

U.S.-China Clash In North Korea Deepens Crisis

By John G. Wright

General MacArthur's formal notification to the United Nations that "Chinese Communist military units" were in action in North Korea has confronted this "guardian of world peace" with the gravest international crisis since its formation.

In marked contrast to the openly bellicose attitude displayed both in Washington and at Lake Success when the Korean hostilities first broke out in June, this time the initial tactic is to "go slow" and to make a public show of probing for all the available avenues of "negotiating some settlement." These diplomatic maneuvers, of course, represent a jockeying for positions but they also underscore the gravity of the existing international situation.

To date, there have been two UN actions. First, the UN Interim Committee on Korea issued a declaration that the interest of all countries "neighboring on Korea" will be "protected." This gesture is obviously intended to "placate" and "reassure" Mao's regime, and couldn't have been made without the consent of the U. S. State Department. On the next day, the Security Council passed a resolution "inviting" Mao's regime to discuss MacArthur's "charges" before the Security Council. The vote was 8 to 2 with the U. S. delegate Austin demonstratively voting in favor.

Meanwhile, the American resolution, which will reportedly contain an ultimatum to Peking to withdraw its troops from Korea, is still to be formally introduced. The official explanation for the delay is that the final draft is "not yet ready." How long this diplomatic game will continue is anybody's guess.

Peking has acknowledged the presence of only "Chinese volunteers" in Korea. The number of these troops has been variously estimated in the press at from two to six divisions, with a tendency to revise these figures upwards. MacArthur's note fixes no definite figure but mentions formations amounting to some 30,000.

CAUTIOUS APPROACH

The press in general, undoubtedly by order of the State Department, has handled the activity of these troops with noteworthy caution. MacArthur's first communique of Nov. 6 while denouncing Mao's move as "one of the most offensive acts of international lawlessness on historic record," contented itself with a reference to "alien" forces and reserves, while carefully refraining from singling out China by name as MacArthur later did in his "report" to the UN.

The consensus of newspaper opinion—as well as the diplomatic line taken at Lake Success—is that the "extent and purpose" of Mao's intervention in Korea remains as yet "unclear."

The power dams and plants on the Yalu river are widely cited as the most "obvious reason" for the action of the Mao regime. And they are indeed vital to China. The hydroelectric system on the Yalu river is indispensable to the Manchurian industry which depends for its power on these dams and power plants. The largest installation in this system is the Suho dam whose capacity is estimated at two-thirds the output of the Hoover Dam on the Colorado River.

The AP reported from Washington on Nov. 5 that the Truman administration was "weighing" an ultimatum to Peking that these power plants "would be attacked" (Continued on page 3)

Harry Press Gets 2,972 Votes for Calif. Assembly

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 — Harry Press, independent candidate for State Assembly in the 20th District who was endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party, received 2,972 votes in today's election. His incumbent opponent, Thomas A. Maloney, got 18,963 votes. Press' vote represented 14% of the total cast in this contest.

In 1948, Press had received 3,495 votes to 21,649 for Maloney. The total vote was higher that year, but the percentages were the same.

This year Press spoke to over 3,000 union members in 24 different local unions. He toured the AFL Labor Temple nightly and although the local bureaucrats told him to keep out, no local union refused his request to speak and present his socialist platform to their membership. He also spoke to two large waterfront unions, the Marine Cooks and Stewards and the CIO National Maritime Union.

In addition, Press made a special appeal to members of the Independent Progressive Party, stressing the bankruptcy of the policy of voting for liberal capitalist politicians. His election platform was sent to all registered IPP voters in the district.

Yugoslavia Seen With Open Eyes: 2

WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACHIEVED

By Ernest Germain

Before the war, Yugoslavia was a backward country, semi-colonial in its economic structure. It exported its cheap labor in the form of raw materials and agricultural products; it imported finished manufactured goods. Foreign capital controlled the mines, the banks and the few heavy industry factories. Most of the peasants, who constituted 80% of the population, worked with century-old equipment: 18% of all the farmers had only wooden ploughs, and 32% not even that rudimentary tool. Modern technology and civilization were unknown to the great majority of the people.

Today, this structure of backwardness and stagnation is being radically altered, as a result of two revolutionary developments: the expropriation of all foreign and "native" capitalists and landowners on the one hand; the launching of the first Five-Year Plan of industrialization on the other. Owing to these two big revolutionary processes, Yugoslavia is today on the way to becoming a highly developed industrial country.

Industrialization Through Electrification

The basic goal of the Five-Year Plan was to be achieved through releasing a huge potential of hydroelectric power. Up to now big hydro-electric installations have been built or completely renovated in Maribor, Sokolowitza, Bitolj, Kotor, Wlasenitza, Srnowci, Mesitchi, Muschowitza, Senitza and many other places. Big turbine factories have been built in order to equip these central hydro-electric stations, such as the turbine plant Litostroj at Ljubljana and another one at Zagreb. The steel plants of Jesenitza, Senitza and Sisak have been expanded and renovated; at Sisak the Yugoslavs, with their own means, constructed two new blast furnaces. Iron ore mines and many other mines were opened up and expanded.

For the first time, Yugoslavia had its own machine tool plant, Ivo Lola Ribar near Belgrade, while a motor

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This new series of articles on Yugoslavia is based on scores of reports brought back by members of the many youth brigades and workers' delegations that visited Yugoslavia last summer, which have been carefully checked and compared with printed material from Yugoslav sources and the findings of foreign correspondents. — Ed.

Workers of the World, Unite!

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Political Set-back for Labor Due to Leaders' False Policy

SWP SCORES BIG GAINS; GOP Gains; 13,135 VOTES IN N.Y.C. McCarthyism Strengthened

First returns on the Nov. 7 elections, incomplete in most cases, point to the highest vote ever given to the candidates of the Socialist Workers Party.

In New York State, where the SWP ran for five state-wide offices, returns have been received only on the vote in New York City.

Joseph Hansen, candidate for U. S. Senator, headed the list with 13,135 votes. Michael Bartell, for Governor, was credited with 12,065. Gladys Barker, for Lt. Governor, got 11,388. Arthur Preis, for Attorney General, got 9,833. Harry Ring, for Comptroller, got 9,692.

These figures represent heavy increases over the SWP vote in 1948 and 1949. In last year's mayoralty campaign, the SWP tally ranged from 1,379 to 2,334. In 1948 the Dobbs-Carlson ticket got 2,249 votes in New York City.

The only other independent party on the New York state ballot this year was the Socialist Labor Party, running as the Industrial Government Party, whose senatorial and gubernatorial candidates got between 6,000 and 7,000 votes in New York City.

In San Francisco, Harry Press, SWP endorsed candidate for Assembly in the 20th District, received 2,972 votes, about 14% of the total, the same percentage he got in 1948.

In the Fifth Minnesota congressional district, Grace Carlson, after beating off three attempts to bar her from the ballot,

received 1,305 votes. It is not certain that this is the final vote.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VOTE

Surpassing the 1948 vote this year is all the more significant for two reasons: 1. The witch-hunt atmosphere in American political life has grown greatly in the last two years. 2. In 1948, the SWP was on the ballot in 11 state-wide contests plus two districts in California, while this year it participated in only 4 state-wide contests, the same two districts in California, plus three other congressional races.

Other SWP results will be reported when received.

By George Breitman
The union leaders' policy of supporting capitalist politicians got another test on Nov. 7, and again demonstrated its bankruptcy.

The witch-hunt, initiated by the Truman administration, boomeranged on the Democrats and cost them a number of key congressional seats and states. There was a marked trend toward independent and cross-ticket voting, indicating a growing dis regard for party labels and the existence of a mass sentiment that could be won to independent labor political action.

The hopes that many workers had of gaining concessions and social reforms through Truman's "Fair Deal" will have to be abandoned or deferred indefinitely.

Those are the main lessons of the 1950 elections.

UNION LEADERS' POLICY

The labor leaders poured a great deal of money and manpower into the efforts to retain or increase the Democratic majorities in Congress. They succeeded in getting a larger turnout than usual in off-election years, but little else. The Democratic majority fell from 54-42 in the Senate to 49-47. In the House it fell from 262-172 to 224-186, with the remainder still in doubt.

Still more significant, they failed to elect or unseat most of the candidates they devoted their major attention to. Republicans Taft and Millikin (Colo.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Wiley (Wisc.)—special targets of the labor leaders—were re-elected to the Senate. Truman's Senate majority leader Lucas (Ill.), his Senate whip Myers (Pa.), the veteran Elbert Thomas (Utah), Helen Douglas (Calif.), all were beaten. Administration supporters eliminated earlier in the primaries were Pepper (Fla.), Graham (N. C.), Taylor (Idaho) and Elmer Thomas (Okla.).

The unions helped to re-elect Lehman (N. Y.) and two Democratic Senate incumbents in Conn., and to defeat Republican Donnell (Mo.).

OHIO FIASCO

The union leaders had made the Taft race the center and symbol of their efforts; that made his unexpectedly large victory a pronounced setback for them. Their aim was to show that support of the Democrats would hand Taft-Hartleyism a defeat at the polls. Now Taft's return has strengthened Taft-Hartleyism in Congress. The prestige of the labor politicians has been damaged, their influence in the Democratic Party will be reduced, and labor-baiters everywhere will feel encouraged to make new assaults against the workers.

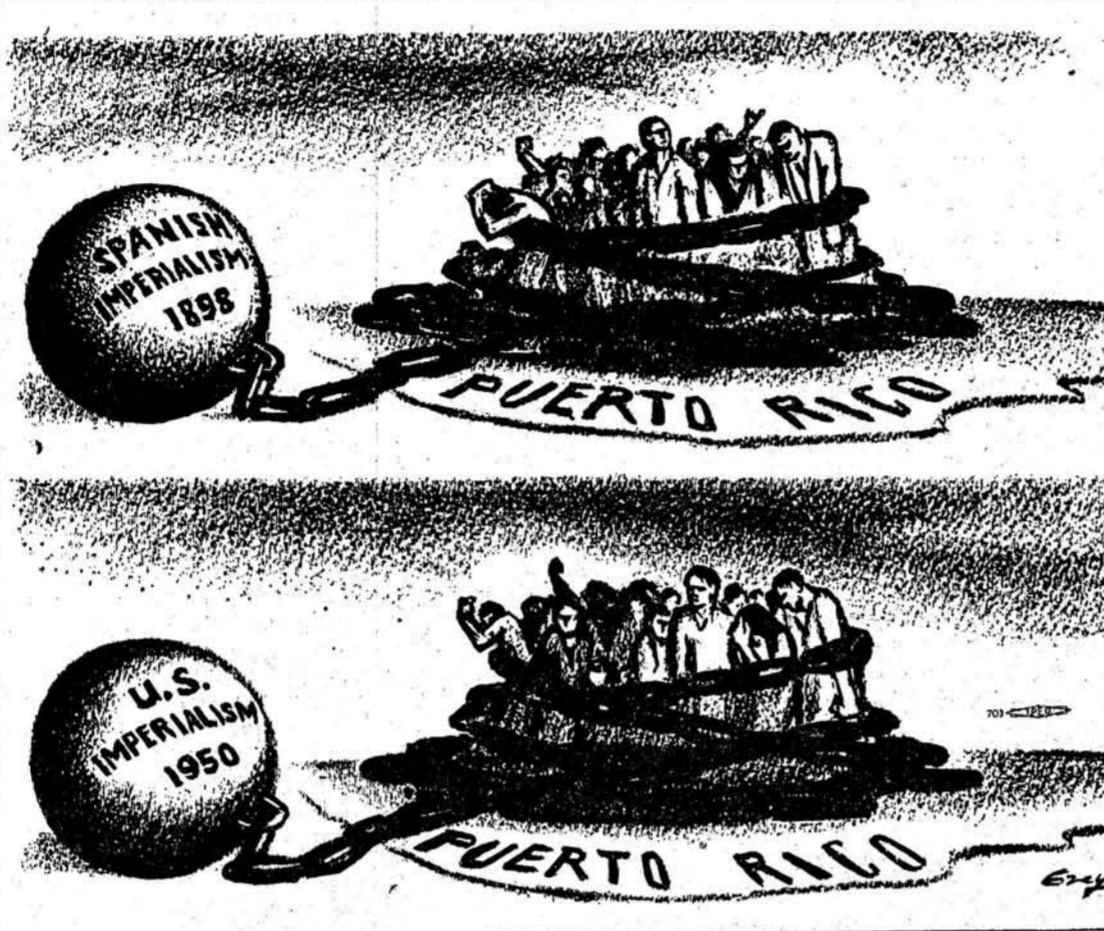
In part, they can thank the White House for helping along the fiasco in Ohio. It is well known that Truman participated in the maneuvers that gave the Ohio Democratic nomination to Ferguson, a political nonentity and liability if ever there was one. Truman would like to see Taft win the GOP presidential nomination in 1952, the idea being that almost anyone could defeat him in a national contest.

Incomplete studies show that the workers in the cities by and large continued to vote for the

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More on Elections

Other election stories will be found on Page 4 of this issue. Next week we will print a number of articles from key election centers throughout the country, together with additional analysis of the results and post-election prospects.



17,000 STRIKE AGAINST FIRING OF UNION LEADER AT LACKAWANNA PLANT

BUFFALO, Nov. 3 — The huge Lackawanna plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was shut tight here this week by 17,000 workers in an unprecedented labor demonstration for Vincent Copeland,

Lackawanna Steel union leader, who was discharged by the company on a trumped-up charge of "instigating a wildcat walkout" of the blast-furnace department where he is the chief grievance man. The demonstration showed the determination of the Lackawanna steel workers to reinstate Vince Copeland, who is widely known in all labor circles on the Niagara Frontier as an outstanding militant.

The company knew that a walkout would follow if they tried to discharge Copeland. It therefore issued instructions to bank the furnaces long before any of the workers knew that Copeland was about to be fired.

The first so-called "wildcat" walkout, which took place last week, was provoked by the company when it deliberately attempted to violate the seniority provisions of the contract, by announcing that it would hire men

for its new sintering plant "from the outside" instead of from among the regular employees in accordance with their seniority status. The walkout lasted two days, and when the men returned to work the company gave in on the grievance.

VICTIMIZED

Copeland was one of the committee members who negotiated with the company on this grievance, and its results were in no small degree attributed to him by the entire union committee. The matter was considered by everyone to be completely settled. However, when Copeland arrived home that evening a plant guard presented him with a discharge notice.

A meeting of the joint Top Bargaining Committee of all the Lackawanna steel locals was called for that evening and a

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Carlson Makes Good Showing in Minnesota Race

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8 — The latest returns give Grace Carlson 1,305 votes as the Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress from the Fifth District in Minnesota. The complete official results will not be available until next week. The election was won by the Republican incumbent, Walter H. Judd.

It was only last week that the Minnesota Supreme Court handed down its decision over-ruling a Hennepin County judge and putting Grace Carlson's name on the ballot.

Commenting on the failure of this third attempt to deprive the voters of the Fifth District of the right to vote for a revolutionary socialist anti-war candidate, Grace Carlson said last week:

"I regard the Supreme Court decision as a true victory for democratic rights. It is especially gratifying in this period of witch-hunts and hysteria to know that a vigorous fight for civil liberties can win support from wide circles of Minnesota citizens."

Puerto Ricans Hounded

Almost simultaneously with the proclamation that the Nationalist uprising in Puerto Rico had been quelled, the regime of Governor Munoz Marin, Truman's hand-picked ruler of this U. S. colony, proceeded to utilize the assassination attempt against Truman in Washington to institute a reign of terror throughout the entire island.

San Juan, the capital, was placed under virtual martial law, although this was not done formally. National Guard and heavily armed police raided various districts of the city, set up cordons, and arrested hundreds without any specific charges, holding many incommunicado and "detaining" others as "witnesses for investigation."

Elsewhere through the island arrests were made by the military on the basis of lists drawn up by local mayors who, naturally, did not fail to include anyone whom they disliked for political or other reasons.

Among those arrested were leaders of the Nationalist Party, the Communist Party and the Independence party, a moderate parliamentary opposition led by

Dr. Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, and leaders of the left wing labor unions, the General Workers' Union (UGT) and the dissident General Confederation of Workers.

MANY STILL HELD

The number of arrested has been variously estimated at from 600 to 2,500, the latter figure being set by Dr. Concepcion, leader of the Independence Party. That not less than 1,000 are involved was officially confirmed last week, when Governor Marin announced the release of 750 "Communists and Nationalists," with 250 others still being held.

This action of releasing hundreds of prisoners is an obvious attempt to placate public opinion, perhaps by direct order from Washington which has been greatly embarrassed by events in Puerto Rico. This does not at all mean that the reign of terror and intimidation is ended in Puerto Rico, but simply that it is to be conducted with a little more caution and discretion. Stringent "anti-subversive" legislation is now in preparation there.

Meanwhile in this country the police and the FBI have made scores of arrests in Harlem's Puerto Rican community. Not only relatives but acquaintances and even neighbors of the two men involved in the Blair House attack have been subjected to arrests and grueling interrogations. Puerto Ricans in Harlem and other cities are being kept under "surveillance," that is, continue to be harassed.

In the South Bronx section of New York City a series of assaults upon Puerto Ricans took place. Three thugs emerged from a car and severely beat a Puerto Rican teen-ager. In another assault, knives were wielded. In a third, five men in an automobile fired a shotgun at a group of Puerto Ricans sitting on a stoop of a tenement, wounding two women and a man. The police acknowledged that these and other attacks "were related."

WITCH-HUNT ATMOSPHERE

It must be added that not only these attacks but the high-handed activity of the police and the FBI are also intimately related. The gangster assaults on Puerto Ricans are unquestionably inspired by the atmosphere created by the police-FBI witch-hunt.



JOSEPH HANSEN

Where Can Labor Go From Here?

By The Editors

Where can labor go from here?

It is obvious that the political policies of the trade union leaders have led to bankruptcy.

Their continued support of the old-time capitalist parties and candidates has heaped one disaster upon another for labor.

In 1946, their alliance with the strikebreaking Truman administration and corrupt Democratic Party led to a crushing defeat, to the Republican domination of Congress and the Taft-Hartley Act.

In 1948, the "victory" scored by the labor leaders for the Democratic machine produced no gains and ended in the violation of all the Truman promises, and a strengthening of reaction climaxed by the McCarran-Kilgore police-state law.

Now, in 1950, their blind-alley policy has led to another defeat for labor — and a further strengthening of reaction. They backed Trumanism and got McCarthyism.

The labor leaders bear the main responsibility for the failure to halt the swing to reaction. They offered the American people no real answer to the bi-partisan drive toward war, the rising prices and higher taxes.

Instead of fighting the Democratic Party for betraying its 1948 promises, they covered up its crimes and again lent themselves as vote-catching ward-healers to the graft-ridden, boss-ruled Democratic machine.

They further discredited themselves by accepting almost any Democratic hack the machine offered like Ferguson in Ohio, Lynch and Pecora in New York and Lucas in Illinois, even though they had to hold their noses when they voted for them.

Worst of all, by accepting the administration's war program, they have had to take co-responsibility for the price-gouging, tax-extortion and big Korean war casualties that flow from that program.

Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, attributes the election results to "a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty on the part of the American people." But will they feel any less insecure and uncertain in the years to come, with an ever heavier burden of militarism, inflation and taxes? And will the labor leaders believe that insecurity and uncertainty tomorrow by the same kind of politics that could not quell the people's doubts and fears today, but has only intensified them?

The American people — the workers, the oppressed Negroes, the poor farmers — aren't going to respond forever to the old lure of the "lesser evil" — the futile quest for a few "good apples" in a barrel of rotten capitalist two-party politics.

They are looking for a new road. They will respond eagerly to the call of a party that is truly free of capitalist political ties. The day organized labor proclaims the formation of an independent labor party will be the day when the great mass of American people will come forth in their tens of millions to march behind labor's political banner.

Build labor's own party and run labor's own candidates! That was one theme of the Socialist Workers Party election campaign this year. That is the truth hammered home by the 1950 elections results.

