

# Aims of New Civil Liberties Group Told to 'Militant'

By George Lavan

PRINCETON, Oct. 15 — The aims of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee were outlined for *The Militant* in interviews granted here and in Lawrenceville, N. J., by the officers of the newly formed group, Prof. Paul Lehman, acting chairman, and James Imbrie, acting secretary.

The impression they made was of people seriously concerned by the current attacks on civil liberties in politics, education and the professions; determined to help mobilize public opinion, nationally and regionally, in support of traditional American liberties; and pledged to follow a non-partisan policy in rendering whatever aid they could to victims of the witch hunt, regardless of politics, race, color or creed.

Both Prof. Lehman and Mr. Imbrie, interviewed separately, stressed the point that the new group does not intend to compete with existing organizations.

## SEEK TO AROUSE PUBLIC

"We felt that there was a deep need for some civil liberties organization that could move with immediacy in the situations that come up, and that would not be confined to the purely legal defense of civil liberties," explained Imbrie, who is a retired investment banker now living in Lawrenceville, a small town between Princeton and Trenton. "Our organization should not be construed as a competitor of the American Civil Liberties Union, which for years has done a good job, as have several of the organizations of university professors in the field of academic freedom," he continued. "The need we see is to supplement their work. In this particular juncture I don't know if the country has ever seen such abridgements of constitutional rights."

A similar view was taken by Prof. Lehman, who is Stephen Colwell Professor of Applied Christianity at Princeton Theological Seminary and an ordained

minister in the Presbyterian Church. Formerly active in the ACLU and a member of the Princeton Committee for the Trenton Six, he expressed "full sympathy for the slow, steady work the ACLU does" but said he had agreed to help form the new group because he saw a need for an organization "which could arouse public attention and enlist public concern. This committee might be instrumental in drawing various volunteer groups together for cooperation."

## THREE CONCERNS

Prof. Lehman said the initiators of the committee had three concerns in mind:

"1. To dig in with our responsibility as citizens at what could hardly be ignored any longer in the present crisis of civil liberties."

"2. To provide an avenue of expression and action for the frustration of the average citizen where such a person could take hold and discharge his responsibility."

"3. To try to make plain that the concern for and defense of civil liberties is emphatically not the exclusive concern of the Communist movement."

## ORGANIZATION FORM

The organizational setup of the committee has not yet been decided. Various proposals are being considered. Both Imbrie and Lehman felt there was a need to guard against the committee being taken over and dominated by any one political group. The organizational form will be determined at a future meeting.

"I conceive of the committee as a task force," said Imbrie. "Hard-hitting, equipped to move quickly without fear or favor in any

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## Policy Guide of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

PRINCETON — The following is the text of the policy guide of the new Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

### WE BELIEVE:

1. That fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution to all Americans are denied by prosecutions for teaching and advocating ideas, under the Smith Act or similar legislation.
2. That the Smith Act is unwise legislation in a democracy and that its restrictions on freedom of speech and press are unconstitutional for the reasons outlined by Justices Black and Douglas in the case of the eleven Communists.
3. That there should be a rehearing of the case by the Supreme Court seeking a reversal of the majority decision and that the Smith Act should be repealed.
4. That in view of the doubts and qualifications expressed in the majority, concurring and dissenting opinions of the Court, prosecutions and arrests under the Smith Act should be suspended.
5. That all defendants in civil liberties cases are entitled to legal counsel of their own choice. The legal profession has a responsibility to see that adequate legal counsel is made available.
6. That the constitutional guarantee against excessive bail should be afforded to every defendant.

## LEFT WING FIGHTS FOR BRITISH LABOR VICTORY

The reasons why British revolutionary socialists are fighting for a Labor Party victory in the Oct. 25 election are cogently expressed in a statement by the editors of *Socialist Outlook*, the paper of left wing forces in the Labor Party. Their statement, printed in the October issue of the paper, follows:

The Tories are cock-a-hoop at the prospect of returning to full power once more. Big Business is rubbing its hands in anticipation of even greater profits, and the mad scramble on the Stock Exchange which followed the announcement of a general election shows clearly enough what private enterprise expects from a Tory government. Meanwhile, all their little lieutenants in the factories — from the managers down — are eagerly looking forward to the protection of a Tory government in settling accounts with militant trade unionists. Let's wipe the grin off their faces! Let's work with all our strength for the return of every Labor candidate. That is the only job for Socialists from now on until Oct. 25.

The *Socialist Outlook* didn't want this election. We campaigned against it and our slogan — Stay in Power but Change the Policy! — found, we think, an echo throughout the Labor move-

ment. We considered that Labor's majority — small though it was — should have been used to hold the pass against the Tories while the Party worked out a program to transform this country from capitalism to socialism.

## THE MAIN ENEMY

Our differences with the leaders of the Labor movement are serious and fundamental but they do not prevent us from recognizing the Tory Party as the main enemy.

The Tories are the party of the rich and the reactionary, the employer and the landlord. We can neither change their ways nor alter their policies. Either we shall exterminate them by abolishing the system which gives them life or they will exterminate us as an organized working class. The whole history of the Tory Party — personified in the person of the old buzzard who leads them — is a history of violence against the workers. It will surely do no harm if, during this pre-election period, we remind ourselves of some of the highlights of Tory history.

In 1911 they — and their miserable little Liberal allies — shot down the miners of Tonypandy. They batoned, prosecuted and jailed thousands of trade unionists who fought them for a living

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## US Ultimatum Blocks Korea Cease-Fire

### GI Casualties Rise In 'Operation Killer'

By Harry Frankel

As negotiations resume in Korea, an ultimatum issued by General Ridgeway on Oct. 15 to the Korean and Chinese negotiators makes it doubtful that a cease-fire will be reached unless he changes his attitude. Ridgeway insists in his latest statement that the U.S. will agree to a truce line only if it is at or near the existing battle line. This stand has previously been interpreted by the Pentagon to mean that Chinese and Korean forces will have to retreat and surrender a lot of ground in order to give the invading armies of U.S. imperialism "defensible" positions. It is the very issue which deadlocked previous negotiations.

In addition, at the very moment that he is supposedly seeking peace in Korea, Ridgeway has stepped up the pace of warfare, until at this time, the war is back to the bitter fever-pitch of the pre-negotiation style. American casualties in Korea, which are far higher for the 15 months of this "police action" than they were in the first 15 months of World War II, are almost up to the casualty rate of last spring.

## U.S. VIOLATIONS

The first action of U.S. negotiators as talks resumed illustrates the primary pre-occupation of the top brass in Korea. They insisted that the neutral area be reduced to a tiny patch of ground, in an obvious effort to keep the talks from interfering with the stepped-up U.S. offensive. They proposed to reduce the neutral ground to a bare 25 square miles. The Chinese and Korean proposal is for a neutral zone of 175 square miles. While this area would be a better safeguard for the negotiations, it would place a restraint upon U.S. forces intent upon renewed attacks, and Ridgeway opposed it for that reason.

Repeated violations of the neutral zone by American planes also show that Ridgeway is subordinating the cease-fire to the needs of the stepped-up war. Such provocations could be avoided only if the U.S. brass-hats were willing to exercise caution and restraint in their air war in order to make the cease-fire talks succeed. Apparently they are not.

## APPROACH TO MOSCOW

However, concessions by the Pentagon show that whatever the final plans of U.S. imperialism as to a cease-fire, it still wants to keep the negotiations going. Ridgeway admitted last week that U.S. air attacks were responsible for the death of one Korean child and the wounding of another in the neutral conference area. After this, U.S. negotiators indicated that they would agree to a conference area slightly larger than the exceedingly confined space which they had proposed earlier. Finally, Moscow made public an overture from Washington through Ambassador Alan G. Kirk on Oct. 5, in which Kirk tried a direct approach to the Soviet Union on the truce talks.

Clearly, U.S. imperialism may be compelled to warm up still further to the idea of ending the war in Korea by the new crises that are breaking all over the world. The Iran-Egypt Middle East blaze is forcing Washington to go slow. The fact that there are more fires breaking out than can be extinguished by imperialist armed forces at the present time may cause Washington to go slower in Korea too.

## WITHDRAW U.S. TROOPS!

Whatever the end result of the cease-fire talks, there cannot possibly be a real peace in Korea until all imperialist armies are withdrawn. Even if a temporary agreement were arrived at, it could only bring an uneasy, armed interval between wars.

The Militant has repeatedly demanded: Bring the troops back home! That is what the American soldiers themselves want, and that is what the American people want. End the war once and for all by getting out of Korea!

# Egyptian People Demand British Troops Get Out

Security — For Whom?



## Referendum on Korea Proposed by Bartell

By George Lavan

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 — Cutting through the trivialities and personalities which the capitalist parties raise in city elections, Michael Bartell, Socialist Workers candidate for President of the City Council, on television, radio and in forums, has raised the demand that the GI's be brought home from Korea at once. Bartell's whole program, including support of the city employees' fight for the 40-hour week, is evoking enthusiastic response.

On an October 12 television program at which all five candidates were present, Bartell stated that if elected, he would take steps for holding a referendum of the people of New York on immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea; that such referendums would then spread throughout the country giving the people a chance to demonstrate their opposition to the war. Bartell then asked Rudolph Halley, the "reform" candidate of the Liberal Party, where he stood on the proposition. Halley, who has confined his campaign to promises of gang-busting, was forced to reveal his full support of the Korean War.

## BARTELL FOR STRIKERS

On this same program a surprise was sprung on all the candidates when Stanley B. Krasowski, president of the AFL Sanitation workers, was permitted briefly to state the case of his union which is trying to force the 40-hour week from the city administration by staging a slowdown. Over 300 union militants have been suspended to date by the Sanitation Commissioner.

## Next Week

An interview with Ramon Martin, delegate from Latin America to the Third World Congress of the Fourth International, on the anti-imperialist and workers' struggles in South America.

Why American Capitalism Cannot Live Without War, an analysis of current economic trends, by John G. Wright. Revolution in the Philippines, a report on the latest developments in the Huk-led agrarian revolt against Washington's puppets, by John Black.

Each candidate was asked how he would deal with the situation. Bartell was the first to answer. He stated the SWP's complete support of the union and said the situation could be solved in one day: "Give the men the 40-hour week immediately, reinstate the suspended workers, and fire Commissioner Mulrain for his attempt to union-busting." The Republican, Democratic and Liberal candidates all hemmed and hawed. Each declared for the 40-hour week in theory, but stated the streets had to be kept clean and that therefore the men should stop the slowdown. None mentioned the suspended men or the anti-labor commissioner.

## TWO PARTY FRAUD

In an October 15 television program, Bartell was asked if

"splinter" parties such as his did not "confuse the voters" and interfere with the two party system. Bartell replied: "I don't know the purpose of the question but its effect is to prejudice voters against minority opinion and pressure them to conform to the major parties. I deny that the Republican and Democratic parties are political parties at all. They are rival electoral machines representing Big Business, which itself is a tiny, privileged splinter of the population. There are no real differences between these parties. Both dragged us into the Korean slaughter. . . Both are turning the country into an armed camp and police state. "Yes, I prefer to be in a minority, sir. What this country needs are not conformists but

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## U.S. Backs London in Attack To Retain Sudan, Suez Area

Seizing the Egyptian city of Ismailia, 75 miles from the country's capital city of Cairo, the British imperialists on Oct. 16 turned machine guns at pointblank range upon

thousands of demonstrating workers and students who had gathered in the center of Ismailia, the site of British military headquarters, to demand that these foreign occupiers get out of their country. The number of dead is not known; 100 are reported wounded.

The news of this massacre touched off mass demonstrations at Port Said, at the head of the Suez canal, and in Alexandria. In Cairo, where the Egyptian police had earlier declared a "state of emergency" and banned all demonstrations, thousands roamed the streets at night, chanting anti-British slogans and shouting "Nahas, give us arms!" Mustapha el Nahas, is the Egyptian Premier.

Premier Nahas went on the radio to express "deep regret" and to tell the aroused Egyptian people that "they had shown their sentiments sufficiently and should cease all demonstrations." The Egyptian authorities have proclaimed a three day "state of emergency."

## BRITISH RUSH TROOPS

The British General Sir George Erskine — who ordered the massacre and who had previously declared "I shall take charge myself" — then imposed martial law, a curfew, and sent British tanks to patrol the streets of Ismailia.

The British who already have some 60,000 troops stationed in the Suez area, are rushing more troops, planes and battleships to the area. This application of brute force in Egypt has been backed by the Truman administration and had previously received the approval of France and Turkey.

## EGYPT AND IRAN

Egypt's struggle against the British imperialists differs only in details from that of Iran. Whereas the British in Iran exploited the oil wealth of the country and kept the people impoverished in the process, in Egypt they exploited the native soil and population for the production of cotton (in the territory of Sudan). In addition, the British have maintained their stranglehold on the Suez Canal and the whole

## No French Soldiers For Korea Battalion

The French press reports that the survivors of the French battalion in Korea will be withdrawn beginning with December 1st, after one year of service. The French government has not been able to raise enough volunteers to form a second battalion to relieve the one under General Montclair now in action. Declarations of those repatriated also show they have no intention of re-enlisting for Korea.

surrounding area, where they have by "treaty" kept troops stationed.

As in Iran, the demand that the British get out and stay out of the country has the support of the overwhelming majority of the population. Even prior to the mass demonstrations and the Ismailia killings, Egyptian pilots had refused to take British military supply ships through the canal, and the workers on the railway servicing the canal area have refused to load or run the trains supplying the British.

## NO COMPROMISE!

In Egypt, as in Iran, there is no question whatever of "communist aggression" or of intervention by the Kremlin. In the case of Iran the imperialist propagandists tried vainly to seize upon the "threat" that the strongest party in the country is the outlawed "communist-dominated" Tudeh Party. In Egypt even this flimsy pretext is lacking. The strongest political force there is the nationalist Wafd Party.

In Egypt, as in Iran, the British have for decades promoted corruption in the government and dictated the selection of cabinets. In the Egyptian parliament, they have many paid hirelings. They have worked hand in glove with the most reactionary elements in the population. But not a voice was raised in the Cairo parliament in favor of the British stay-

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## Independent Policy for American Labor

An Editorial

When the labor leaders walked out on the Wage Stabilization Board last February they vowed they would never return unless the government took "affirmative action to meet their basic position that equality of sacrifice must be the guiding and indispensable principle in the defense program."

They charged that price control was a fiction, while "wages and salaries of all Americans are now bound under the most rigid controls in the history of our country."

They would refuse, they said, to act as window dressing "to cover the back-room activities of the leaders of industry who staff the Office of Defense Mobilization."

This action of the labor leaders; this uncommon display of spirit; this unwonted show of fight, gave rise to a wave of enthusiasm in the ranks of labor.

Instead of taking heart at this magnificent response, the lily-livered labor skates, appalled at the storm they had raised and fearful lest it sweep them into an irreparable break with the capitalist government, crawled back, before the first blow had hardly been struck.

In the ensuing eight months, price control has become a tragic farce while wages have been tightly bound under rigid controls by the wage-freezing WSB.

The hoodie boys still run the show in Washington while the labor leaders provide the window dressing (a little shabby and moth-eaten to be sure) "to cover the back-room activities" of the Wall Street plunderbund.

And as for "equality of sacrifice," we have at the one pole, record profits, the accumulation of fabulous wealth, the concentration of enormous aggregates of capital, the mushroom growth of monopoly, and at the other, frozen wages, bounding prices and punitive taxes slashing at the living standards of working men and women.

DRESSING FROM THE ROTTEN, CANCEROUS GANG OF UNION-HATERS, WITCH-HUNTERS AND WARMONGERS WHO ARE COINING GOLD OUT OF THE BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE!

When the AFL leaders blew up the United Labor Policy Committee they dashed the hope of labor's rank and file that the welding together for united action of 16 million organized workers would stem the tide of reaction and provide a more adequate defense of labor's rights and living standards. The argument over organic versus functional unity is nothing but a hoax. The two are neither contradictory nor mutually exclusive.

With the approach of the 1952 elections the AFL mossbacks were prepared to seize upon any pretext to free their hands for bargaining deals with the candidates of both capitalist parties. The CIO, they complained, was too firmly wedded to the Democratic Party and thereby constricted their freedom to shop around on the open market.

This policy was enunciated amid great fanfare at the recent AFL convention and has since been hailed as a "new" and revolutionary departure in the field of political action by AFL president William Green and secretary George Meany. A microscopic examination of the "new" policy fails to distinguish it, in any particular, from the discredited old Gompers policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. It's as hoary and moss-covered as the crusty AFL top leaders themselves.

And if they fail to find a genuine "labor friend" among the Republican and Democratic candidates, then a half or quarter friend will do. This comedy is repeated by both the AFL and CIO leaders in every election. Each succeeding Congress is dubbed worse than the one before. And we can be sure that with this policy the next will be worst of all.

An end to company unionism on the political field. The only "friend" upon whom labor can count is the organized strength of its many-millioned numbers.

BUILD AN INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY! ELECT LABOR REPRESENTATIVES TO PUBLIC OFFICE! FIGHT FOR AN AMERICAN WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT!

Workers of the World, Unite!

# THE MILITANT

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# Notebook of an Agitator

## CRIME AND POLITICS

The working people of New York City, caught in the squeeze play between rising prices and the wage freeze, with the shadow of another war in the making darkening every home, are being offered a slick package of entertainment to take their minds off their fears and troubles. The promoter of this diversionary circus is Dubinsky's Liberal Party, and the attraction they offer is the new "crime-buster," Rudolph Halley, candidate for President of City Council. You can catch him on television most any night between the wrestlers and the so-called comedians. Halley is running on a one-point program. He calls it, "the fight against crime." He and his political sponsors promise to put a stop to that sort of thing, and to that end Halley, writing appropriately in the New Leader, calls for "a movement of reform, a New Reformism." The first step in this all-saving crusade, of course, is to elect Halley to the office of Council President.

Unless my ears are playing me false, I've heard all that before — and so have you if you aren't deaf or recently arrived in this country. The crime-busting racket is as old and familiar as the callopie and the shell game when the carnival comes to town. It has been played so often for the special benefit of new crops of suckers, that one more exhibition, even with a brand new performer, would hardly be worth notice if it were not for a new gimmick in the act. This white-haired television boy, who boils all the great political issues of the day down to the one issue of crime; this Fearless Posid who is going to straighten out New York City and solve all problems by stopping the book-makers in their tracks and pinching a few craps-shooters — this preposterous phoney is running for the top city office, next to mayor, with the endorsement and support of people who call themselves "socialists."

The Socialist Party has withdrawn its own candidate and formally endorsed Halley "as their contribution to the movement to end the alliance between crime and politics." That's new. And that's a crime against principle and the interests of the working people, — a defamation and betrayal of the name of socialism — beside which the offenses of all the Costellos, reprehensible as they are in themselves, shrink into trifles.

### The Tradition of Debs

The Socialist Party, organized 50 years ago, has come to this shameful and treacherous end under the leadership of Norman Thomas. Viewed retrospectively, in the light of world experience of the half century, the party, even in its early days, its best days, was never free from grave defects and contradictions. But all things considered, the work of the party in the time of Debs, with Debs himself in the forefront, will occupy a place in the history of America not without honor. Debs, and the party with him, never thought of political action as a means of electing some shyster to office on his mere promise to clean up the town and put a stop to minor crimes. On the contrary, Debs, in his great campaigns, used the elections as a forum to discuss the real issues, the real crimes, of capitalist exploitation. He scorned and denounced piddling "reformers" who dealt only with minor excesses of the capitalist system while supporting the system itself.

Debs laid his axe at the root of the tree. His election campaigns were the occasion every time for intensified agitation and propaganda for the abolition of capitalism. Young workers were educated in these campaigns; they became staunch anti-capitalists, and were inspired in their work by a vision of the socialist future which Debs held out to them. What education will the youth of today acquire from the ignoble

position of the Socialist Party in this present campaign? And what inspiration, what goal of the future, does it hold out to the youth?

### The Final Capitulation

This action of the Socialist Party was not unexpected. Rather, it was somewhat overdue. The fact of the matter is that the party, in withdrawing its own candidate and supporting the Democrat Halley in this local campaign, is only formalizing a political position long ago arrived at in essence. When the Socialist Party, under the direction of Norman Thomas, betrayed its tradition and its specific pledge and promise by supporting American imperialism in World War II, it surrendered its basic position as an anti-capitalist party and therewith the right to an independent existence. When these misnamed "socialists" lined up in support of the cold war program of the Truman administration, endorsed the massacre in Korea and gave lackey support to obvious preparations for another war to conquer and enslave the world, they compounded the crime. The half-hearted campaign of Thomas in 1948 was already anomalous; his program was basically no different from Truman's.

The final capitulation, the renunciation of an independent Socialist Party ticket in favor of supporting "good men" or "liberals" or "reformers" and crimebusters" or other party tickets, had to follow as a matter of logic and necessity. The withdrawal of their candidate in the New York City election only sets the pattern. It presages the withdrawal in all elections all along the line. The Socialist Party of Norman Thomas has become a miserable appendage of the two-party capitalist political system, which it started out so bravely to fight under Debs 50 years ago.

In the meantime, the greatest crime against humanity remains the outlived capitalist system itself, with its exploitation and its wars; and the need for a party that speaks out in every election with an honest socialist voice is more imperative than ever. The American underworld is a vicious and ugly social manifestation; but it did not fall from the skies. Graft and crime and extortions and rackets are the symptomatic products of a diseased social system and its false values. These dark and evil symptoms can't be eliminated, or even seriously curbed, until they are tackled at the source. A party which says this, a party which tells the truth as Debs told it, is not excusing crime and criminals or evading the issue; it is, rather, dealing with the issue realistically and fundamentally.

### Upholding Socialist Banner

The members of Local New York of the Socialist Workers Party have a right to be proud of their accomplishment in putting their own candidate on the ballot for President of City Council. It was not easy to gather 15 thousand signatures on the petitions in the face of the witch-hunt and the public fears it has engendered. But they did it. They stood their ground when others lagged and quit, and they accomplished their task. They could do this because they have the courage and driving energy that comes from genuine socialist conviction.

In the person of Michael Bartell they have a candidate who is worthy of them and their party. He is a worker, a trade unionist, an activist in the fight for human rights. Most important of all, he is a revolutionary socialist who campaigns against capitalism and its war program. That's the real issue in the New York election, and every other election. Let the traitor socialists have Halley and his popgun shots at "crime." But I believe the real socialists will agree with Bartell and vote for him.

—J. P. C.

# Officers Explain Aims of New Civil Liberties Group

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direction, to help people who need it. But please remember the committee is just starting and too much shouldn't be expected of it in the first few months."

Lehman explained that the original letter sent out to invite membership was signed by five persons — Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor emeritus at New York University; Prof. E. Franklin Frazier of the sociology department at Howard University; I. F. Stone, columnist of the N. Y. Daily Compass; Imbrie and himself.

Within a few weeks they had received replies from almost 200 people in 39 states, who signed a card approving the provisional policy guide and a statement: "I join you in founding the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee." All of these are regarded as fellow-initiators.

### KUTCHER CASE

The public announcement of the committee's formation included examples of the types of cases in which it would take an active interest; among these, mention was made of James Kutcher, the legless veteran who was purged from the Newark Vet-

erans Administration because of his membership in the Socialist Workers Party.

When asked about this, Imbrie said that he had been aroused about the Kutcher case from the beginning, and had tried to get action on it from the Progressive Party at that time. (He is still chairman of the New Jersey Progressive Party.) He said that he had been pleased to receive a letter from the Kutcher Civil Rights Committee thanking the new organization for its expression of support.

Prof. Lehman said: "These are types of cases the committee had in mind. However, the committee has no connection with any of the cases cited — they are still examples for us. In Boston the Herald and Traveler, I am told, botched our release and made it appear that the committee was set up to handle the cases of Struik and Winner (indicted under a state "anti-subversion" statute). Their case was an example, we have no connection with it, but if we were asked to help we would."

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

The committee is composed principally of clergymen, educa-

tors, writers and other professional elements. But it "most certainly" will seek support from the trade union movement, among other places, Imbrie declared.

For the time being, it will carry on educational and informational activity. It is now preparing to publish in pamphlet form I. F. Stone's recent articles on the Struik-Winner case.

Imbrie would like to see the defenders of civil rights go over to the offensive. "I feel that we have been on the defensive for a long time, running here and there, trying to put out a little fire here and another there."

"My personal experience dictates that the American people are quite canny, and if they are really given the straight truth they'll generally come up with a sound public opinion. Unfortunately, they are apt to get their news varnished or twisted by partisanship. Like on this last outrage in Trenton (the brutal police murder of Robert Kelly). It doesn't need any propagandizing or gilding of the lily. Just give the people the straight, unvarnished facts on such a case, and they'll react in the right way."

### TOTALITARIAN WEDGE

Prof. Lehman said the response to the committee's first letter was immediate and widespread from teachers, clergymen and professional people. He feels the tradition of academic freedom is still very much alive, and pointed to the "loyalty" oath fight in California as an example.

"But the college administrations are beginning to draw back," he added. "And that concerns me because it is what happened in Germany. I was in Germany the week after Hitler came to power, so that business is very fresh in my mind. I know that the attack on ideas is the entering wedge of totalitarianism in a free society. I've seen it happen, so to say."

## Bartell Proposes Referendum on War in Korea

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people with courage to stand up and fight against the war and the witch hunt. We don't confuse the voters. Our program is direct and honest. . . . You call the Socialist Workers Party a "splinter" party but there are great social changes taking place throughout Asia and Europe — and this process won't end until all exploiters and oppressors are overthrown everywhere, including the U.S. and Russia. . . . We are in step with this great movement and we are trying to bring this country into step with it."

### FAKE GANGBUSTERS

An example of audience response to Bartell's clear answers on the issues of the election was given at a recent forum in Long Island City. Bartell got far and away the most applause of all the speakers and his speech was punctuated by handclapping and shouts of approval. The audience broke into laughter at his digs at the Liberal Party's candidate, who had preceded him on the platform.

"Halley isn't the first gangbuster to come down the pike," Bartell observed. "O'Dwyer, too, was a 'crusading' prosecutor before he got into office and then took it on the lam to Mexico. And Governor Dewey started as a gangbuster. He put Luciano in prison. When he became governor, he let him out."

### WITHDRAW TROOPS!

When the socialist candidate demanded that U.S. troops be withdrawn from Korea there were a few hisses from the audience of 250. Turning to the hisses, Bartell told them he was voicing the overwhelming sentiment of the American people and that he proposed a referendum on withdrawing the troops. This brought general applause.

After the meeting people crowded around the SWP candidate. One young girl said: "It's sure good to have one rebel in the crowd." A taxi driver assured Bartell of a "family-full of votes." Offers to aid in electioneering were made. Others asked for the address of the campaign headquarters.

### Newark Fri. Night Socialist Forum

The British Election a lecture by Paul G. Stevens  
Fri., Oct. 26 8:30 P.M. at 423 Springfield Ave.

# Abner Zwillman, Political Boss

By George Breitman  
Socialist Workers Candidate for New Jersey Assembly  
NEWARK — As a big-time bootlegger, Abner (Longie) Zwillman learned that business and politics were closely associated. It was not enough to pay off the police

so that they would either ignore or provide convoys for rum-running trucks; it was also necessary to take into account the insistent demands of the political bosses of the police. This was done, but to make sure that there would be no slippage, Zwillman went into politics himself, and on a big scale (just as when he needed beer, he bought or fought himself into the illicit brewing syndicate).

His first political connection was with the Newark Third Ward Political Club, of which he soon became boss. In part, this served as a front for bootleggers, numbers men, etc. But in part it was like all the other ward-heel outfits, engaged in "getting out the vote." And like many of them, it was not "partisan"; that is, when the Republicans were in office, it worked mainly with them, but when the Democrats began to take over, it saw no reason for not working with them too.

It was at this time also that Zwillman began to acquire his reputation as a patron of charity, which (his lawyer later told the Kefauver committee investigators) won him the friendship of thousands, including "priests, rabbis, doctors, men in public life, businessmen and people in all walks of life."

During the early years of the depression he secretly financed a soup-kitchen ostensibly run by a church. It was claimed that Newark Community Chest officials used to consult him when they were planning their fund-collecting campaigns. Zwillman had evidently learned from the example of Rockefeller that charity makes good "public relations."

### ADJUSTMENTS MADE

With repeal, he had to make some adjustments in his activities. He invested his capital in so-called legitimate businesses (although he prefers privacy, transactions involving well over \$1,000,000 have already been made public) and he dissolved the Third Ward Political Club. But he had no intention of quitting politics. If political power was good for his business during prohibition, why shouldn't it be equally good now, just as it was for other businessmen?

If anything, he expanded this side of his activities. It is this which has evoked so much sound and fury from the reform politicians, investigators and editorial writers. But a study of the facts fails to reveal that Zwillman was exceptional among capitalist party politicians and businessmen active in politics.

It is true that Zwillman retained his connections among the Republicans when he went over to the Hague-dominated Democratic Party in the mid-thirties (as late as 1947, former GOP Governor Harold Hoffman went to him for help in a primary battle). But don't all the big capitalists do the same thing? Don't the corporations make donations to both capitalist parties during election campaigns?

### LIKE ALL CAPITALISTS

It is also true that after he decided Hague had become a liability to the party and helped to upset Hague's control of Jersey City, Zwillman sent an emissary to the Democratic candidate for Governor (a Hague man) and offered to put up \$300,000 for his campaign if he could be assured of getting a friend in the office of Attorney General, the chief law-enforcement officer in the state. (When this offer was not accepted, Zwillman and his friends, determined to keep Hague

from returning to power in the party, swung their votes to the Republican candidate, Alfred Driscoll, who was elected and is now Governor.) But don't all businessmen, before making donations to capitalist parties, seek a voice in the selection of candidates and assurances that their interests will be protected?

In his Collier's articles, Lester Velie charges that "the Zwillman wing" helped elect three of Newark's five city commissioners, including the mayor, and by control of this majority dominates City Hall. (Velie was only partly correct; the whole Newark City Commission, minority as well as majority, is friendly and obligated to Zwillman.)

### MUNICIPAL POLITICS

Naturally, Zwillman's interest in municipal politics is not confined to helping his friends. One of the truck agencies secretly controlled by him sold the city of Newark over \$500,000 worth of equipment in a four-year period, although it was underbid on some contracts by other agencies. Another of his businesses leases washing machines to the city housing projects, bossed by one of Zwillman's friends. But what is unusual about that? Do any businessmen acquire political power except for the purpose of profit to themselves or their class? It is easy to understand the anger of Zwillman's competitors; is it also easy that motivates the editorial writers?

Finally, there is the matter of Zwillman's connections with a number of union bureaucrats. He began to cultivate ties with them during the depression, when, in advance of many Democratic hacks, he realized the potential power of the labor movement.

### UNION CONNECTIONS TOO

He is known as a close friend of Joseph Fay, head of the AFL Operating Engineers, who is now in prison. He is intimate and adviser of Harold Krieger, second biggest AFL lawyer in the state, organizer of the labor support that helped out the Hague machine in Jersey City, and assistant corporation counsel of the Kenny administration. He was consulted by New Jersey AFL leaders when they were thinking of firing the head of the State Building Trades because he had backed Driscoll instead of the Democratic candidate for Governor. His lawyer served as campaign manager for the CIO candidate for Newark City Commission in 1949, and later was appointed city corporation counsel.

The reformers who want to replace Zwillman's friends in political office piously bemoan his influence over many union leaders, pointing out that this works an injury to the interests of the labor movement. That is no more damaging than the bureaucrats' associations with and subservience to other Democratic and Republican political bosses, whose influence is equally corrupting and conservative. The reformers never object to that.

What is the aim of capitalist politics anyhow? To do good? Yes, but to do good for the ruling class in general and capitalist politicians in particular. In that sense, Zwillman's career is a success story in politics as well as business. Those who think highly of Truman or Taft or Boyle or Gabrielson ought to have a warm spot in their heart for Abner Zwillman too. He may not operate on the same big scale as they do, but he does operate along essentially the same lines.

# Myra Weiss Debates Professor on Korea

By Bert Deck

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 — Over 80 students attended the debate between Myra Tanner Weiss and Abba P. Lerner at Roosevelt College last night on "Who Is the Aggressor in Korea?"

Undoubtedly most of the students were attracted to the debate by Prof. Lerner, who is a noted Keynesian economist. But as one observer put it, "Mr. Lerner brought the audience, but Mrs. Weiss took them away from him." The enthusiastic ovation at the end of Myra Tanner Weiss' presentation contrasted sharply with the polite applause received by her opponent.

"The United Nations is fighting the cause of freedom against slavery in Korea," claimed the Roosevelt professor.

"Freedom?" demanded Mrs. Weiss. "Ask the Chinese people how much freedom they enjoyed under the American puppet Chiang Kai-shek. The Koreans are being freed by the United States of their land, their homes and their very lives. All of Asia is up in arms against just this kind of freedom!"

Lerner defended imperialism's role in Asia by commenting favorably on the doubling of the

Indian population under British rule. "This shows that the British increased productivity in India," he asserted.

This remark was the straw that broke the camel's back as far as the audience was concerned. They expressed their disapproval with half suppressed groans.

The Militant, the Fourth International and many SWP pamphlets were on display and a large group of interested students purchased literature at the close of the debate.

Myra Tanner Weiss also spoke at the University of Chicago earlier this week on the same subject. This address was the first introduction of many UC students to revolutionary socialism.

**CHICAGO Socialist Forum**  
Sunday Evening Series  
The Cost of the War: Our Living Standards Go Down  
Speaker: Dorothy Mack  
Oct. 28, 7 P.M.  
Questions and Discussion  
Socialist Workers Party Hall  
732 S. Wabash Ave. Ha 7-0408  
Admission 35c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12 — An overflow audience greeted Myra Weiss here tonight at SWP headquarters. Several workers and students came here for the first time.

Mrs. Weiss nailed the lie that "Korean and Chinese communists, acting under Stalin's orders, are responsible for the Korean conflict." In a thumbnail sketch of Korean history, she established the fact that it was the attempt of the Korean peoples to unify their nation in the face of U.S. opposition, that brought on the war, and eventually, the defensive intervention of China.

"Stalin, with his police state, can dictate to the Russian people," she said. "But he cannot export that police state to Korea and China. If the Chinese soldiers are matching their flesh against the cold steel of America's brutal war machine, it can only mean that they believe their struggle will win the kind of freedom they have never known under imperialist domination."

**THE ASIAN REVOLUTION**  
Myra Weiss explained some of the reasons for this fervor of the Chinese soldiers. "They are inspired by the great sweep of the Asian revolution which drove the imperialists and their puppet, Chiang Kai-shek, from the main-

and of China, and introduced long overdue land reforms."

"A big factor in the Chinese revolution," she asserted, "has been the complete change in the status of women. Rising from centuries of ignorance and oppression, the women of China have organized 'speak-bitterness' groups to win for themselves the rights so long denied them." With these words the speaker conveyed to the audience some of the feeling of the Chinese women, struggling, playing their part, to build a new China.

**A SOCIALIST AMERICA**  
For those who doubt that the American workers will make their revolution, the speaker reminded her hearers of the rich revolutionary traditions of American history. "The American workers are not accustomed to being pushed around. They have some rights, and they won't surrender them without an argument. The American workers will establish a socialist America."

A lively question period followed the talk, and the audience contributed a generous collection. Over coffee and cake, the discussion continued long afterward.

TOLEDO, Oct. 5 — A serious and attentive audience of Toledo union militants and their wives heard Myra Tanner Weiss speak in this city during the course of her national tour. The enthusiastic reports in "The Militant" of Mrs. Weiss' visits in other cities forewarned us that we could expect an exceptional talk . . . nor were we disappointed!

In clear and vivid strokes, she painted the national and international scene, analyzing the causes and consequences of the Korean War and demonstrating that the final outlook for America is either destruction in atomic holocaust or forward to the world order of socialism.

Mrs. Weiss pointed out the unsolvable dilemma of the American capitalist class which can neither win a war in the face of the mighty Asian tide of revolution nor can it afford to cease fighting in the face of stock-piled armaments and a war economy at home. "We think we have troubles!" said Mrs. Weiss. "I often tell the young people I would not want to be in capitalist shoes!"

As customary in our party, a lively discussion and a pleasant social period followed and we all had the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with Comrade Myra, long known to us as a real fighter for revolutionary socialism.

By Lee Ryan

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — "American workers are rapidly learning that the promises of a better world after World War II were a lie," Myra Tanner Weiss told St. Louis workers and housewives. An interested audience heard her explain why, under capitalism, we expect chaos, fascism and World War III. However, it is possible for workers to replace this mad world of capitalism by the world of socialism.

During the question period a worker asked, "How can we be sure your party will not degenerate like the Russian Communist Party?"

Myra explained that the conditions that were responsible for the degeneration of the Russian CP do not exist in this country.

America is the most highly industrialized country. American workers have the know-how and machinery to see immediate benefits after gaining control of industries. Shortened work weeks will leave them time and energy to play "a leading part in building world socialism."

**WEST COAST MEETINGS**  
"The Outlook for America: Lessons of the Korean War"  
Speaker: Myra Tanner Weiss  
Seattle  
Fri., Oct. 26, 8:00 P.M.  
at Washington Hall  
153 14th Ave.  
Donation 35c.  
San Francisco  
Sat., Nov. 3, 8:30 P.M.  
1739 Fillmore St., 4th fl.  
(near Sutter)  
Admission Free

**Michael Bartell's Schedule**  
RADIO  
Monday, October 22 9-9:15 PM WNEW "People's Choice"  
Friday, October 26 " " " " " "  
Monday, October 29 " " " " " "  
Wednesday, Oct. 31 " " " " " "  
Friday, October 19 10-10:30 PM WCBS "The New York Story"  
Friday, October 26 " " " " " "  
Friday, November 1 " " " " " "  
TELEVISION  
Wednesday, Oct. 31 6:30-6:55 PM WNBT "Tex and Jinx"  
Monday, Nov. 5 7:30-8:00 PM WOR-TV "Press Conference"

Coming Soon:

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The revolution of '76 against the British oppressors and the American Tories analyzed from the Marxist standpoint. Sam Adams is given the great place in American history that is rightfully his.

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Monday, October 22, 1951

Promising Sign for Civil Rights Struggle

Ever since 1947, when Truman unleashed the present witch hunt by issuing his "subversive" blacklist and "loyalty" purge order, The Militant and the Socialist Workers Party have insistently advanced the proposal for united action by all labor and liberal forces to combat the witch hunt and to defend the rights of ALL its victims.

But such united action was not achieved. The labor and liberal leaders, while protesting one or another aspect of the attacks on civil liberties, refused to come to the defense of the Communist Party when it was subjected to attack. The Stalinist leaders, on the other hand, went to the length of torpedoing a promising civil liberties movement in 1949 rather than permit it to express support for the rights of both the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party.

The labor and liberal leaders on one side and the Stalinists on the other used the same argument — namely, that they disagreed with the policies of the group whose rights were being violated. This argument, we repeatedly pointed out, was false and beside the point. It is necessary to defend the rights of all persecuted groups, not because you agree with their policies, but because successful persecution of any one group emboldens the witch hunters and sets the precedents which are used to destroy the liberties of ever broader sections of the population.

The failure to achieve united action in this struggle has been a costly one. The witch hunt has grown with alarming speed during these four years, and now menaces the rights of all kinds of groups and individuals who have nothing to do with the Communist Party. If it is not stopped, it will lead inevitably to the creation of a totalitarian police state in the U.S.

More and more people are beginning to realize this. Some union leaders and

papers have already publicly stated that the rights of labor and freedom of the press are the real targets of the witch hunt. Evidence is accumulating that large sections of the workers, students, professional people and even a part of the ruling class are beginning to react against the drive to impose thought-control on the American people.

It is against this background that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has been formed. (For details, see interview with its officers on Page 1.) Although this group is still in process of organization, relatively small in numbers and composed mainly of middle class and professional elements, we greet it with enthusiasm and wish it the best of good fortune in its activities.

For it starts out on the right foot. Firmly rejecting the factionalism that has characterized many of the civil liberties movements influenced by the Stalinists in the past, it pledges to aid any individual or group whose constitutional rights are being infringed. It offers to help not only the Stalinist victims of the Smith Act, but also James Kutcher, the legless Socialist Workers Party member purged from the Veterans Administration because of his political views.

The example it sets cannot help having a healthy effect on the whole civil liberties struggle. (It is worth noting that the Stalinist Daily Worker made no comment of its own when it reported the committee's position on the Kutcher case, although previously the Stalinists have discredited themselves and alienated support of their own rights by opposing aid to the legless veteran.)

The lessons of the last four years are beginning to be learned. Conditions are maturing for effective united resistance to the assaults on the Bill of Rights. Every defender of civil liberties should be on the alert to take maximum advantage of these conditions.

Asia Is Test of U. S. Strategy of 'Strength'

By M. Stein

The Korean war has been a proving ground not alone of U.S. armed might but of its entire foreign policy. The results to date are best summarized in two terms coined in the war: "Operation Killer" and "Heartbreak Ridge."

While these terms have been applied only to specific campaigns in the Korean war, they are so apt that they can well be given a broader application. The first applies accurately to the whole war in Korea — to the death and destruction inflicted on the unfortunate country by the combined action of the American Army, Navy and Air Force; the second characterizes the impasse of the war, the

frustrating effect it must have on U.S. foreign policy.

What is this foreign policy? Its strategic goal, say administration spokesmen, is to encircle the Soviet Union, its European satellites and China with "positions of strength." Once these countries find themselves face to face with superior force every place they turn, they will presumably become meek and submissive or else — and this is pre-

ented only as a remote possibility — be annihilated in all-out war.

In pursuit of this goal, the U.S. has taken under its "protection" every regime in the world, no matter how shaky, corrupt or oppressive, so long as it remains within the capitalist orbit. In line with this strategy, the U.S. was committed to uphold the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China, the Syngman Rhee regime in Korea, more recently the Franco regime in Spain, etc.

But it was first in China and now Korea where this "position of strength" strategy received its real test. One might add that this

test has taken place under conditions most favorable for the State Department and the Pentagon. In China, Chiang disposed of an army, four to five million strong, trained and equipped under American supervision. An army of such size and power had never before been placed in the field on the Asian mainland, not even by the Japanese. In addition to getting several billion dollars in aid, Chiang received vast quantities of U.S. armament, tanks, ships and planes; a great deal of surrendered Japanese equipment; and other huge amounts of U.S. military surplus handed over at a nominal charge of one cent on the dollar.

China and Korea which epitomize the whole strategy of building "positions of strength" foreshadow its failure elsewhere in Asia as in Europe. The people of Asia and the entire world are more anti-American as a consequence of Korea than they ever were. Korea is to them a graphic example of the cost of American "liberation" and "protection." This is why even the Egyptian monarchy, which is trying desperately to get rid of the British "protector," is so reluctant to buy American "protection."

ROAD TO WAR

But above all Korea exposed the hypocrisy of the claim that the "positions of strength" strategy is the road to peace. It is an insult to the intelligence of the American people to repeat now after Korea, as Truman and Acheson do, that theirs is really a peace policy, and that military strength is the road to peace. On the contrary, Korea proved that this line leads to war.

The peace through military strength watchword is only a smokescreen under cover of which the fate of the country is placed at the mercy of the Brass Hats. The military caste is now ostensibly in charge of peace — its guardian angel. The men trained for war, the professional killers accustomed to the army system of autocratic command and unquestioning obedience, these people have been elevated to the position of our society's elite.

Virtually all the agencies of government are today subordinate to the military and every request of the chiefs of staff is treated as a command in Congress. Even before any formidable "positions of strength" have been built anywhere else in the world, the military has dug itself into a position of supreme power within the United States itself.

In world history there has been only one other military caste devalued by such global ambitions — the generals of the Mikado. The Pentagon, too, would make the entire world its parade ground.

A DEADLY DISEASE

To the American people Korea demonstrates the cost and consequences of such "positions of strength." The story is told in the casualty lists, in inflation, in ever higher taxes. In the actual showdown in Korea the U.S. had to contend with the opposition of the native population on the one hand, and no real help from its capitalist allies in the United Nations. In Korea, American imperialism could count in the final analysis only on its own forces in its battle to stem the tide of the colonial revolution.

Powerful as U.S. capitalism is, this power is not inexhaustible. It grows weaker as it underwrites all oppressive and bankrupt regimes in the world. By extending itself over the entire globe American capitalism becomes infected with the diseases afflicting the very regimes it seeks to save. In its ruthless and costly drive to build "positions of strength" American imperialism will sooner or later find its "positions of strength" dissipated not only in Asia and Europe but right here at home.

Prospects in Far East Discussed by K. Tilak

The following interview with K. Tilak, delegate of the Lanka Samasamaja Party of Ceylon to the recent Third World Congress of the Fourth International, is translated from La Verite, French Trotskyist paper:

Question: What is the meaning of the recent governmental crisis in Ceylon?

Answer: The Minister of Health and speaker of the Assembly resigned from the government and went over to the opposition together with five other members of the United Nationalist Party, government party. His resignation almost caused the fall of the government.

The minister, under pressure of the masses, fought for the adoption of the national language in place of English as the official language of the country. But in reality the conflict reflected the discontent of the masses with the government which has been unable to meet the unemployment problem, to solve the housing question, to stop the rise of prices. The consequence of this break is to still further weaken the bourgeois government party and to affect its chances of regaining a majority in the next parliament which will be elected in 1952.

Question: In what manner will your party participate in the Ceylon elections?

Answer: We will fight on a socialist class program against the capitalist system and against imperialist domination with the demand for a National Constituent Assembly.

On the basis of our anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist program we will call upon the toiling masses to elect a Trotskyist majority to parliament.

If the Stalinist party agrees to join with our party on the concrete points of this program we can form a united front with it. In the next elections we count on our party, which now has 14 seats, winning at least 30 out of a total of 95 to be elected and of becoming the strongest party in the Assembly.

Question: What would be tasks of a democratic Constituent Assembly in Ceylon?

Answer: Above all, real independence through a break with the (British) Commonwealth, the denunciation of all unequal treaties, the removal of all English military bases in Ceylon and the promulgation of a really democratic constitution in the interests of the great worker and peasant masses.

Question: What kind of state and government is the Samasamaja Party fighting for?

Answer: We are fighting for a workers' and peasants' govern-

ment, a slogan for which we have fought for more than 15 years and which has had the approval of the workers and the village poor. The state should be a workers' state; that is, an instrument in the hands of the working masses who form the great majority in the nation and under the leadership of the working class against the national capitalist minority and their imperialist masters.

This state will derive its strength from the strength of the masses organized in their committees. It should nationalize the principal means of production and place them under the control of the workers.

Question: What relationships should the Workers' and Peasants' Government enter into with the Chinese Revolution and with Vietnam?

Answer: In our manifesto-program for the elections we have proclaimed our intention of immediately establishing treaties of friendship with all the independent nations of the Far East, among them the Vietnam of Ho Chi Minh and the Chinese Peoples' Republic. We conceive of our struggle in Ceylon as part of the struggle for the victory of the Asian revolution and for the Socialist United States of Asia. In addition, a victory on our island would have a great echo among the Indian masses and would stimulate their struggle for power.

Question: What is the present situation in India and the trends of the principal parties?

Answer: The Congress Party, led by Nehru, has now lost most of its political influence over the masses. It is attempting to substitute repressive measures by the state apparatus for its loss of popular support.

The anti-working class, anti-democratic policy of the Congress government, its shooting of peasants and workers, its inability to solve the agrarian question, to raise the standard of living of the masses, to check the corruption which has prevailed in the four years it has been in power, has ruined the popularity it earned in its struggles against the princes and by its foreign policy. It is Nehru alone who temporarily invests the government with a popular appearance.

Question: And the Socialist Party?

Answer: The masses in this situation see in the Socialist Party, which broke with the Congress three years ago, the means of defeating the Congress Party. The Socialist Party is experiencing a rapid growth; class conscious workers and youth are joining it. Its positions in the working class movement are very strong; for example, in Bombay

where the textile industry alone numbers some 225,000 workers, almost the entire working class is under the influence of the Socialist Party despite the decline of the trade union organization after the defeat of the 1950 strike which lasted three months. At present the revolutionary upsurge of the Indian masses finds its expression primarily within the framework of this party.

The Stalinist party has been very much weakened since the



NEHRU

war, the reasons for which are threefold.

The first was its opposition to the revolutionary struggle for independence in 1942. The second was its adventurist policy since the beginning of 1948 which was expressed by military adventures in the countryside and by terrorist acts in certain cities. The third is the Congress government repression against the Communist Party.

Question: What is to be expected in the near future in India?

Answer: In the Indian elections, to be held in January 1952 where universal suffrage will be in effect for the first time, the struggle will above all center around the conflict between the Socialist Party and the Congress Party. On the one hand, the institution of universal suffrage is creating parliamentary illusions, but on the other hand violent struggles between the worker and peasant masses and the forces of reaction are beginning to unfold.

A great crisis is maturing in India. Its outcome will be determined primarily by the resolution of the problem of the revolutionary leadership of the Indian proletariat.

LEFT WING FIGHTS FOR BRITISH LABOR VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

wage in the great General Strike of 1926.

They starved the unemployed in the Thirties — and then callously used the desperation of the jobless to drive down even lower the living standards of the employed.

IMPERIALIST BRUTALITY

They have shot, hanged and imprisoned hundreds of thousands of our fellow workers in India, in Ireland, in Africa, and throughout the Empire which they have looted to build their fine houses and their imposing City offices.

It is the memory of this Tory rule in the colonies which today inspires the great revolt of the colonial workers and peasants which is sweeping inexorably across Asia.

The Tories — and particularly Mr. Churchill — used all the force at their command in an unsuccessful attempt to crush the young Workers' Republic of Russia in 1917. Today they are the loudest advocates of war against the peoples of China, Persia (Iran) and Egypt who in their own way are being forced to emulate the example of the Russian Revolution.

ALLIES OF MILLIONAIRES

The Tories hate all progress because the existence of the wealth and privilege of the class they represent is bound up with the perpetuation of slavery for the vast majority of mankind. That is why they are the firmest allies and the most willing supporters of the American millionaires who are planning a counter-revolutionary war against the peoples of Russia, Eastern Europe and China. The Tories will never be happy — because they will never feel safe — until the Soviet Union has been dismembered and

crushed and the whole world turned into a vast prison camp for the working class.

If the employers no longer stand at the factory gates and pit heads with whips in their hands — and that, let us not forget, is what they certainly used to do! — it is not because they have changed. It is because the workers have grown strong, they have organized themselves into a powerful trade union movement, they have built a great political Labor Party which they have placed in power, and in this way have compelled a little more respect from the "other side." . . . A working man who gives his vote to the Tories or the Liberals is a pitiable object. He is voluntarily placing his neck on the chopping block.

We have no hesitation in saying to our readers — and to every member of the working class — whatever your differences are with Mr. Atlee and the leaders of the Labor Party, you have a duty to your class, to your women and children, to KEEP THE TORIES OUT. Nothing whatever must prevent us during the next few weeks, from exerting the maximum effort to return a Labor government and throwing the Tories back into the wilderness where they rightly belong.

Rising Opposition in Japan Brands Treaty as War Pact

By Thomas Raymond

From Japan last week came new evidence that the war alliance which was imposed on Japan by U.S. imperialism under the guise of a "peace treaty" is overwhelmingly opposed throughout the Far East. Widespread organized opposition to the San Francisco pact was reported among Japanese workers and intellectuals as the Japanese Diet opened debate on the ratification of the treaty and the accompanying so-called "Japanese-American Security Pact."

Leading the protest is the left wing of the Socialist Party of Japan, major party of the opposition, which, together with the National Council of Trade Unions, organized a Tokyo anti-treaty demonstration of more than 50,000 workers last August. They said they were against a peace that did not include the Soviet bloc, and that provided for rearmament and an alliance with

American imperialism. The 3½ million strong NCTU is largely Socialist Party-controlled, although the Communist Party has influence in a small number of unions.

The liberals and intellectuals, organized around the important Tokyo magazine Sekai (The World) have opened a bitter and widely supported attack on the treaty. In a special 270 page issue, 160 representative intellectuals contributed their views on the treaty, and of these, only one or two fell in line with the war plans of U. S. imperialism. Almost to a man, they demanded that Japan remain "neutral" in the world conflict between the Soviet and imperialist blocs, and refuse to lease any bases to any foreign power.

Yoshige Abe, who is, like most of the contributors an influential educator, wrote: "It is not so much a peace treaty with Japan as a war treaty against other people." Another writer said:

"By driving us into the American camp, the treaty will aggravate the worldwide and Far Eastern crisis, and place us in the role of war-provoker." This theme is constantly repeated throughout the magazine, which sold out five large printings within a few days, causing the Tokyo correspondent of the New Leader to complain:

"All 270 pages of the magazine display the same traits common to intellectuals everywhere in the world today — defeatism, tender sentiments toward Red China and the Soviet Union, neutralism masquerading as 'liberal' thinking, and a lack of any realistic knowledge of the nature of Communism. Nevertheless, the special issue is a best-seller and has gone through several large extra editions — a significant indication of the present intellectual climate in Japan."

The Socialists and other opponents are particularly angered by the inevitable consequences of

the "peace" to the economy and standards of living of the Japanese. Since the treaty makes Japan an advance war base for American imperialism, this can only result in Japan's becoming "the orphan of the Pacific," they point out. Without the possibility of trade with Asia, and especially with China, Japanese economy would be doomed. This probable doom is absolutely sealed by the imposition of a rearmament burden on the already falling Japanese economy.

The Socialist Party executive chairman, Suzuki, has been opposed in this stand by a right wing grouping in the S. P. and the trade union council which proposes capitulation to imperialism. Despite this, the unions, along with the Socialists last August organized a "National Congress for the Promotion of Peace" which pushed a program of mass meetings, street discussions and petition-collecting against the treaty.

Egyptian People Demand British Troops Get Out

(Continued from Page 1)

ing in the country, or in favor of the "compromise" offered by Washington, London, Paris and the Turkish satellites to "internationalize" the Suez area, that is, to station American, French and Turkish troops there in addition to the British!

The struggle of the Egyptians to get rid of foreign domination is backed by the Arab League, comprising all the Arab countries in the Middle East, and what is more important, by the hundreds of millions of Mohammedans throughout the world.

COLONIAL UPSURGE

Actually, much more than Egypt itself is involved in the unfolding struggle which at one stage or another is bound to engulf the entire Middle East, comprising roughly one-fourth the entire area of the globe.

"American officials," reported the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald-Tribune on Oct. 17, "conceded that the Arab world's situation is highly dangerous." After citing Iraq as the next possible spot threatened by "a new surge of nationalism" this dispatch singles out French-dominated Tunisia and Morocco where "French officials are worried about the impact the Anglo-Egyptian struggle can have on French North Africa."

On Oct. 14 the newly appointed French Resident General of Morocco, General Guillaume, denounced the Arab nationalists as "terrorists, extremists, racists," charging that their role was to prepare "the ground for communism, and my job is to fight and defeat them . . . and I am very glad to find (these) enemies here to fight."

HANDS OFF EGYPT

British guns in Egypt are carrying out in life this war mission of the French colonial despot. But the shots the British fired at Ismailia on Oct. 16 are destined to have repercussions throughout the Near East and the whole world even more fateful than the British shootings of American colonial insurgents at Lexington and Concord.

The cause of the Egyptians is a just one. They fully merit the support of the American people, all the more so because Washington is "strongly backing" the attempt of the British to drown in blood the Egyptian struggle for freedom and independence. HANDS OFF EGYPT!

MYRA WEISS Tour Schedule

Seattle Tues., Oct. 23 to Mon., Oct. 29 San Francisco Wed., Oct. 31 to Sat., Nov. 3 Los Angeles Wed., Nov. 7

# Democrats Demand Credit

By John F. Petrone

"I have been reading very much about this Senator named McCarthy, and I am consumed with interest about this McCarthyism. Will you tell me about it?" Maurice, the French student who had come to America on an exchange program, was speaking to his roommate John, the young liberal who all his friends expected would get an important job with the government some day.

"I'll be glad to, though it is a most unappetizing subject," said John. And he proceeded to do so at considerable length, for, to tell the truth, he enjoyed talking. When he finished, he imitated one of their teachers by loudly clearing his throat and barking, "Any questions?"

After the laughter had died down, Maurice said, "No, I don't think so. The McCarthy type is not unfamiliar in Europe. It was only one of many demagogues who sought to get or keep power by promising to expose and destroy communism. What I did not realize before was that your Communist Party was so numerically small and unimportant."

"I wish," thought John uneasily, "that he wouldn't use that expression 'your Communist Party.' Somebody overhearing us might misunderstand."

"Another thing I did not realize until your explanation," continued Maurice, "was that McCarthy and McCarran are Republicans. If, as you say, there is now a public revulsion against this kind of anti-communist demagoguery, then that should be of benefit to you Democrats in next year's election, should it not?"

"Yes, but I am afraid you have a misunderstanding," John replied. "You see, McCarran is not a Republican. In fact, he is a Democrat, one of the most influential in the Senate."

"Ah," said Maurice, "then he must be one of those Southern Democrats you were telling me about last week. You see, I have not forgotten your exposition about the two kinds of Democrats — liberal and Southern."

There was a pause, and then John said, "No, McCarran is not from the South, but from Nevada, which is in the West."

"But he is an individual, an exception, is he not?" Maurice was becoming a little frantic in his desire to feel that he was learning some things about American politics. "He does not command the support of the Democratic majority, does he?" he persisted.

Again there was a pause. "In all honesty," John stammered, "I must admit that he does command it on certain occasions — for example, on recognition of Franco, and on passage of the McCarran Internal Security Act, better known as the thought-control bill, enacted last year."

"I think I will go for a walk," said Maurice. "I have been studying too much, or else the room is stuffy."

"No, don't feel that way," said John. "I admit it is complicated, and not only for foreigners. But there is one thing you can be sure of — and that is that the liberal Democrats, the real liberals, are enemies of everything McCarthyism and McCarranism represent. Senators like Lehman and Douglas and Benton represent everything that is finest in American —"

"Benton? You mean the man who is asking the expulsion of McCarthy from the Senate? That reminds me I meant to ask you something about him." Maurice rummaged around the room until he found a newspaper. "It says here that Benton in a radio speech yesterday described McCarthy as a 'Joseph-come-lately' in the fight against communists and accused him of 'jumping into the act and bringing only a great talent for personal publicity.' What does this signify?"

"Why, it means that the credit for exposing and purging the communists really belongs to the Truman administration and the liberal Democrats, and that McCarthy is trying to steal this credit. After all, Truman issued his loyalty order and got the Communist Party indicted long before anybody heard of McCarthy. But instead of thanking the liberal Democrats for their initiative in opening the drive against the subversives, McCarthy tries — wait!"

But Maurice had already gone out for his walk.

# THE MILITANT

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## Police Brutality Fought by Clyde Turner in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 — Mrs. Clyde Turner, Socialist Workers Party candidate for councilman from the Fifth District in Philadelphia, analyzed the roots of police brutality at an election rally last Saturday held at campaign headquarters.

"Police brutality is a capitalist disease," Mrs. Turner declared. "Every brutal blow of a labor-hating, race-hating cop against his helpless victim lays bare the true nature of the capitalist state. Spokesmen for the ruling class would have us believe that these outrages are exceptional, frowned on by local and federal authorities, but the bitter experiences of countless numbers of victims of police brutality expose the brutal nature of capitalist rule with its cynical disregard for honesty and decency in human relations."

### WALL STREET WAR

Mrs. Turner linked the growing intensity and fierceness of physical assaults and legal lynchings of Negroes to the Korean war and Wall Street's preparation for World War III. "These offenses against American Negroes are meeting more and more stubborn resistance," she affirmed. "On two occasions in the past three months several hundred Negroes have come to the aid of victims of police brutality in the streets of Philadelphia. The life of Lt. Gilbert, court-martialed and condemned to death in Korea, was saved by the response of thousands of Negro and white workers to Mrs. Gilbert's appeal for aid."

"The NAACP leadership," Mrs. Turner asserted, "has been forced to launch a legal offensive against segregation in housing, transportation, education, and the armed forces. This leadership cannot for long escape the contradiction between the struggle for democracy and equality at home and support of Wall Street's plans for subjugation of the darker peoples in the rest of the world."

### SWP PROGRAM

"Effective struggle against police brutality and for civil rights coincides with the program of the Socialist Workers Party for a workers government and a socialist America," Mrs. Turner concluded. "A society organized by the workers, under which the workers govern themselves, can put an end to the brutalities of life as we know them under capitalist rule."

## S.F. Candidates Support Fight of Filipino Rebels

By Ed Harris

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14 — "What would you do if you were elected mayor?" This question was posed at a union meeting to which Frank A. Barbara, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor, recently spoke. "I'm not permitted time to tell you everything we socialists would try to do — but one of the first things we would do is pass a law making it illegal to scab. I would direct the police to protect striking union members from employer violence. I would order them to arrest all scabs and company hoodlums who tried to break picket lines."

Barbara reports that the faces of his audience plainly showed astonishment at this idea, so accustomed were they to having the police always against them.

Barbara and Harry Press, SWP candidate for Supervisor, spoke to five more unions during the past week: the Pressmen's Union, Furniture Workers, the Terrazzo Setters Union, and the Pile Drivers Union, Local 34, A.F. of L. This brings the total number of unions which have heard the socialist candidates to 33.

Last Sunday afternoon, Barbara and Press addressed a group of Filipino workers, at the corner of Jackson and Kearny Streets, in the center of San Francisco's Filipino district.

"We support the Hukbalahaps in their struggle for the re-division of the land. The land and all industry in the Philippine Islands should belong to the people. We condemn the American capitalist government for using millions of dollars of taxpayers' money, yours and mine, for guns and ammunition to crush the Philippine revolution."

Harry Press spoke of the need for a Fair Employment Practices Act with teeth in it. "Employers who discriminate should be severely punished, by heavy fines and jail sentences," he stated.

## Growing UAW Opposition Adopts Militant Program

By Everett Kennedy

Signifying the rapid growth of the anti-Reuther opposition in the CIO United Automobile Workers, the recent meeting called by the Committee for a Democratic UAW-CIO to elaborate a fighting program for the union was the largest held in recent years. The gathering was attended by several hundred from dozens of local unions in the Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, Saginaw, Bay City and Lansing areas.

The conference centered its attention on the most vital problems confronting the auto workers: unemployment, speedup and wage policy. Incorporated in the caucus program were planks designed to rally the ranks for

militant action around the following key demands:

### THREE MAIN PLANKS

For a 30 hour week at 40 hours pay to expand employment and guaranteed full wage compensation for the unemployed.

For an immediate ten percent increase in the basic wage scale and the inclusion of taxes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index to which the UAW escalator wage clause is tied.

For the full support of the Union to all workers engaged in speedup fights and an end to the use of the union constitution and other such devices by the International Union officers to force members back to work under speedup conditions.

### REPORT ON PROGRESS

The program adopted by the Committee for a Democratic UAW-CIO is the fruit of long discussion and arose out of the experience gained from grappling with the day to day problems of the auto workers. The steering committee of the caucus had been engaged for several months in the work of developing a statement of caucus aims and program. A report on progress had been made to a state-wide caucus meeting some weeks ago and an intense and lively discussion took place on the various aspects of the program.

The main problems of the auto workers — speedup, unemployment and a constant lowering of their standard of living — received most attention in the report and discussion. In addition, such related questions as decentralization and the runaway shops, the inadequacy of the Reuther pension program, the Reuther 5-year contract, labor unity, UAW-CIO internal democracy and the inadequacy of the political action program of the International Union, were raised for discussion and action.

### THE ESCALATOR CLAUSE

In the preliminary caucus meeting of a few weeks ago the points which received most attention were the escalator clause and political action. In the discussion of the escalator clause at that time it became clear that resentment against the shortcomings of the Reuther-Wilson escalator clause had led considerable numbers of the best elements in the UAW into an "anti-escalator" attitude.

Ernie Mazey, of Briggs Local 212, cautioned the group not to permit its legitimate opposition to the Reuther-Wilson escalator clause to mislead it into an untenable anti-escalator position. He pointed out that the escalator principle was not the brain-child of General Motors' C. E. Wilson but was based upon sound economic grounds and was the only effective means of combatting the inflationary assault on the workers' standard of living.

It was not the escalator principle that was defective, said Mazey, but the perverted version cooked up by Wilson and Reuther in a horse trade in which the UAW was saddled with a five-year agreement in exchange for

an escalator clause tied to the phoney BLS cost-of-living index. Instead of throwing overboard the essentially sound escalator principle, the group was urged to lead the fight against the Reuther-Wilson version and for a cost-of-living clause capable of protecting the workers' standard of living against the ravages of inflation.

That his remarks had a telling effect on the group was evident in the recent meeting where the question of wage policy arose again for discussion. A proposal that the caucus advance the demand for an immediate revision of the escalator clause to include all taxes in the cost-of-living index met with such widespread support that it was unanimously adopted as part of the caucus program.

### STELLATO LASHES REUTHER

In his opening remarks at the enlarged caucus meeting, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 and chairman of the Committee for a Democratic UAW-CIO, lashed Reuther's "master planning" approach to the critical problem of unemployment.

"If the full resources of our union were mobilized," declared Stellato, "in a serious fight for full unemployment compensation for all our unemployed members, to be paid for by a tax on the swollen profits of the corporations, the companies would damn soon end the alleged shortages caused by various monopolies and would arrange production to assure full employment for the auto workers."

Bill Genske, officer of General Motors' Fisher Body Local 581, of Flint, Michigan, and recording secretary of the caucus, reported on the recent GM conference. In dealing with Reuther's speech on unemployment he correctly pointed out that more and more Reuther was developing the idea that "he, Reuther, is the UAW-CIO and little or no attempt is made to involve the ranks of our union in this important fight."

### DEMAND WAGE RISE

Walter Quillico, education director of Ford Local 600, reporting on the distribution of mimeographed copies of "A Fighting Program for Auto Workers" to the GM conference, raised the demand for an immediate reopening of all UAW contracts to provide for a ten percent basic wage increase to compensate for the loss in purchasing power due to the fact that the BLS index constituted an inadequate measure of the rising cost of living.

More and more auto workers are daily expressing their dissatisfaction with the policies and practices of the do-nothing Reutherite leadership of the International and Local unions. Every speedup fight lost, every discharge case unresolved, every new clamping down by the corporations, adds new forces to the opposition.

What is required to advance the struggle for militant unionism in the UAW to a higher stage is the uniting of the scattered ranks of the opposition throughout the country around the program of the Committee for a Democratic UAW-CIO.

## Vince Copeland, Lackawanna Unionist To Speak on Problem of Jim Crow

BUFFALO — Vince Copeland will speak Saturday evening, Oct. 27, 7:30 PM, at Frontier Elks Hall, 811 William St.

"Today, ten years after the CIO conquered Little Steel," says Copeland, "we are still fighting the curse of Jim Crow. This evil hits the colored worker first and foremost. But it cripples the cause of the white worker too. By keeping the working people divided with Jim Crow, the bosses push us all around that much easier."

"How can the Negro worker get equality on the job and off the job too? How can he get so-called 'lily-white' jobs? How can he get some of the whites to fight actively on his side? How can he force a lazy steward to represent him? How can he influence a union organizer to take his part?"

"Every one of these things can be done today," says Copeland. "They are not a program for the distant future. We will discuss the practical answers to these questions Saturday night at Frontier Elks Hall." The meeting is sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party.

Vince Copeland is well known to steel workers. He was discharged by Bethlehem Steel last year after he led a fight against the company's unfair and discriminatory violation of seniority in the new sintering plant. This fight wound up with a hundred percent walk-out of the whole



Vince Copeland

Blast Furnace department. After the workers won their point, Copeland was fired. Then 17,000 Lackawanna workers — the whole plant — went out in protest.

In the seven years he spent in the plant, he was steward, recording secretary and top grievance man of his local. He had the reputation of never letting a brother down in a grievance.

Grant Hanesworth, a young Buffalo worker, will chair the meeting. Hanesworth was very active in the Willie McGee case last spring. He spoke at several street corner meetings and one indoor meeting. He spark-plugged the highly successful motorcade which dramatized the McGee case in a last minute fight for stay of execution.



CLYDE TURNER

## TRUMAN INTERVENES TO FORCE END OF STRIKE AT DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14 — As the strike of 10,000 Douglas Aircraft workers at the Long Beach plant near the end of its sixth week, President Truman directed the War Stabilization Board to intervene and effect a "settlement." This is the largest and longest strike of aircraft workers in this area since the North American strike of 10 years ago was broken by the use of army troops.

The length and effectiveness of the present strike indicate a serious effort by the UAW to bring aircraft wages and conditions in this area up to the standards in other parts of the country.

With a unanimous vote of 8,000 workers to uphold their bargaining committee the strike began at midnight Sept. 4th. The demands of the union are: (1) Elimination of the "merit" system and rate ranges which enable the company to use favoritism; (2) a union shop; (3) improved steward system and (4) a wage increase of ten percent plus ten cents an hour retroactive to the dates when these increases were given to workers in other Douglas plants at El Segundo and Santa Monica. The latter two plants are affiliates of the AFL International Association of Machinists.

### THE RUN-AROUND

Federal government mediators have been giving the union a run-around from here to Washington and back again but with no effect so far. Truman's directive to the War Stabilization Board was accompanied by the usual strike-breaking formula of "hoping" the workers would go back to their jobs while the Wage Stabilization Board pressured the union committee to take something less than their demands. However, local strike leaders announced yesterday that "as of now" the workers were not going back.

The strike is in danger from two directions. First, the WSB mediation formula is a slick device for utilizing the union leaders to keep the workers in line. If the Reuthers, Murrys and Greens persist in their alliance with the Truman administration by remaining on the board, it will put heavy pressure on the strikers. Second, Truman can use the Taft-Hartley Act to force the strikers back for a long "cooling off" period of 80 days.

This strike is a good example of how a political question intrudes upon a conflict over purely

## Date Set for Strike Vote at Fleetwood

By J. Roberts

DETROIT, Oct. 14 — Fleetwood Local 15, UAW-CIO, today held its first regular membership meeting in six months. Over 300 members turned out for the meeting demanding action against the speed-up.

Two UAW International representatives united with the local Reutherite leadership against the rank and file demand for prompt action on the many speed-up grievances now in process. The bargaining committee reported that little or no progress had been made in two day-long sessions with local management.

When the Reutherite leadership failed to sway the determination of the membership for a strike vote, they pressed for a postponement. A motion was finally passed to take the strike vote on Oct. 28 at a special meeting to be called by the local officers.

## Battle of the Pipeline

By Patricia Stall

The first victory has been scored in the "Battle of the Pipeline" which is being waged in Hartland, Michigan. To date, the landowners of Hartland and its environs are one up on the invading army of Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.

It all started when the gas company decided to build a new pipeline. They went at the business quite efficiently. They decided where to run the new line. They hired pipeline engineers and pipelayers. They assembled all the equipment and men — in fact, they took everything into consideration except what must have been to them only a small, insignificant detail.

This small, insignificant detail turned up with a shotgun, however, and delayed things for quite a while. It seems the gas company forgot what we may call the human element.

When the gas company decided to run their line through the Shimerly farm they neglected to ask permission of the owner to dig up part of his land and clutter it up with a few small items like bulldozers, pipes and various other tools — not to mention the 30 workmen required to manipulate this machinery.

When the crew showed up to commence tearing things apart they found Joseph Shimerly complete with shotgun and moral indignation. "You're not going to cross my property," he told them, the shotgun serving as a powerful exclamation mark. The work crew beat a strategic retreat and waited.

Joseph Shimerly stood near the boundary of his property and waited. He was fortified with a case of beer, potato chips and pretzels brought by a sympathetic neighbor. The crew was also fortified — with all the power and money of the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.

The lawyers came into the picture at this time with writs and injunctions against the farmers stopping the progress of the pipelayers. Joseph Shimerly responded with a lawyer of his own

and scheduled a hearing in court to obtain an injunction against the gas company.

Shimerly's complaints were based on the fact that the company never got a right of way across his farm. "My rights as an American and a taxpayer are being affected," he insisted. He demanded that the gas company go through the proper legal procedure in order to use his property. His friends and neighbors, who would also be affected by the outcome of the "Battle of the Pipeline," backed him up. Support ranged all the way from having two of his neighbors stand watch with him — equipped with guns of their own — to expressions of sympathy by the sheriff busy trying to keep peace.

I suppose it would seem silly to a lot of people to see the spectacle of one man, aided by a few neighbors, trying to fight a big corporation. We've gotten so used to stories about large companies riding roughshod over the rights and needs of the people that it sometimes seems that nothing can stop them. But this company got stopped this time.

A three man condemnation board awarded Shimerly \$325 to be paid by the company for a right of way across his property. "All I wanted to do was to prove that they had to take the land legally, and I've done that," Shimerly said when the gas company attorneys pressed for immediate condemnation of the property. So Shimerly won his particular phase of the battle. However, the folks around Hartland aren't yet through with the company. Mrs. Fanny Penton, enraged because trees on her farm had been dynamited without permission, threatened to take legal action against the company. She had obtained a court order restraining them from crossing her land.

So the battle goes on as one by one the farmers come into conflict with the plans of this large company.

## On Tour for Socialism

By Myra Tanner Weiss

The two student meetings in Chicago on the University of Chicago and Roosevelt campuses were quite successful. I particularly enjoyed the latter because I had the opportunity there of debating Professor Abba Lerner. The power of our Marxist analysis of the Korean war becomes much more apparent when placed side-by-side with a defender of U.S. foreign policy. After the debate one of the younger comrades said to me "I'm sure proud to be socialist."

I felt rather sorry for Professor Lerner though I guess he doesn't deserve much sympathy. It's a heck of a job to have to match abstract talk about the "fight for freedom" with concrete fact about the defense of a regime like Syngman Rhee's. In answer to a question put by one of the students Lerner reluctantly admitted that freedom wasn't too well represented by the South Korean government — which should be recorded as the understatement of the year.

I was in St. Louis just one night, and one of the leading comrades there apologized because they couldn't provide me with a busy schedule. He thought it was an imposition on a tour speaker to have to go so far just for one meeting. But I assured him that the stops in those cities where we have only a few but tenacious forces were the most important. Chicago and other big centers have plenty of speakers for their public meetings. It is precisely in those places where our comrades are more isolated that a tour is most important.

From St. Louis I flew to Minneapolis, the last stop in the eastern part of the country. (And

those of you who don't think of the Twin Cities as in the east, please check the map.) I expected to encounter bitter cold weather but instead I had to shed my overcoat. It was a warm, sunshiny day, and our comrades insisted that this was typical Minnesota weather except for an occasional month or two of snow. However, I suspect they just trotted out some California sunshine to make me feel at home. They are a very hospitable group. They also saw to it that I had a hotel room directly opposite the Party headquarters. Every time I look out the window I could see the large front windows of the headquarters with SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY painted on them in huge letters.

In addition to being centrally located, the headquarters in Minneapolis is equipped with everything a branch could want. A large meeting hall, beautiful pictures, very complete library, offices, big kitchen with everything it takes to prepare meals and snacks and the famous "oak room" for moments of leisure.

After a very well-attended public meeting in Minneapolis and joint meeting with the St. Paul branch for a discussion of the 1952 election campaign, Grace Carlson, our proposed vice-presidential candidate for '52, took me on a little tour to see a few of those ten thousand lakes Minnesota boasts of. We visited the falls where Hiawatha is said to have carried Minnehaha across the stream. As we followed the little river Grace recited the Longfellow poem which I too had learned as a child but long ago forgotten. "By the shores of Gitchee Gumee, by the shining big sea waters, stood the wigwam of Nokomis, daughter of the moon, Nokomis." After seeing this land of Hiawatha the poem of Longfellow will have much more meaning.

For many years I have looked forward to seeing the Twin Cities where so much of the history of our movement has been written. But the quality of our movement here and the work they are doing surpassed my expectations. I only wish that everyone had the opportunity to visit the Twin Cities branches. The comrades here have a lot to teach all of us.

I still have two more meetings before I leave the Twin Cities. A public meeting in St. Paul and a meeting with the students on the campus of the University of Minnesota. After that I shall head for the west.

### James P. Cannon

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