views about the relation of the "vanguard party" to the spontaneous movement of the working class and about the creative role of the masses in socialist society.

There is much that is of interest and contemporary relevance in this part of Miss Dunayevskaya's book—particularly in her study of the ways in which the thought of Marx and Lenin developed concurrently with the emergence of new forms of working-class struggle. Her analysis of what she calls "the humanism and dialectic of Capital," too, draws timely attention to certain aspects of Marx's later economic work which those of us who have emphasized the formal parallels between Marx's model and the early classical models have sometimes tended to neglect.

It is in connection with this task of concretization that Miss Dunayevskaya is at her weakest, and, indeed, often descends into sheer absurdity . . .

Miss Dunayevskaya's positive prescriptions are vague in the extreme. She contents herself with drawing attention to the spontaneous movements of the masses in the Paris Commune of 1871, the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917, and the events of 1953 in East Germany and 1956 in Hungary. Now it is true, and indeed very important, that in all these movements there was a more or less spontaneous drive towards one or another form of "workers' control"—soviets, workers' councils, etc. But it is not enough to say simply that under socialism "the plan of cooperative labor" must replace "the despotic plan of capital" (213); or to imply

that the workers, if not hindered by bureaucracies of various kinds, will themselves more or less spontaneously develop the appropriate forms of organization and control.

Miss Dunayevskaya's negative criticisms of "state capitalism" in the U.S.S.R., however, give us a rather clearer idea of her views. At any rate we know what she thinks ought not to be done . . .

Leaving aside Miss Dunayevskaya's almost unbelievable underestimation of Soviet achievements . . . on cannot really forgive her for failing to deal with such facts as the dissolution of many of the labour camps, the vital developments in the agricultural sphere, the reduction in the gap between the rate of growth of capital goods and that of consumption goods, the very perceptible improvement in the general standard of living, and the distinct trend towards greater equality in earnings . . .

Many of the phenomena which she condemns as sinister heresies were in fact "necessities" imposed by the decision to push ahead with industrialization at a rapid rate under conditions of backwardness, iso-

lation and a very real threat of war. (This does not imply, of course, that there were not innumerable crimes, excesses, and errors which were by no means "necessary," or that the deplorable attitude of "production for production's sake" which Miss Dunayevskaya rightly criticizes did not become deeply embedded in the thinking of the planners.) . . .

The final section of the book deals fairly briefly, and in a rather different way, with the American scene . . .

How in practice, can the working class organize and control the plan of production so that its "new economic philosophy," as expressed in these statements, is given effect?

Miss Dunayevskaya does not tell us; and her implied slogan "leave it to the workers themselves" enables her to avoid dealing directly with one of the very real and important problems which face socialists today . . . The great merit of Miss Dunayevskaya's book is that by virtue of her very failure to pose the problem in these terms she will force many of her readers to do so, and to seek a humanist answer to it.

MANKIND, Hyderabad, India

August-September, 1960

Review By M. T. KHAN

Can man be free? This question is a big as life. Mankind is facing this intriguing problem ever since the dawn of civilization. From the days of Spartacus until today, countless efforts have been made to solve this problem. However, the wave of revolutions in the last two centuries, The Industrial Revolution, The American Revolution, The French Revolution and lastly The Russian Revolution—took mankind from one stage to another towards the goal of freedom. Raya Dunayevskaya has discussed in her book man's struggle for freedom from the first Industrial Revolution until today, with special reference to the role Marxism played during this period.

Raya Dunayevskaya, was secretary to Leon Trotsky, but at the outset of the II War broke with him because of his stand that Russia was a workers state which had to be defended. She belongs to the class of anti-communist Marxist thinkers who are of the opinion that Marxism has wrongly been identified with Russian communism. She holds that the bureaucratization of economy in the Soviet Union is the negation of Marxism. "Marxism is a theory of liberation or it is nothing," she says.

The main purpose of the book, therefore, in the words of the author is "to re-establish Marxism in its original form, a thorough-going Naturalism or Humanism."

Discussing Marxism and tracing its foundations in Hegel's philosophy the author says that Hegel's idealism is the most

important aspect of Marx's philosophy. She says that Marx did not reject idealism, and quotes him saying, "Thorough-going Naturalism or Humanism distinguishes itself from idealism and from Materialism and is at the same time the truth uniting both." And hence Raya Dunayevskaya says: "Marxism may be said to be the most idealistic of all materialistic philosophy and hegelianism the most materialistic of all idealistic philosophy." She has discussed in detail the circumstances—especially the American Civil War that made Marx write THE CAPITAL, Vol. I. She has also discussed the Humanism and dialectic of THE CAPITAL, Vol. I.

Discussing private property and communism, she says that Marx was not so opposed to the private property as he appears to be. She says "for Marx the abolition of private property was a means towards the abolition of alienated labour not an end in itself."

Of Russian revolution in 1917, she says, "it was a successful workers revolution," but failed to stand to the Marxist ideology. Instead, state capitalism developed in the Soviet Union, and hence she poses the question: "Are we always to be confronted with a new form of state tyranny against the individual freedom?"

For a total, an absolute answer, Raya Dunayevskaya asks us to turn to Marxism which alone can enable mankind to face the problems of freedom, prosperity and progress.

Of special interest is the research work the author did be-

(Continued on Page 7)

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Way of the World

By Ethel Dunbar

Let The Workers' Voices Be Heard

On the front page of News and Letters there is an ad that shows that **Workers Battle Automation**, a new pamphlet, is just off the press. It costs 25c to buy it. It is the best reading you can get at 25c or \$10, for it's the worker's story.

To me, this pamphlet of what is happening to workers and what they are doing and what they can do is very important and should be sold in every plant and at every plant gate, for this world is getting in worse shape than it ever was before. The rich man is trying so hard to get everything into his hand and to let the rest of the world go by.

They are trying to do away with all kinds of labor that is done by man and yet still asking workers to buy their products like cars that are being produced by Automation. Everything, everything is just for the rich man.

We can see how automation is killing this nation by not giving man anything to do to support himself and his family. If you don't understand what I am talking about just buy a copy of **Workers Battle Automation**. It will show you that our life and times in these United States don't mean a thing in regard to helping workers and in building this country. Automation is taking over the world and some day it's going to backfire and destroy its own makers.

On October 31 there was a T.V. program on these machines, on which they said these huge monsters can think as man does. If this is so it will

be like that great monster that Frankenstein built to destroy all his enemies. When his enemies were destroyed this monster turned and destroyed Frankenstein.

The world today is going backward instead of forward. The rich man is trying to get everything for himself.

Workers should be able to do something about these monster machines that have thrown so many people out of work. I know that things could be changed. They could even move the Automation machines right out of the plant, and put people back to work. They used to say that they couldn't do away with Hastings Street here in Detroit, but they did away with it. If that can be done, surely workers can get these machines out of the plant.

The first step towards making some changes is buying, not just buying but selling too, **Workers Battle Automation**.

Review

(Continued from Page 6)

fore writing this book. She had discussions with many scholars and workers and gave shape to her ideas. "No theoretician, today more than ever before, can write out of his own head," she says.

The appendix contains the first publication of Marx's "Private Property and Communism," and "Critique of Hegelianism," and "On Hegel's 'Science of Logic,'" by Lenin.

The book is, therefore, a serious contribution to the ever increasing literature on Marx and a fitting reply to those who call Marxism an out-dated philosophy.

Montgomery, Ala.

For weeks I've had company from down South, and each one can tell me something about how things are going down there. Three couples came to my home from Montgomery, Alabama. They were telling me about how they were going around hunting for jobs, and what the white people would say to them when they'd ask them for a day's work.

A white woman told one of my friends, "Go ask King for a job."

He's the cause of your being here without anything to do." My friend told her right back, "I don't think it's all King. We're fighting for our rights just as much as King is. There's no cause for you to talk to me like that. If you don't have a job for me, just say so, don't tell me anything about King. He speaks for himself and I speak for myself, too. I want freedom just as much as he does."

—Negro Woman
Detroit

Miner's Union Is Secure, Not Men

West Virginia—Miner delegates to the 43rd Constitutional Convention of the United Mine Workers held in Cincinnati, Ohio, last month had confirmed in a most conclusive manner what miners have been saying among themselves, and particularly for the past ten years: That the union is big business.

Just how big a business it is was spelled out in dollars and cents by John Owens, secretary-treasurer. He reported that the union treasury, as of July 1, 1960, had assets of \$104,381,119.59.

This balance, Owens said, has resulted primarily from "blue ribbon" investments the union has made in various properties, a policy which was particularly pushed by the International executive board of the U.M.W. since 1951.

Among the investments made in properties were: C&O Railroad—\$9,421,518.45; American Shipping and Bull Steamship Companies—\$8,346,480; National Bank of Washington—\$21,646,174.74; Coaldale Mining Company—\$5,200,000; and West Kentucky and Nashville Coal Companies—\$26 million.

As Owens said, the union is financially secure. But many of the delegates to the convention told tales of hundreds of thousands of miners who were anything but financially secure. The men they referred to were laid off and were continuing to be laid off as the continuous miner has increasingly been put to use in the mines.

One miner, noting that of all the investments the biggest was in coal companies, said: "Conditions are worse now in the mines than they have ever been; men are being laid off as they never have been; they keep cutting welfare fund benefits off to have 'sound management'. We see that the union is now coal management. I had always thought the union was something that was supposed to represent what the men felt should be fought for. Now we are told how great the union is because we have good business men running it. We have been told time and again that profits to coal owners come from our labor. We know this. Owens says profits in the U.M.W. treasury is from sound investments. It sure looks like we've had it. Whoever heard of management going out on strike for higher wages or better conditions?"

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Write: Africa South in Exile,
U.S. Rep.), 336 Summit Ave.
Mount Vernon, New York.

Fellow-citizens, I will not enlarge further on your national inconsistencies. The existence of slavery in this country brands your republicanism as a sham, your humanity as a base pretense, and your Christianity as a lie. It destroys your moral power abroad; it corrupts your politicians at home. It saps the foundation of religion; it makes your name a hissing and a bye-word to a mocking earth. It is the antagonistic force in your government, the only thing that seriously disturbs and endangers your Union. It fetters your progress; it is the enemy of improvement; the deadly foe of education; it fosters pride; it breeds insolence; it promotes vice; it shelters crime; it is a curse to the earth that supports it; and yet you cling to it as if it were the sheet anchor of all your hopes. Oh! be warned! be warned! a horrible reptile is coiled up in your nation's bosom; the venomous creature is nursing at the tender breast of your youthful republic; for the love of God, tear away, and fling from you the hideous monster, and let the weight of twenty millions crush and destroy it forever!

—Frederick Douglass
Rochester, New York, July 5, 1852

A DOCTOR SPEAKS

By M.D.

First Injuries on the 1961 Model Cars

Uncertainty and tension are in the air in the auto plants when a new model first goes into production, and the assembly line worker experiences a period of unusual stress. I talked to one worker who had a hectic look about him. His face was flushed and feverish. This auto worker usually has a calm appearance, but now his movements were more rapid and he looked irritable, belligerent and exhausted. He told me he had a new and unfamiliar job to perform, that the speed of the line had been increased and there were fewer men on the line.

SPEED UP CREATES NEW DANGERS

The foreman, the worker said, was continually checking, pushing the men not to get behind. At the same time new jobs and unfamiliar motions had created new dangers and accidents. The worker said he felt that the kinks on the line were being ironed out at the expense of the men. He himself already had an accident. He proceeded to tell me about it.

This year the tensions at work were worse than in other years. He seemed to need more sleep than ever before, but was waking up tired. The job he had been given was in a sort of two level pit. In the course of his work he had slipped and scraped the lower part of a leg against a hard edge. At the first aid station in the plant, a dressing had been applied not by a doctor, but by a medical aid, and he returned to the job.

The next day the leg was painful and swollen. A bluish discoloration had begun to spread. Over the next period he returned a number of times to the aid station with complaints, but no time did he see a physician. His injury was taken lightly although his symptoms persisted and increased. At the end of the week he had a soreness higher up on the leg.

When I examined the leg I thought he might have a phlebitis which is an inflammation of a vein. From the discoloration of the leg, it was clear that a thin walled vein had ruptured and blood forced into the tissue space. The tenderness near the calf and high on the thigh indicated that inflammation and associated clotting had occurred in a large vein. There was also present an abrasion or skin break at the initial site of injury which looked infected.

"FAMOUS" PERSONS GET CAREFUL TREATMENT

I suggested to him that he needed rest for the leg, application of heat and, possibly, medicine such as antibiotics and anti-blood coagulants. He said that since this was an industrial injury he was required by company rules to re-

main under the medical care of the company on its insurance coverage. I knew this to be the rule under which the state industrial accident commission operated, but that is exactly where the danger to limb and life of the worker lies.

This is not an unusual case history. It is a daily occurrence. There are serious potential dangers connected with even minor injuries to a leg. Medical authorities not only know that, but always act preventatively when famous persons are involved. Thus Vice President Nixon stayed in the hospital over 2 weeks when he injured, though only slightly, his knee to prevent complications. In the case of the worker with phlebitis, an inflammation of vein may run a prolonged low grade course with clotting of blood in the vein extending. There exists the danger of a clot breaking loose and floating off to the lungs as an embolus. I recall death in two instances days and weeks after an apparently mild injury.

MEDICAL CARE?

A man fell from a ladder while picking fruit. One leg hit against a step. This blow led to phlebitis and lung embolus with sudden death weeks later. The other case was that of an office worker who leaned back on a swivel chair, struck the back of the knee hard against the chair edge to prevent loss of balance, developing some tenderness there. About three weeks later he died suddenly from a portion of a clot in a deep vein near the knee, reaching his lung.

Phlebitis can occur from any trauma to the leg, but where there is an open infected wound, it can develop more easily. Persons with diabetes—because of poorer circulation in the leg and the presence of extra sugar in the blood—tend to have more serious infections in open wounds. Varicose veins with stagnating blood can predispose to phlebitis.

Under existing conditions in many states where the individually injured person has little choice in regard to medical care, but is compelled to rely on the company doctor or insurance coverer, who owe their allegiance to management, not to men, the worker is caught between the tension of worry over his injury and worry over loss of job if he complains about same injury. This is certainly a field where the union should step in, but seldom does. Since trivial injuries can lead to serious results, the fight for proper medical care once again falls to the rank and file. Judging by the injuries I've already seen, as the 1961 model cars are glorified to the public, the question of medical care will become one of the main problems in the shops.

Russia's Changing Role In Africa

(Continued from Page 5)

Power to the African Masses

The fatal error that both Russia and the U.S. (with or without the U.N.) make is that which characterizes all class society. It is the assumption of the "backwardness of the masses."

The African masses have won their freedom without Russian or American aid. Nor are they unaware of the "ulterior motives" on the part of either capital contending for world power, as was evidenced by their "neutralism." If this declaration of war by Russia means the extension of the Cold War to Africa, not the reconstruction of Africa on new beginnings, they will once again turn to the only force worthy of their destiny—power in their own hands.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

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1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher News & Letters, 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Mich.

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2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) I. Rogers, 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Mich.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 2,500.

I, ROGERS, Managing Editor Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of October, 1960.

CAROL A. MASON, Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich. (My commission expires April 27, 1963.)

The U. S. Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

the strike, he threw his organization into the political campaign on behalf of Kennedy.

Let us remind him that the workers do not have to wait for another 4 years to change their labor leadership. The collaboration with management and the politicians constitute a betrayal which make them marked men in the eyes of the workers.

The break of the Schenectady local away from the national leadership in the midst of a strike situation which is almost without precedent in Modern American labor history, is a sharp warning to Reuther of the impending break-up of the trade union movement unless it drastically changes its policies. While this particular move seemed to stem from the right, the battles from the left in auto, steel, mining, and the unorganized are in the offing as the new Democratic Administration will be unable to stem the recession resulting from Automation, workers with poor pay and capitalists with huge profits.

THE AFRICAN REVOLUTIONS AND THE AMERICAN NEGRO

How do American workers live in a world isolated from the problems of the rest of the world? Despite suppression of the facts, it is clear that American "prestige" has suffered abroad as much as at home. The new African Nations are not supporting American resolutions in the United Nations. This new force, the independent African countries, have come upon the world scene at a time when their voice could swing the U.N. from one camp of state capitalism to the other. Their very existence acts as a deterrent to rash actions by either Russia or the United States.

(See "Our Life and Times," p. 8, and "Two Worlds," p. 5.)

It says to the American Government: before you can convince us to take the path of "the democratic West," show us proof in your actions toward the Negro in your country. A gesture, such as getting Rev. Martin Luther King out of the vindictive hands of a Georgia white supremacist judge, will not suffice to hide the fact of national discrimination against the Negroes.

The question of civil rights for Negroes was used during the campaign as a political football. Both parties promised the Negro more than they have ever promised before, but it is quite meaningless when all that both candidates had to offer was, "more education."

Kennedy will go into office with the head of almost every important committee of Congress a segregationist member of his own party. Already Russell of Georgia has announced he will fight the new President of his party as hard as he fought wishy-washy Eisenhower. While the Eastlands, the Georges and the Faubuses show their illiteracy in not being able to read the sign of the times, the Negroes whose votes helped put Kennedy in will demand that he read right the decisive defeat even in Faubus's Arkansas of the white supremacist proposal to use state funds to maintain segregated schools.

The humiliation and degradation of the Negro's second class citizenship in the United States is known throughout the world. Unless the Negro is given first class citizenship in every state of the union, and

in every field of human endeavor, he will continue and intensify his own struggle for freedom, and he will have the help and support of his African brothers who have achieved their freedom through revolutionary struggle. This was surely brought home to the President-elect when the representative of Ghana chose to observe "the democratic process" of election in Russell's Georgia, where he was "roughed up" and thus brought into question not only local laws but national and international policy of the American Government.

LATIN AMERICA

The problems the new Administration faces, then, are not confined to domestic issues. Africa is a keen reminder of the burning issue of the so-called "backward economies." That legacy of imperialist rule is, in fact, not just "over there" nor just due to British, French or Belgian imperialism. As effective in creating that problem has been American dollar diplomacy in Latin America. While none of those countries are following the path of Cuba which felt impelled, in its struggle with Yankee imperialism, to line up with Russian totalitarianism, they have shown, even in such U.S.-dominated organizations as the Organization of the American States that they will not be subjected to the whims of the United States diplomacy. In their refusal to name Cuba when they condemned Russian penetration of the Americas, they have shown their determination to break loose from American domination. They will now present to the new President his election promissory note for a "New Deal for Latin America."

The urge and drive of the struggles for freedom permeate "the world of the 1960s." The masses will not be deceived into believing that either Russia or the United States is an example of the total freedom these people seek.

Russia believes that it has gained great prestige in Africa and in Cuba as indeed it has but only because it is able to parade under the banner of Marxism and pose at the opposite of capitalist exploitation which these people know and hate. Khrushchev has been helped by both Nixon and Kennedy who reinforce his claim that communism is different than capitalism.

The Russian workers however, know how heavy the iron heel of exploitation bears down on their own aspirations.

EUROPE AND THE THREAT OF WAR

In Europe many issues could lead, almost overnight, into World War III. France is entering the 7th year of its war against Algeria and DeGaulle is on the brink of losing power to the right wing, dedicated to the open dictatorship for which DeGaulle paved the way. The British Labor Party is split wide open with the ranks voting for nuclear disarmament and the leadership supporting Macmillan.

That the division of Germany and the status of Berlin could lead to war at any time is already seen by the messages sent to the President-elect by the established world leaders from Khrushchev to Adenauer. If Mao was not among those who sent messages, it is only because he is thus far unrecognized by America, but he will have his own manner of

Our Life and Times

By PETER MALLORY

NEW AFRICAN NATIONS

Seventeen new African nations have won their freedom from French, British and Belgian imperialist rule this year. In their very first day of admission to the United Nations, they showed that a new force had arisen in the world against the two nuclear blocs headed by America and Russia fighting for world domination.

They have a proud history stretching back into ancient times, 3,000 B.C., when they had a thriving civilization, while white Europe was still living in caves.

They came to the U.N. as pawns of no one, fighting for freedom and a place in the industrial world of today. They know four centuries in which the whites raided their countries and sold their people into slavery, robbed them of their wealth and destroyed their civilization. They are in a position of power far beyond the strength of their armies or treasuries. They hold the key to the balance of power between Russia and the United States in the struggle for the minds of man.

They know capitalism and Christianity. Both have worked together to suppress them for centuries.

Despite centuries of exploitation, they have not turned to Russian Communism. That is a slander of the American State Department who cannot understand that any small countries should dare turn from it. This is precisely why it became as great an issue in the elections in America as in the United Nations halls. The new African force has thus already served notice to the newly elected Administration that freedom, not arms, is the mightiest force in the world.

The new countries are: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo (formerly French Equatorial Africa and the former Belgian Congo have the same name but are two different countries), Republic of Dahomey, Gabon Republic, Republic of the Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali Republic, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal Republic, Chad, Somalia, Republic of Togo, Voltaic Republic. The two other nations that have previously gained their freedom are, of course, Ghana, which was the first to achieve independence, and Guinea, which was the first to say "No" to De Gaulle.

action which does not shy away from a world war.

The contradiction in Kennedy's speeches between an "America first" approach to military build-up, and "peace not only for you and me but for generations," will now have to face up to the different realities that the American people envisage and those of the new Administration. It is on this frontier that Kennedy's "new frontier" will reveal its old capitalist fangs.

THE WAR IN ALGERIA

The War of France against the people of Algeria has entered its 7th bloody year. Agitation in France to stop the war has reached a fever pitch and may result in the overthrow of the DeGaulle regime by fascist elements under Jacques Soustelle. DeGaulle, who promised to end the Algerian conflict, destroyed the democratic fibre of the French Republic to the extent that the establishment of an open fascist dictatorship is not only possible, but legal.

Protesting the savage and brutal methods of the French Government in dealing with Algerian independence, thousands of demonstrators marched in a number of French cities in counter demonstrations against the fascists. Those demanding an end to the war outnumbered the others by 4 to 1. Thus a new page has been opened in Paris as well as in Algiers.

* * *

THE CONGO

President of the Congo Republic, Kasavubu, has arrived in New York further to confuse the situation in the Congo. President Kasavubu is the one who fired Premier Lumumba who had the largest vote among the Congolese, and had it on a national, not a tribal basis. Under the promptings of the State Department as well as the former Belgian rulers, Kasavubu nevertheless moved against Lumumba and himself moved into the background while the present military regime under Colonel Mobutu took over. Now that Mobutu has proven that he does not have the Congolese population behind him, President Kasavubu came out of his own retirement to plead at the U.N. not alone for Mobutu but the seceding Katanga Province under the Belgian stooge, Moise Tshombe.

The African nations, however, support the duly elected legislature headed by Premier Lumumba, even if the latter, in turn, is supported by Russia. One thing is sure: while the Russian "technicians" were expelled, the Belgian "technicians" continue to conspire for the overthrow of the newly independent government. This is seen in the fact that even the U.N. General Secretary has had to request that all Belgian "technicians" leave the country immediately. Whether it can carry through its action against the urgings of the State Department here remains to be seen.

Meanwhile there is unemployment, starvation and no popular government in the Congo itself, and so long as the U.N. interference as well as Russian conniving on the one hand, and Ameri-

can, on the other hand, continues, it will be impossible to execute the will of the Congolese people. What they need is economic aid, not political interference.

* * *

LAOS

A revolution has been raging in Laos, formerly a part of French Indo-China, now independent. The pro-American government has been overthrown by a neutralist group headed by Premier Souvanna Phouma.

Despite the quarter billion dollars poured into the defunct regime by the U.S. State Department, the Laos Army split three ways and the final decision is not in sight, although the move is definitely toward Russia.

Despite a plea from the famous American Dr. Dooley, all American aid has been cut off. Soviet aid has been offered and accepted.

* * *

AUTOMATION KILLS

11 were killed and 60 hurt in a blast at the Tennessee Eastman Corp. chemical works. The plant is a fully automated chemical plant operated by remote control. Its process for making aniline dye is highly explosive during a certain stage of its manufacture but normally considered "safe."

When no human eyes were around to observe its behaviour, and the automatic instruments failed, the plant exploded with heavy loss of life.

The plant is part of Eastman Kodak, who moved to the South to avoid paying workers a decent living wage.

* * *

WARNING TO WORKERS

The new plastic material known as TEFLON, made by the DuPont Corp., can cause death if not carefully watched. The fumes from the material when burned, give off a gas which can be fatal if inhaled. A worker at General Motors Corp. let a chip of it fall on his burning cigarette, inhaled the fumes and was killed. The General Motors Corp. now prohibits the machining of the material.

* * *

AMERICAN HOUSING

According to a report of the Fund for the Republic there are 7 million Americans who are discriminated against when they seek housing. They include 19 million Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos, 2½ million Mexican-Americans, one million Puerto Ricans and 5 million Jews. So long as this continues it is a farce for either political party to talk about "American Freedom."

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