

LENIN ON INDEPENDENT LABOR POLITICAL ACTION

(See Page 3)

THE MILITANT

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Big Brass Plan U.S. Forces for Indo-China War

By Art Preis

If the warmakers in Washington succeed in their plans, American troops may soon be dying in the steaming swamps and impenetrable jungles of Indo-China. Top generals of the United States, Britain and France have secretly agreed to measures that may lead to the dispatch of U.S. armed forces to Indo-China and even-

tually to a direct attack on China. These moves to involve this country more directly in the French war of conquest against the Indo-Chinese people were worked out "in extraordinary secrecy in a guarded section of the Pentagon" last week, reported the Jan. 12 N. Y. Times.

The French imperialists, armed with American guns and dollars, have been waging their "dirty war," as the French people bitterly call it, for six years. France has been bankrupted and bled white. The cabinet has again fallen as a result of the crisis brought on by the endless drain of the unsuccessful war to re-enslave Indo-China.

So grave was the French situation in Indo-China last week that Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, Inspector General of the French Army, was sent to Washington to plead for U.S. aid on a grander scale than the huge amounts already supplied. The attempted conquest of Indo-China is costing a billion dollars a year, equal to France's total Marshall Plan and other aid from the U.S. In addition, the U.S. has shipped \$100,000,000 worth of arms and planes directly to Indo-China.

*According to Washington correspondent Ned Russell in the Jan. 13 N. Y. Herald Tribune, Juin came "with a clear demand that the United States pledge the use of American troops to the defense of Indo-China in the event of Communist Chinese intervention." But Russell adds significantly: "All evidence indicates that France may be unable to continue the Indo-China struggle, even if China does not intervene."

There is strong evidence that Juin got more from Washington than a promise of additional dollars and planes. "There are reports here to the effect that the French have obtained limited American commitments of naval (Continued on page 2)

PRUDENTIAL UNION CHIEF TELLS STORY OF STRIKE

By George Lavan

AFL insurance agents are going into the eighth week of their strike against the Prudential Company. Violence and mass arrests of strikers, especially in Newark where the company has its home office,

have failed to break the picket lines. In order to give a picture of a white-collar workers' union in combat with a giant corporation, the Militant interviewed Oscar D'Adolph, president of Local 19 of the Insurance Agents International Union, at strike headquarters in New York.

Strike headquarters is a busy place. Picket details are coming and going, officials and committeemen are in conferences or making phone calls, and in one room union members are turning up mimeographed answers to the company's strikebreaking propaganda. On the wall is a big chart showing the strike organization with the various committees and their members. One notes that flying squadrons are part of the strike setup.

Mr. D'Adolph is a short, slim man who came out of the hospital just in time to lead Local 19 in the strike. He is himself a Prudential worker — the local has no full time officials — having worked for Prudential for 22 years. "They presented me with a watch," he said with a note of irony.

FORCED STRIKE

"Prudential forced this strike," D'Adolph said. "They thought because our union is a young international — chartered in 1951 — and without funds that they could break us. They made only one offer and it was impossible to accept. Then they wouldn't budge an iota. They thought our men were too dignified to picket. Well, the company's crystal ball wasn't very effective. Take a look

at our men on the picket line or watch them battling the cops in Newark. The attitude of the Prudential workers towards the company has undergone terrific changes."

This AFL union represents 15,000 out of 18,000 Prudential agents in 35 states and Washington, D. C. D'Adolph's local represents over 2,000. The union demands are for an increased weekly guarantee from the present \$35 to \$55, expense allowances, improved grievance procedure with arbitration and a union shop.

WORK ON COMMISSION

All Prudential agents work on a commission basis. Company propaganda claims that the average weekly commission of an agent is about \$111. The agents deny this and point out that if that were so, what possible objection could the company have to agreeing to a \$55 weekly guarantee?

All strikers point out that the picture of a Prudential agent's earnings is incomplete without taking into account his expenses. Agents are allowed no expenses. Yet every agent must have a car and spend money for gas, oil, repairs, etc. They must run up big phone bills, and spend money for postage.

24-HOUR DAY

To cap it all, agents are on call 24 hours a day. In addition to being salesmen, they are servicemen for their customers. Weekends, holidays — they are on call for potential customers and (Continued on page 4)

Defense Guards Are Formed As Bombing Outrages Spread

SWP in N.Y. Campaigns on Moore Case

The New York local of the Socialist Workers Party has carried on a protest campaign against the Jim Crow outrages in Florida which culminated in the bomb-lynchings of NAACP leader Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriet Moore.

Mass mobilizations of Militant salesmen in the busiest sections of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant have been responsible for bringing for the first time the attention of thousands of people to the NAACP proposal for a national work stoppage as a protest against the Moore murders.

Along with mass sales of the Militant were signs and posters on autos and held by hand proclaiming: "Avenge the Moores!"; "Protest the Bombing Outrage in Florida!"; "Support the NAACP Call for a National Work Stoppage!"

DEFENSE GUARDS

Over 500 Militants were sold in Harlem and 100 were sold in Bedford-Stuyvesant. Many passers-by stopped to discuss aspects of the Moore case with SWP members. Others inquired about the slogan of defense guards as a way of fighting the lynchings.

The New York SWP is now planning further protest actions on the Moore bomb-lynching.

PROTEST MEETING

On January 24 at 8:30 p.m., George Breitman, SWP candidate for U.S. Senator from New Jersey will speak on "The Murder of Harry T. Moore." The meeting is open to the public. It will be held at 116 University Place (corner of 13th St.), N. Y. C.

Legless Vet Tells
Story of Purge
To Mass. Forums

BOSTON, Jan. 14 — "The significant thing is not that I lost my legs in the war, but that I lost my rights at home," stated James Kutcher, victimized legless veteran of World War II, to a meeting sponsored by the Civil Rights Committee of the Community Church of Boston, last Friday evening. Kutcher proceeded to tell the audience the history of his case and also gave an analysis of the entire "loyalty" probe.

"My case is the only one now remaining in the federal courts which will test the constitutionality of the loyalty order," he said. "It is different from all the others because I have never denied membership in the Socialist Workers Party, so the issues have to be faced clearly by the courts. It is the test case to determine whether the Bill of Rights will be affirmed by our courts or whether the way will be cleared for more and more attacks on civil liberties."

Among the speakers who urged justice in the case of James Kutcher were Julius Bernstein, representing the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Discrimination, and Max Edesses, chairman of the Community Church Civil Rights Committee. At the conclusion of Kutcher's stirring address, John Ciardi, the chairman of the meeting and professor at Harvard University, declared: "I came here primarily to learn more of the facts of Mr. Kutcher's case. I leave here with renewed strength for the fight for civil liberties."

The previous evening, Kutcher addressed a meeting of the Harvard Liberal Union at the university. Afterwards there was a spirited discussion by the students of some of the issues raised.

Operation White House



Truman Speech Shows Steel Case Prejudged

By Jerry Warren

In the "Dear Phil" letters to Steelworkers' President Murray, Truman stated: "The machinery of the Wage Stabilization Board offers a practical substitute for a test of economic strength. . . It will consider the case promptly on its merits and will make recommendations for a fair and equitable settlement." It was on the basis of this and other promises that the CIO Steelworkers called off their strike.

Murray's big complaint about the unsuccessful negotiations in steel was that the corporations had prejudged the workers' case. He concluded that only a strike could "open" the minds of the steel magnates on the union's demands. But this correct conclusion was quickly changed when Truman promised that the WSB would produce a "fair and equitable settlement."

WILSON AND TRUMAN

The WSB hasn't ruled officially yet but broad hints have been given about the fate of the steelworkers' case. C. E. Wilson, head of the whole stabilization setup, is touring the country making

speeches that show he is no more open minded on the case than were the steel magnates. In Chicago Wilson told a gathering of businessmen that the fight against inflation depended "entirely" on the outcome of the steel industry wage case now before the WSB. Any unwarranted increase in steel would "knock" the props from under the price ceilings" said the "unprejudiced" mobilization-stabilization czar.

In his State of the Union message to Congress Truman made a thinly veiled reference to the steel dispute. "We will permit only those wage increases which are clearly justified under sound stabilization policies." Along with his strong statement on wages, Truman referred to prices but in much less categorical terms. Prices would be held down "just as tightly as the law allows," manufacturers should absorb increased costs "wherever feasible," except, of course, in cases where "the recent amendments to the law specifically require us to give further price increases."

Any steelworkers who thought that instead of the prejudgment of their case by the steel barons they were going to get an open-minded hearing before the WSB are due for bitter disappointment. Many already realize that the stabilization law itself is anti-labor and the whole setup is run by men handpicked by the steel magnates and their industrial pals to prejudice labor's demands.

299 More

Announced battle casualties for U.S. forces in the Korean "police action" rose 299 in the last week to a total of 104,383. These figures do not include "non-battle" casualties such as the numerous cases of frostbite resulting in amputation. The number of killed and wounded keeps mounting each week. Demand that the American GIs be brought home from Korea immediately.

ARMED GUARDS

The evangelist spoke as usual to his congregation the next Sunday, and he told them that his enemies did not "have the guts" to bomb the church. But 18 armed guards stood around the building just in case the reverend was wrong.

Other cases of violence during the last week included the bombing of the home of an anti-vice crusader in Phenix City, Ala., near Fort Benning, Ga. (the

Govt.'s Failure to Punish Killers of Harry T. Moore Encourages More Terrorism

Defense guards to protect lives and homes against bombings are being formed by both whites and Negroes as more cases of dynamiting and other violence spread throughout the South. As The Militant warned, the failure of federal and state authorities to punish lynch-violence and police murder of helpless Negroes has encouraged new outrages of a similar character. As the Socialist Workers Party urged, defense guards are being set up to safeguard the intended victims of the terrorists.

On Jan. 10 two dynamite charges were exploded near Oxford, N. C. under a new house belonging to Sanford Holding, 65 year old Negro farmer, wrecking two rooms and cracking the foundation. The sheriff blamed it all on "novices," but neither he nor the State Bureau of Investigation has discovered the "novices" yet.

TAKING NO CHANCES

Meanwhile, Sanford Holding is taking no further chances. Determined to rebuild the home and move into it despite the terrorist attack, he has recruited an armed guard and posted it around his house. The sheriff said there was "no evidence of racial differences" but Holding knows better, and his defense guard is composed of Negroes. (The property had been bought from whites, and Holding could be sure that Negroes were not opposed to his occupying it.)

The next day, in Jacksonville, Fla., a white Baptist evangelist was warned over the phone "that the same thing is apt to happen to him and his church as happened in Mims, Fla., between now and Friday" if he did not stop his "fiery preaching."

What happened in Mims was the bomb murder of Harry T. Moore, courageous leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and his wife. Despite promises of "energetic action" by the Department of Justice, the killers of Mr. and Mrs. Moore are still at large.

PATTERN OF TERROR

Actually, of course, there is nothing "pointless" about these incidents, as Negroes all over the South know. They are part of a pattern of terror designed to intimidate the Negro people and prevent them from fighting for their rights. There is no need to "indicate" an "anti-Negro motive" when the facts themselves speak as loudly and clearly as a bomb being exploded in the dark of night.

More and more Americans are becoming aware of this, despite the suppression of the full news about the crimes being com-

(Continued on page 4)

Our Program to Stop Terrorism

1. A nationwide work stoppage by all the unions to protest the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.
2. Formation of defense guards to protect lives and homes against violence that the authorities wink at and fail to punish.
3. A mass march on Washington to show the government that the people will tolerate no more stalling.
4. Mass demonstrations in every community to express the anger, determination and concern shared by every enemy of racism.

crusader was not home, but his house was wrecked and his son was hurled 30 feet into the yard, and he has arranged to move his family out of the state; the dynamiting of a home in Dothan, Ala., by a teen-age youth who said he "got the idea" by reading about the Phenix City explosion; and a case of a Ku Klux Klan flogging in Whiteville, N. C., described as the fourth in that area within the last three months.

And in Dallas, Tex., on Jan. 12, a bomb was exploded near a night club in a Negro neighborhood. The cops hastened to announce that there was "no indication of an anti-Negro motive." The tiny report carried by United Press called it "the third apparently pointless bombing here in less than a month."

More and more Americans are becoming aware of this, despite the suppression of the full news about the crimes being com-

(Continued on page 4)

State of Union--'Full Steam' to War

By David R. Morton

Truman's State of the Union Message to Congress on Jan. 9 was framed with an eye to the 1952 national elections. If its contents were not new, they did shed some light on what differences, if any, remain between the likely presidential candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties.

His remarks showed, above all, that any real differences have narrowed almost to the vanishing point. This is true not only on foreign policy, which is decisive, but even on those issues of domestic policy that affect labor and the Negro people directly and immediately.

FIRST JOB?

For Truman, the war preparations and the global strategy elaborated under his administration are everything. From this it follows, as he said, that the "first" job on the domestic front

is to "move ahead full steam" on the military program.

He urged that the Democrats and Republicans "conduct our political fights in a manner that does not harm the national interest" and made plain that he regards the elimination of opposition to his "bipartisan foreign policy" as the "national interest."

In this sense, his speech was, in effect, a bid to the Republicans to nominate a man like Eisenhower, who represents the same foreign policy as Truman. Indeed, Eisenhower's name has been put forward by the Big Money precisely to ensure that there is no change in Washington's war preparations and strategy regardless of whether a Republican or Democrat wins.

But Truman's speech showed that there is scarcely an echo left of the so-called "Fair Deal" issues that once differentiated many Democrats from Republicans — at least verbally.

Gone was Truman's 10-point civil rights program. He made only the scantiest reference to "action toward the wider enjoyment of civil rights" and only vague allusions to other promised parts of his "Fair Deal." He did not even speak of repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, his chief election promise of 1948.

The real keynote of his speech — its true sentiments — were expressed in repeated phrases like, "We will have to give up some things, we will have to go forward on others at a slower pace. . . We cannot do all we want to in times like these. . . we have to choose the things that will contribute most to defense. . ."

CAMPAIGN SLOGAN

It is very likely that the "Fair Deal" may be polished up as a campaign slogan to corral some votes, but nobody with political understanding takes the slogan seriously. William S. White,

Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, reported that the Truman Fair Deal, "though presumably still available as a Democratic platform for the coming Autumn, is plainly moribund as a legislative program. . ." He relates how "the Southern Democrats of the Senate . . . have been congratulating themselves upon the President's moderation, upon his air of conciliation, as they call it. . ."

Truman's speech reinforces the questions that are being raised in the minds of thinking workers. Is there any real difference between the two capitalist parties? What will it mean to us whether an Eisenhower or a Truman is elected next November? Won't it still mean a war program — a program of blood and destruction, repression, shortages, inflation, high taxes? Isn't it time we workers had our own party fighting for our own program and running our own candidates?



TRUMAN

An Ex-Attorney General on the Witch-Hunt Fund Reaches 90% and Is Extended Two Weeks

By George Breitman

THE FEAR OF FREEDOM
by Francis Biddle. Doubleday,
1951, 263 pp., \$3.50.

The new book by Francis Biddle, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and former Attorney General in Roosevelt's cabinet, is a strong indictment of the current witch-hunt from the viewpoint of liberalism. It pleads for retention of democratic traditions and the Bill of Rights; it recites the facts in many cases of repression; it urges certain changes in the "loyalty" purge program and the abandonment of all attempts to enforce thought-control and conformity.

Those are the merits of the book, which will earn it the respect of labor and liberal circles and the hostility of the McCarthy-McCarran gang. They place Biddle on the progressive side of the struggle around the witch hunt. But they do not compensate for a number of serious errors and omissions in a book that is advertised as "a comprehensive study."

The first question that should be answered in any study of the witch hunt is: what causes it? Biddle attempts to supply an answer, but the answer he gives is completely useless except in one respect — it provides an index to the political and theoretical poverty and cowardice of present-day liberalism.

According to Biddle, the answer is to be found, not in politics or economics, but in — psychology. At some length he informs us that "the desire to be free from control and the longing for the shelter of external safety dwell

together in the human spirit. At times the impulse to liberty dominates, at other times, the tendency to abandon liberty for the protection which the frightened individual believes his government can give him." People become scared, you see — scared of wars and new responsibilities and depressions and the Soviet Union — and then the impulse to liberty within us gets thrown for a loss and that is why we have a witch hunt.

A NEW "TYRANT"

The corollary of this notion is that the existence of a witch hunt is itself proof that "the feeble lives of human beings" have succumbed to "fears." And Biddle spells it all out: "Power in America rests on public opinion, which at present seems to be approving the slow abandonment of individual freedoms, so gradually achieved, so casually discarded. The struggle for freedom is no longer against an oppressive tyrant of the people. The tyrant is public opinion, the people themselves, who in fear of an imagined peril to their institutions of freedom, demand that they be secured by repressions which may ultimately stifle them." This appears so obvious to Biddle that he never tries to prove it.

What a handy theory for liberalism! It enables Biddle to completely ignore the class character of the witch hunt, to evade all consideration of the decay of capitalist democracy and of the material interests of Big Business and the Pentagon which are served by the promotion of a police state. The difficulty is in us, each one of us, and not in capitalist politics or the necessity that the ruling class finds to gag

the American people so that a war of world conquest can be prepared and carried through.

Thus Biddle denounces McCarthy and McCarran quite vigorously, but he never bothers to indicate why they act as they do; his answer, self-evidently, would be that they too have succumbed to their "fears," and are no more to be blamed, presumably, than all the rest of the population — the real "tyrant."

And naturally if Biddle takes this attitude to his Republican opponents, he is more than mild toward his Democratic friends. Truman, the author of the present witch hunt, he praises for having "always shown a genuine and courageous concern for civil rights and civil liberties. His order of March 21, 1947, setting up the federal loyalty program, was undoubtedly intended to . . . block more extreme measures by the Congress, and to establish fair methods of dealing with federal employees accused of disloyalty."

Biddle shows in detail that these methods are not "fair" at all, but he never once denounces Truman for this. Instead, he devotes himself to proving that the "loyalty" purge is "not wise." This is not an approach summoning the American people to organize for a fight against Truman and his fellow witch hunters; it is rather a plea for Truman to reorient himself, act "wisely" and overcome his "fear."

The same attitude is shown to the Smith Act trials. Biddle thinks the officials should be thanked for their "commendable restraint" in not having used this law more often. The trials of Socialist Workers Party members in 1941 and of Communist Party



BIDDLE

members in 1949, he says, were free of "the atmosphere of intolerance and bias" that characterized World War I sedition trials; the CP trial "sentences were not immoderate, the charge was scrupulously fair, the defendants were given their long day in court." Now the constitutionality of the law has been sustained by the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, Biddle adds, "its wisdom is another question."

And so he goes with most other aspects of the witch hunt. The "end" sought is fine, he declares, but the "means" is unwise because ineffective and self-defeating. One of the reasons he cites for wanting the "loyalty" program modified is that it takes up so much of the FBI's time! "This dilution of the power of the FBI is not only unnecessary, it is unwise," he writes. "The

agents are carefully trained, hard-working, objective. During and since the war they have done a skillful and telling job of counter-espionage. . . . The FBI should not be burdened by the distasteful and futile necessity of gathering opinions," etc.

In his chapter on "Guilt by Association" Biddle recalls that as Attorney General in 1945 he joined in a recommendation to Roosevelt that certain groups, like the German SA and SS, should be branded as criminals at the future Nuremberg trial, and that this brand should be automatically applied to all the members of those groups. In a footnote he says that this seemed right in 1945, but now he thinks it was wrong because it was a case of guilt by association.

But Biddle makes no such explicit apology for his prosecution under the Smith Act, of the 18 Socialist Workers Party members in the Minneapolis trial. In fact, he devotes only two sentences to it although it set the precedent for further use of the law which he now holds is "unwise." And he does not give a single word of mention, let alone apology, to the role he played in 1942-43 in instigating the Post Office attempts to suppress *The Militant* — a much more significant violation of free speech than many he does discuss.

Biddle, like every other liberal, is welcome in the camp of the struggle against the witch hunt, and deserves credit for every action he takes to stop it. But the liberals, individually and as a group, have failed completely so far in explaining the causes of the witch hunt and in contributing to the formulation of a program to defeat it.

The Cause of Lynch-Terror

By Albert Parker

Who and what is responsible for the present wave of violence against the Negro people in the South? It is the custom today, among liberals who are shocked by these outrages, to blame the whole thing on a comparatively small number of "extremists," a handful of crackpots who are acting on their own, and to loudly demand that the Department of Justice crack down on these few criminals, after which, presumably, everything would be happy and peaceful in the South.

We therefore think it is worthwhile to quote at some length from an editorial in the Jan. 5 issue of *The Nation*, weekly magazine, because it approaches the question in a more fundamental fashion. While it does not go beyond the limits of liberalism, it sounds downright radical in comparison with most other liberal publications and spokesmen.

Reviewing some of the recent acts of violence which went unpunished, *The Nation* says: "In a sense Harry T. Moore was murdered because the rising tide of violence was ignored." Attacking the N.Y. Times and Herald Tribune for editorial evasions of the real issue, it continues: "These crimes cannot be understood as senseless acts of depraved or prejudiced individuals. On the contrary, they were essentially political crimes, crimes deliberately committed for a purpose."

"The struggle for full civil rights for Negroes . . . entered upon a new phase with the filing of the suit which sought to end segregation in the public schools of Clarendon, South Carolina. Coming in the wake of a series of important civil rights victories in the Supreme Court this suit threatened the entire edifice of segregation and white supremacy, since it involved, not a few individual Negroes, but all Negroes of school age in almost every Southern state. The Dixiecrats were quick to see that if the trend of which this suit was part was not reversed, the existing social pattern in the South would be seriously undermined. It was not the crackpots but the Bourbon leaders who voiced the first threats and thereby revived the always present danger of mass violence."

The editorial then quotes statements by a number of Southern officials — Byrnes of South Carolina, Talmadge of Georgia, Wright of Mississippi — to show they openly advocate "defiance of law and provocation to violence" against any attempts to end educational segregation.

Pattern of 'Force and Violence'

"What they mean, and were intended to mean, is that the South will never voluntarily abandon the system which has kept Negroes 'in their place' these many decades," *The Nation* declares. "Segregation is part of a strategy of dominance, the ultimate sanction of which is force. It is absurd, therefore, to condemn the unknown and perhaps demented individual who placed the bomb under Harry Moore's home without condemning the pattern of 'force and violence' upon which the structure of white supremacy rests. It is equally absurd to inveigh against 'racial prejudice' or KKK hoodlums without condemning the elected public officials who incited the violence which for special reasons, has broken out in Florida but may soon spread throughout the South."

"This is the same phenomena that came with the organization of the KKK in the Reconstruction period: it is political terror, instigated by Bourbons and applied by Kluxers, to prevent the real emancipation of Negroes in the South. Once before a 'deal' robbed Negroes of the full fruits of the victory of the Union forces in the Civil War. Today the 'coalition' between Dixiecrats and Taft Republicans being engineered by Senator Karl Mundt and others threatens to repeat in 1952 the famous bargain of 1876. If this coalition becomes a reality, it will rob Negroes of the civil rights gains of the New Deal and the last six years as surely as the bargain of 1876 robbed them of the protection of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments."

While this editorial is subject to criticism on a number of counts, it rings the bell by its realization that the crimes of lynch-terror are not isolated or accidental, that they are political crimes encouraged, instigated and protected by

the Southern ruling class, and that their aim is to intimidate the Negro people so that they will be afraid to continue their struggle for equality.

Actually, this struggle is broader than the suit against segregated schools, important as that is. The Grouseland case, for example, had its roots in directly economic issues; Negro workers there had begun to talk about organizing against the conditions of virtual peonage under which they worked, and it was this that led the local employers to unlease a week-long reign of terror in 1949 when an alleged "rape" case offered them a pretext.

Furthermore, the *Nation* editorial is considerably weakened by its failure to indict the federal officials as clearly and as strongly as it indicts the Southern officials. Federal officials may not incite lynch violence — the Southern ruling class takes care of that — but they are no less guilty because they fail to intervene and stop it. This is true not only of elected federal officials but also of the Supreme Court, which the editorial by inference praises for "civil rights victories." As recently as Jan. 10 the Supreme Court, for the umpteenth time, ducked ruling on a Tennessee case which sought to have all school segregation laws declared unconstitutional. This leaves in effect the previous Supreme Court endorsement of segregation which the Byrnes and Talmadge benefit from so greatly.

Finally, the *Nation* editorial is all wet in its remarks about the coalition and "the civil rights gains of the New Deal and the last six years." (We defy anyone to list a single civil rights law passed under either the New Deal or the Fair Deal.) How foolish it is to say "If this (Dixiecrat-Taft Republican) coalition becomes a reality," when it has been a reality all along and has succeeded in blocking any and all civil rights legislation introduced in Congress! How misleading it is to talk about a Dixiecrat-Republican coalition and to omit all mention of the Northern Democrat-Dixiecrat coalition which ganged up to kill anti-segregation amendments to housing and education bills in Congress!

The aim of lynch violence, we repeat, is to terrorize the Negro people into frightened silence and hopeless acceptance of the status quo. The blame for it rests on the capitalist class in both the North and South, and on all the wings of both capitalist parties. Recognition of this fact is as necessary for victory against the terrorists and their protectors as The Nation's correct insistence that the acts of terrorism are essentially political crimes.

Political Consequences

The editorial makes one other point worth repeating. The Moore bombing, it says, "is likely to bring about an impendence change in the political thinking of American Negroes. It was not the Negro leadership that proposed a huge meeting in Birmingham, Alabama, to protest the murder of Moore; the idea came from rank-and-file Negroes whose patience is utterly exhausted not only with Dixiecrat provocation but with the relaxed middle-class attitude of some of their leaders, who have been quite willing to issue further political bills of credit to Mr. Truman on the basis of his stale civil rights speeches of 1948 and the lesser evil premise. If these leaders show reluctance to challenge the threatened forfeiture of gains made in the last decade, the Negro people see the danger and will no longer be put off with feeble promises and slippery phrases. The bells that tolled for Harry Moore may thus have sounded the political death knell of Harry Truman."

That is strong talk from a publication that supported Truman four years ago because of his "stale civil rights speeches of 1948 and the lesser evil premise." We hope that The Nation will remember what it is saying now at least until next election day. Meanwhile, we think that the correctly described sentiments of rank-and-file Negroes explain why the conservative board of directors of the NAACP suddenly voted in favor of consulting with the labor leaders about a nationwide work stoppage on the Florida cases. Negro leaders who try to sell Truman again in 1952 are in for a hard time.

PENTAGON PLANS U.S. FORCES FOR INDO-CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

and Air Force help," Don Cook reported from Paris in the Jan. 14 N. Y. Herald Tribune. Ludwell Denny, Scripps-Howard columnist, reported that Juin returned to Paris "quite happy" over the results of his secret conferences.

How limited is "limited" American commitments of air and naval personnel? Korea, we will recall, also started out as a "limited" "police action." First it will be U.S. air and naval forces; then it will be land forces. Tomorrow it will be Indo-China. And the day after it will be China.

Thus, the N. Y. World-Telegram, leading Scripps-Howard newspaper, admitted editorially on Jan. 8 that "this country began to back its way into this war (Indo-China) nearly two years ago when it agreed to furnish the French forces with military supplies for use in Indo-China. Now we are being asked to go the rest of the way." A subsequent editorial on Jan. 12 observes that "a French army of 120,000, which includes the crack troops of the French Foreign Legion, has been fighting to put down the native uprising in Indo-China for four years without having made noticeable progress. Obviously a large number of American troops would be required to make any material change in the situation."

This same paper suggests further, in an editorial on Jan. 15, that the statements of Gen. Juin and Britain's Anthony Eden on the Big Three conference on Southeast Asia "suggest that direct military action is contemplated against Red China itself, if a new front is opened anywhere in Southeast Asia. Such a decision, if it has been made, would mean that our Joint Chiefs of Staff, as well as the British government, have come all the way around to the position taken by Gen. Douglas MacArthur months ago."

The pretext for U.S. intervention to bail out the French imperialists will be, of course, the claim of a threatened Chinese "invasion." But the U.S. has been financing and arming the French invasion of Indo-China since 1946, three years before the Mao Tse-tung government took control of southern China bordering on Indo-China.

The legitimate government of Indo-China is that of the Viet-Minh, led by Dr. Ho Chi Minh, and so recognized by treaty with the French in 1946. But the French tore up that treaty with

their bayonets when they began their drive to regain the immensely profitable resources of rich Indo-China in the same year. In 1949, to give their attempted rape of Indo-China a cover of "popular" support, the French brought the fat playboy emperor Bao Dai back from the Riviera and set him up as head of a puppet government.

Demand: Hands off Indo-China! Not a cent, not a gun, not a soldier for the criminal war against the Indo-Chinese people!

Wm. Z. Foster: Past and Present

By John F. Petrone

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, takes columnist Walter Lippman to task for writing that it is "our own mistakes in the exercise of our power which have brought the western world to its present plight." However, in order to show the shallowness of Lippman's theory of "mistakes," Foster is compelled to make an indictment of past and present Stalinist theories as well.

Discussing the causes of the two world wars which contributed so heavily to the present plight of capitalism, Foster writes in the Jan. 2 *Daily Worker*: "World War II was not the result of mistakes of Chamberlain, Daladier, and Roosevelt and villainies of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito — it was caused by the bitter and inevitable struggle of German-Japanese-Italian imperialism against Anglo-French-American imperialism for the redivision of the world."

NOW AND THEN

That is true. But when we said it before and during World War II, Foster as well as Browder denounced us as "agents of Hitler" for saying it and demanded that the government suppress it. They blamed the war on the "villainies" of the fascists, denied that it was "inevitable," insisted that it could be prevented through "collective security" pacts and hotly rejected the charge that Anglo-French-American imperialism was fighting for its own "re-division of the world" rather than "democracy."

If Foster's statement is correct today — and it is substantially — then he and his party stand convicted of lying to the workers before and during World War II and of betraying their followers by getting them to support the Allied imperialists in their war for "re-division of the world." This is plainly not the kind of party whose word should be taken for anything.

PRESENT SITUATION

Continuing his criticism of Lippman, Foster takes up the present situation: "Nor is Wall Street's present ill-omened war-fascist drive for world rulership a 'mistake' on the part of American capitalist leaders — it, too, is the logical result of the whole

position of United States imperialism, which, by its very nature, is driven by its very nature, to strive to subjugate the whole world."

Again, in his polemical zeal, Foster has uttered a truth. But for him and his party it is only a debater's trick, convenient on certain occasions, but firmly excluded as a basis for their fundamental policies.

RAISES QUESTIONS

How does it square, for example, with their present main programmatic demand — for a "Five-Power Pact" as the only way to achieve peace? How can peace be achieved by any pact so long as U.S. imperialism, "by its very nature, is driven by its very nature, to strive to subjugate the whole world"? Will such a pact change the "very nature" of U.S. imperialism? If you think that it will, then you don't really believe that this is the "very nature" of imperialism.

The correct conclusion that flows from Foster's argument against Lippman is that peace can be secured only through class struggle to end the power of U.S. imperialism. This requires two things: consistent opposition to any and all illusions about the possibility of having both capitalism and peace; and consistent opposition to any and all capitalist parties, candidates and plans.

The Socialist Workers Party,

By Reba Aubrey
Fund Campaign Manager

Receipts during the past week totaled \$2,993, the largest weekly total since the \$18,000 Organization and Press Fund opened. This was a demonstration of the anxiety of the Socialist Workers Party branches to finish the campaign 100% by this week. The grand total as a consequence has gone up to \$16,124, or 90% of the national quota.

Nine more branches crossed the finish line this week: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Newark, Oakland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and St. Paul-Minneapolis. Only seven branches have yet to complete their quotas. Several of them, hit by unemployment, have asked for an extension of the campaign to make it possible for them to complete payment on their quotas. In compliance with these requests, we will continue the campaign to the end of January. The final scoreboard will be computed Monday, Feb. 4.

Cleveland elbowed its way to the top of the scoreboard with a \$73 payment that scores 126%. Although Connecticut hit 101% last week, another payment of \$11 boosted them into second place on the scoreboard with 116%.

Comrade George of Milwaukee writes: "Through a clerical error our last payment was 50c short of our \$275 objective. Here, it is now — 110% over the top — justifying your confidence in us. The comrades here have taken their pledges seriously and Comrade DeWolfe has done a good job in the short time he was looking after the fund."

Buffalo branch smashed through all obstacles to reach 100% this week. Comrade Young says: "Enclosed are money orders totaling \$239, which completes payment of our \$1,000 pledge. We are very anxious to get in under the line. It is not only a question of the other branches, but our many friends — and enemies — in Buffalo who are watching the fund campaign very closely."

Comrade Hildegarde indicates the determination of the Chicago comrades to fulfill their quota: "Check for \$83 enclosed which — thank whatever gods there be! — gets us paid in full and under the wire. It was a strain to make it this last week though."

The following note from M.

Baker accompanied \$100 from Detroit early in the week: "This brings us to \$1,111, leaving a balance of \$889. This is quite a large balance with only one week to go, but we will do our best to get it in so we finish on schedule." This morning Detroit sent the following wire: "We are sending check for \$389 to complete balance of \$1,500 on schedule."

Los Angeles scored 100% with a \$962 check.

Two \$20 bills handed to us this morning completed Newark's quota 100%.

Comrade Seymour sent in \$129 to fulfill Oakland's \$150 fund pledge. "As usual," he writes, "it was a last minute affair. The general financial affairs of our comrades are not too good and it isn't easy. However, it's nice to send in another completed assignment."

"We didn't think it was possible," says Alma Seton for Philadelphia, "but here is our final payment of \$68 on the fund. It is good to breathe a sigh of relief and know that we are paid up IN FULL AND ON TIME."

Comrade Oscar of St. Louis

writes: "Enclosed is money order for \$5 to make our 100% on the fund. More will probably follow, but I wanted to go over the top before the deadline."

\$18,000 FUND SCOREBOARD

Branch	Quota	Paid	Percent
Cleveland	\$ 300	\$ 379	126
Connecticut	75	87	116
Milwaukee	250	275	110
Akron	150	152	101
Buffalo	1,000	1,000	100
Chicago	1,000	1,000	100
Detroit	1,500	1,500	100
Flint	350	350	100
Los Angeles	2,600	2,600	100
Newark	500	500	100
Oakland	150	150	100
Philadelphia	400	400	100
St. Louis	100	100	100
St. Paul-Minneapolis	1,000	1,000	100
Seattle	400	400	100
Boston	350	481	87
New York	5,000	4,240	85
Youngstown	350	260	74
Pittsburgh	50	35	70
Allentown	75	45	60
San Francisco	1,000	455	46
Toledo	50	20	40
General	1,150	695	61
Total through Jan. 15	\$18,000	\$16,124	90

The Twin Cities upheld their tradition of completing fund quotas on time. Comrade Jean sent in \$69.50 for St. Paul and Grace Carlson mailed in \$165 for Minneapolis, "so the Twin Cities will be on record as having completed their quota IN FULL AND ON TIME!"

Correspondence from those branches not yet 100% indicates they are working hard to complete their quotas. Now that the campaign has been extended two weeks, we are confident they will make it.

Sally Conti says that Boston is "still plugging to make 100%."

M. Jones of Youngstown writes: "We hope to be able to make our quota."

"Insofar as San Francisco is concerned," comments E. Harris, Organizer, "it looks like we won't be able to finish by Jan. 15. We discussed the matter at some length and finally decided to ask for a one-month extension in the fund campaign. We want to make as much as we can." Even though the campaign has been extended only two weeks, we hope that San Francisco will be among the 100%-ers when the final scoreboard is computed on Feb. 4.

The group of Socialist Workers Party supporters in the South sent in another \$15 which chalks up 166% on their \$250 pledge.

New York

GEORGE BREITMAN
SWP Candidate for U.S.
Senator from New Jersey
will speak on
**The Murder of
Harry T. Moore**
Thurs., Jan. 24 — 8:30 P.M.
116 University Place
Cor. 13th St.
Admission Free

Newark | Friday Night

Socialist Forum
presents a lecture on
**"Marxism, the Scientific
Method and Philosophy
of Social Struggle"**
Speaker:
MURRAY SHERMAN
Friday, Jan. 25, at 8:30
at 423 Springfield Ave.

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CLARKE TOUR SCHEDULE

Toledo	Jan. 22
Chicago	Jan. 23-26
Milwaukee	Jan. 27-28
Minneapolis-St. Paul	Jan. 30-Feb. 3
Seattle	Feb. 6-11
San Francisco-Oakland	Feb. 13-17
Los Angeles	Feb. 19-24
St. Louis	Feb. 27
Cleveland	Feb. 29-Mar. 1
Youngstown	Mar. 2-3
Akron	Mar. 4-5
Pittsburgh	Mar. 6-7
Philadelphia	Mar. 8-9
Boston	Mar. 14-16
Newark	Mar. 21

Twin Cities

GEORGE CLARKE
speaks on
**"The Approaching
International Showdown"**
Friday, Feb. 1 10 S. 4th St.
8:00 P.M. Minneapolis
Auspices Twin Cities Branches
Socialist Workers Party

THE MILITANT

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Intimidation in Buffalo

"It will take more than the cronies of pinball operators to intimidate the Socialist Workers Party."

When Sam Ballan, organizer of the SWP Buffalo branch, flung the above words into the teeth of the corrupt police who, in collusion with the 'yellow capitalist press, tried to disrupt a public meeting of the Socialist Workers Party in Buffalo, N. Y., he expressed the unshakable conviction of every genuine socialist.

The intimidation, force and violence of reaction can never halt the unceasing struggle of humanity to free itself from the unending horror of capitalist oppression and war.

The history of the U.S. labor movement is replete with examples of the futile attempts by the lords of capital to stem the forward march of the American working class. The same crude methods employed today to suppress dissenting opinion and intimidate the socialist vanguard were used in a vain effort to prevent the unionization of American industry.

It was not so long ago that the steel and coal centers of this country were dotted with company towns ruled by the minions of a seemingly invincible corporate power. Police and press, Pinkertons, thugs and informers, invaded union meetings, sought to photograph workers who attended such meetings, beat up union organizers and spread fear and terror in a merciless effort to halt union organization. To no avail. Today, the mighty coal and steel unions need only shake their fist to send a tremor through the ruling capitalist class.

How long has it been since union organizers were beaten on the streets of Dearborn, Michigan by paid thugs of the Ford Motor Corporation? Yet, this seemingly impregnable bulwark of the open shop was breached by workers hounded and intimidated for years by Ford's "service men."

The history of union organization in coal, steel and auto is repeated in other industries, just as it is today in southern mill towns and cities where workers, Negro and white, are harassed and intimidated by police, press, informers and thugs to prevent unionization of the open-shop South.

The attempt on the part of agents of the Buffalo corporate interests to intimidate the advanced political workers of that city is a piece with the methods employed by all labor-hating corporations to stem the tide of unionization. They fear the onward march of the American working class. They understand that class conflict on the trade union field must inevitably lead to political struggle that will challenge their monopoly of American political life.

Intimidation and terror failed to halt the wave of unionism that swept this country in the Thirties. It will prove no more effective against the surging tide of working class political action in the period ahead.

Truman's "State of War"

In delivering his "State of the Union" report on Jan. 9 Truman blurted out: "We can find plenty of things to differ about... without abandoning our bi-partisan foreign policy" and then he added, without choking — "for peace!" Truman was addressing himself here to the Southern Democrats and the Republicans who indeed agree with him on "bi-partisan foreign policy" to which the bulk of the American people are more and more opposed.

Everything else may be and has been, in fact, "abandoned." "We will have to give up some things," Truman announced. And what he really meant by this is the "giving up" of more of our living and working standards, "giving up" what still remains of our civil liberties, "giving up" to the Jim Crows and all the lynchers, and the like. But NOT the foreign policy.

That was Truman's keynote for 1952, as it was for the dismal year of 1951, as it has been ever since Korea. His entire speech was centered upon it, and to it everything else was subordinated.

This "foreign policy" (read: "Guns-not-Butter" program) is sacrosanct. On this there is indeed basic agreement among the capitalist ruling circles, whatever else they may agree "to differ about." And so, for the second time in as many years, Truman has palmed off a "State of War" proclamation under the guise of a "peacetime" State of the Union report. This year, as last, Truman has dared to flout the expressed will of our people.

The American people want an end to Korea and not the perpetuation of this illegal war which Truman continues to decree. In the same dictatorial way he announces the shipment of more arms and presently of more American youth to every forsaken corner of the globe. He proclaims not the curbing but the expansion of military spending, ever more exorbitant, wasteful and corruption-ridden. He demands further increases, instead of cuts, in the already intolerable burden of taxation; a further ballooning of inflation and of the national debt whose monstrous size has long made some top financiers and bankers doubtful and concerned. And so on down the line. Everything the mass of the people oppose, Truman favors and — decrees — in the name of this "bi-partisan foreign policy."

Against whom is this "State of War" directed? Against all the colonial peoples from Korea, China through Indo-China, Malaya, into Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and the rest of North Africa; against the Soviet Union and its East European buffer states; against the insurgent, socialist-minded workers of Western Europe. And, last but not least, it is directed against the American people themselves, principally against organized labor.

Out of the sheer need of self-preservation labor must break in 1952 with this foreign policy which is also that of the Southern Bourbons and of the Big Money Republicans. In the coming presidential elections, the foreign policy for the working class — against this war program of imperialism and for Socialism — is being offered by one party and one party alone: it is the **SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY**.

V. I. Lenin's True Political Doctrine

By John G. Wright

On this 28th anniversary of Lenin's death, it is necessary to restore the truth. It is necessary to emphasize, over and over again that the heart of Lenin's thought

and action was LABOR'S INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ROLE.

This is the heart of Marxism, that is, of our struggle for a society free from all oppression. This was the essence of the teachings of Lenin, who was the orthodox disciple of Marx and Engels, orthodox before all when it came to labor's tasks on the political plane.

Each class defends its vital interests through a political party suited to its own needs. To the extent that workers remain without a party of their own they are at the mercy of the ruling class. In Russia it was the Czarist autocracy, the noble landlords in coalition with the liberal capitalists. In this country it is the super-monopolies.

SERIOUS HANDICAP

Lacking its own party the working class is at the mercy of the corporations and their twin-party of Demo-Republicanism. A Labor Party is more than a mere organizational form; it is a profound political concept. Labor's own policy is the precondition for its own party. Any other course leaves labor in a position where it is used as so much small change in deals and compromises with the super-trusts, their political parties, their administration in power.

Following his great teachers, Lenin, from his earliest writings to the day he died never ceased teaching labor the first law of the class struggle, namely, that the highest expression of the proletarian struggle is in politics. Failing a party and policy of its

own, labor cannot remain true to itself, loyal to its historic mission.

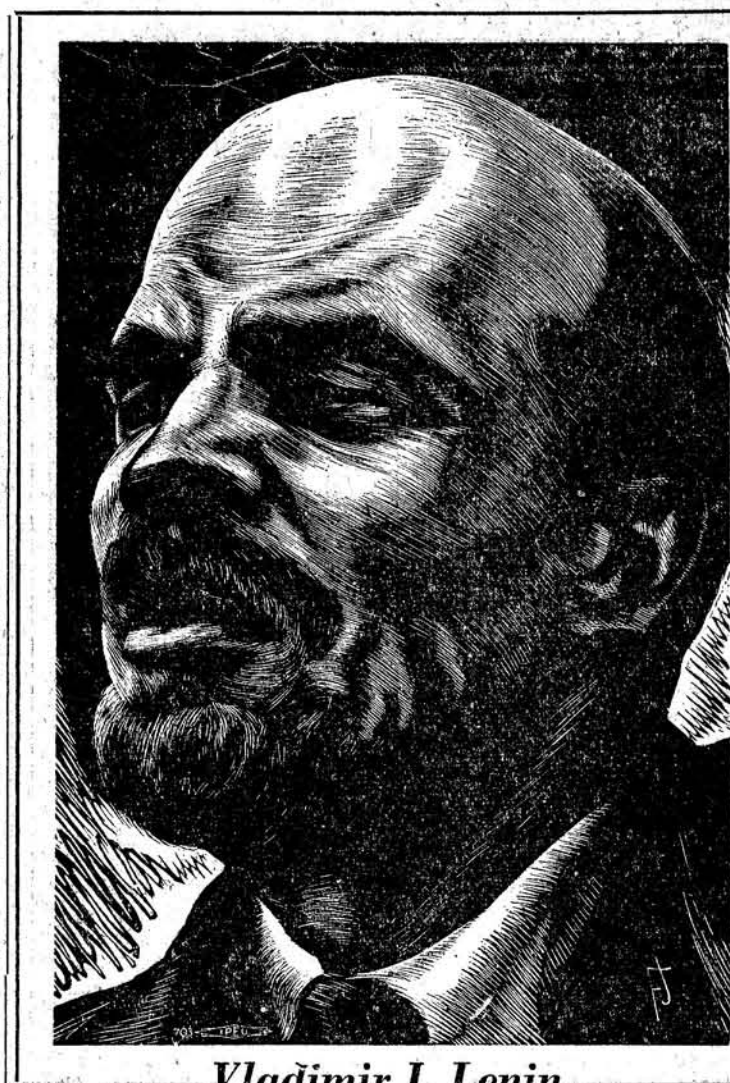
American workers are beginning to realize that without labor's vigorous intervention into politics, not a single gain wrested from the corporations can be safeguarded, let alone extended. Better than any one else in his time Lenin knew what the Czarist nobility in Russia knew and what the U.S. billionaires know and that is: Woe to the wage slaves who fail to grasp the importance of political action, and fail to use such knowledge to the full!

Let us therefore briefly recall Lenin's true teachings in this connection. His very first Marxist work was written in April 1894, under conditions of Czarist illegality, a pamphlet entitled, *Who Are These 'Friends of the People'?*

They were the Russian Populists who in that day pretended to be amused that the Russian working class, so "tiny" and even "non-existent," so "illiterate," "stupid," etc., should be "misled" into any political pretensions. These "friends of the people" urged instead a unity of "all men of good will." In short, the same line that is now peddled by the CIO-AFL officials and their "friends of labor," and the variation of this line peddled by the Stalinists in their various "peoples' fronts," "peoples' peace crusades" and the like.

EXPOSED MISLEADERS

Labor, shouted the Populists, should avoid politics like a plague, and at worst, simply support its "friends." In their hearts, they



Vladimir I. Lenin

were actually scared stiff at the titanic role young Russian labor could and would play. They were the main obstacle at the time to the political education of the Russian workers, just as today the union officialdom and Stalin's henchmen in this country are the

main obstacles, keeping the giant of U.S. labor from taking its first step toward political independence by building its own Party.

Lenin exposed the Populists, telling the Russian workers to pay no heed to these misleadings. "The Russian Marxists... know of only one way out from capitalism," he said in 1894, "and that is the class struggle of the proletariat against the capitalist class."

Toward the end of 1899, he spelled this out politically in the first draft program written by him. "The labor movement, as it flows together with and into Socialism and political struggle must organize its own independent party" — independent of all others and AGAINST all others. All the "friends of the people" howled in fright and anguish, as they have been howling ever since. But Lenin paid them no mind.

In May 1901 Lenin wrote the significant article *Where to Begin*, which is, in reality, the first draft of the programmatic classic he was to write later, the world-famous book: *What To Do?* At the turn of this century Lenin posed all the questions facing the Russian workers "on the plane of political activity." The need of needs, he said, was for Russian labor to engage in "All-Russian political activity," and as the first indispensable step toward this, the founding of "an All-Russian political newspaper."

So handicapped were the Russian workers by conditions of Czarist illegality that even their

own first paper had to be established abroad and smuggled inside. With all the parliamentary advantages at the disposal of American labor, abject political dependence of our class is shown not only by its still lacking a nation-wide labor party but also being without a national daily that truly speaks for labor.

To be sure, the *Daily Worker* appears six times a week to serve not labor but "friends of the people," that is, Stalin's foreign policy. The *Militant*, U.S. labor's only true voice, is still able, after 24 years, to appear only as a weekly.

Space does not permit us to list, literally year by year, Lenin's indomitable lifelong struggle first on the scale of Russia and later on a world scale to realize in life the need of labor's independent political action. Suffice it to repeat it was stressed by him in his earliest writings. It was the main content of his lifetime's thought and action. He constantly probed for every avenue of reach-

ing the workers politically, even the Czarist Duma, the caricature of our Congress, and what a caricature!

Were Lenin alive today he would regard with hate and contempt the politics of the Stalinists who sponsored Wallace for President in 1948 and who are now searching for a similar "progressive," "peace" candidate. Lenin would have acclaimed the heroic effort of the Socialist Workers Party in 1948, in the face of colossal odds, to awaken American labor to the need of "nation-wide political activity."

This effort was the remarkable campaign of Farrell Dobbs and Grace Carlson, SWP Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates respectively. Lenin would have hailed the renewed effort in 1952 in which the SWP again poses "on the plane of political activity" — in a national presidential election — all the burning issues facing the young giant of American labor.

Gorki on Lenin

Among those of Lenin's contemporaries who preserved for the working class a true picture of Lenin's incomparable revolutionary role was Maxim Gorki, a life-long friend and famous Russian author. Reprinted below are extracts from Gorki's memoirs of Lenin. — Ed.

Let me say that my personal attachment to Lenin plays no role whatever at this moment when I am writing of him. I see him as a human being within the scope of my vision on a plane with the other people and events, which cannot fail to be of interest to me, the chronicler of my native Russian land.

And so, here is this man making a speech at a gathering of workers: he speaks using marvelously simple words; the language is that of iron, the logic is that of an axe; but in his severe speech I never heard either foul demagoguery nor salacious flatteries with pretty phrases. Lenin always talks about one and the same thing, about the need to destroy, root and branch, social inequality among men and about the ways to attain this. This ancient truth has a sharp ring on his lips, harsh and irrefragable. You always feel that his faith in this truth is unshakable, and how calm is this faith — the faith of a fanatic, but of a fanatic who is a scientist, not a metaphysician, not a mystic.

To me it seems as if he is almost without interest in that which is humanly individual; he thinks only in terms of parties, masses, governments; and here he possesses the gift of prevision, the genius intuition of a thinker-experimentalist. He possesses that happy clarity of thought which comes only through unceasing work.

A Frenchman once asked me: "Don't you find that Lenin is a guillotine equipped with a human brain?"

"The workings of his thought," was my reply, "I would compare with the strokes of a sledgehammer which, possessed of vision, pulverizes into dust that which should have been destroyed long ago."

To the little citizens of all countries Lenin must, of course, appear as an Attila, come to destroy the Rome of middle-class prosperity and comfort which rests on human slavery, blood and rapine. But just as ancient Rome earned its downfall, so, too, the crimes of the modern world justify the necessity of doing away with it. This is a historical necessity; no one, nothing can any longer avert it.

We hear tearful talk of how precious is European culture, of how imperative it is to defend it against the onslaught of the New Huns. Such speeches are sincere and meaningful only upon the lips of a revolutionist; but in the mouths of the organizers and accomplices of the evil slaughter of 1914-18 they are nothing but revolting lies.

The process of the growth of culture, if by this we actually mean the further growth of successes in art, in science, technology and, parallel with them and inspired by them, the humanization of mankind — this process cannot, naturally, be slowed down by the creation of a new condition, namely, that many-millions of masses, instead of tens of thousands of individuals, shall take active part in all cultural work. (M. Gorki: Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Written in 1924 in commemoration of Lenin's untimely death.)

COPS TRY TO DISRUPT SWP MEETING

(Continued from page 1)
 — saved the film and probably the expensive camera."

What actually happened was this. Before the start of the meeting a Buffalo Evening News reporter and photographer asked for permission to take a photograph of George Clarke and some of the local SWP branch leaders. Permission was granted to take the photograph of Clarke and Sam Ballan, chairman of the Buffalo branch. It was agreed that no other films would be taken either of individuals or of the entire audience and that the photographer would leave as soon as the meeting started. This was agreed to by the photographer.

As soon as the meeting started, the News photographer sneaked into an adjoining room, gained entrance to a stairway leading to the stage of the meeting room and began to photograph the audience in violation of the agreement. Immediately several members of the audience demanded that he leave the premises. No sooner had they risen from their seats than two members of the Anti-subversive Squad rushed

towards the platform shouting, "Don't touch that reporter!" and in loud voices ordered the other News reporter to rush down for additional police.

POLICE PROVOCATION

It was only a few minutes after this incident that a police siren was heard and a police car made its way to the door of the headquarters, evidently waiting for a signal to break up the meeting. However, the audience remained calm and seated in spite of the provocations of the reporters and the threats of the police. The photographer was escorted out and the speaker resumed his talk.

After Clarke's speech there followed a series of interesting questions from the audience. The final speaker, Sam Ballan, took the floor briefly on what appeared to be a most timely subject — the relations of the local police to the recent pinball racket trials in this city. He had not spoken more than a couple of minutes when the bull necks of the cops began to redden; they were obviously becoming uncomfortable. Soon Ballan got around

to quoting from the Buffalo Evening News, which named Police Lieutenant Schultz, head of the Anti-subversive Squad present at the meeting, as one of those listed on the payoff rolls of the pinball racketeers, at the rate of \$50 per week.

"These are the people who come here to search for subversive activity. Why doesn't the Police Department send them to watch the meetings of the big banks in this area and of the corporations who are really subverting the interests of the people of the city... These goons cannot stop the march of our party. Our party is invincible because it is based on revolutionary ideas... It will take more than the cronies of the pinball operators to intimidate the Socialist Workers Party."

The Buffalo Evening News quoted the above paragraph from Sam Ballan's remarks but for reasons that are only too clear to it and its henchmen in the Police Department, it left out any mention of Lieutenant Schultz. (See editorial on page 3.)

Sam Adams and the American Revolution: 11

THE OLD MAN

By Harry Frankel

At the time of the Boston Tea Party, Sam Adams was 51 years old. His "long" head and steadfast reliability had won for him the affectionate title "The Old Man" among the people of Boston.

A biographer, William W. Wells, says: "In the shipyards, where the real popular power resided, Samuel Adams was especially the favorite from among the champions of the public liberties. He found the people willing listeners and converts to his doctrines, and, as a most perfect embodiment of the democratic theory, he exercised more influence with them than any other man. His good judgment was often appealed to, and in many instances, lawsuits were avoided by making him the umpire. They placed the most implicit confidence in him as a man and a patriot, and he never deceived them... Careless of personal gain, he seemed to have been specially ordained for the times in which he lived. Frugal and temperate in his habits, his wants were few, and his powers of endurance fitted him for ceaseless industry."

The Adams Household

Elizabeth Wells became the second wife of the revolutionary leader in 1764. She shared the dangers and difficulties of life with Sam Adams without complaint; indeed, with zest, for she too was a staunch radical. The household contained six children from both marriages, and a giant Newfoundland dog named Quee who hated a British redcoat as much as did Sam.

The "Old Man" was poor almost all his life. His famous cousin, John Adams, testified about him: "He never looked forward in life, never planned, never laid a scheme, or formed a design of laying up anything for himself or others after him." Cousin John inclined to think that Sam Adams was "too attentive to the public, and not enough to himself and his family."

Adams accepted poverty without complaint because it came necessarily as part of his great life purpose. Revolutionists who seek to overthrow unjust, exploiting societies are never invited by

the wealthy and powerful of those societies to share in the riches of the age.

There are some who try to get the best of both worlds. They seek righteous self-satisfaction in the fight for a better world, while at the same time sharing in the material luxuries of the old regime which they seek to alter. But such two-fold lives are, in the long run, impossible. Sam Adams, although he had many chances in the Boston that loved him to make his fortune, never made an attempt. He had neither time nor inclination for self-seeking. His whole life was consecrated to the fight for liberation of his people from an oppressive bondage.

"The Last of the Puritans"

Sam Adams has been called "the last of the Puritans." This title derives partly from his incorruptible revolutionary asceticism, comparable to that of Robespierre and Lenin. But in addition, it comes also from his attitude towards religion. His asceticism was partly revolutionary and partly religious; he was a convinced and devoutly pious man.

This strange mixture makes Sam Adams something of an anomaly among the great leaders of revolutionary history. Outside of his direct interest in revolutionary politics, his mind was narrow. He had none of the sweeping appreciation for the rising new science, art and culture of capitalism as had someone like Thomas Jefferson, or Tom Paine, or others who were his pupils in politics.

However, he never permitted his religious feelings to interfere with his main life work. He was the daily associate of the most advanced thinkers of his region: freethinkers and atheists like Dr. Thomas Young and William Molineux. When they were attacked, he defended their right to unorthodox opinions, and stated that it was their politics, not their religious opinions that mattered.

Whatever the cause, Adams' personal mode of life was frugal and at times even impoverished. Friends he had in plenty, and the more thought-

ful among them considered it their responsibility to care for the brave warrior. When Adams prepared to set out for Philadelphia to do his great work of the First Continental Congress, he was rather poorly clad. His friends, who were proud of him, wanted him to appear to advantage in the flashy company in which he was to move. The story of his outfitting was told in a personal letter:

"He Has Very Many Friends"

"The ultimate wish and desire of the high government party is to get Samuel Adams out of the way, when they think they may accomplish every one of their aims. But, however some may despise him, he has certainly very many friends: for not long since, some persons (their names unknown) sent and asked his permission to build him a new barn, the old one being decayed, which was executed in a few days; a second sent to ask him to repair his house, which was thoroughly effected soon; a third sent to beg the favor of him to call at a tailor's shop and be measured for a new pair of clothes, and choose his cloth, which were sent home for his acceptance; a fourth presented him with a new wig; a fifth with a new hat; a sixth with six pair of the best silk hose; a seventh with a pair of fine thread ditto; an eighth with six pair of shoes; and a ninth modestly inquired of him whether his finances were not rather low than otherwise. He replied: it was true that was the case; but he was very indifferent about those matters, so that his poor abilities were of any service to the public: upon which the gentleman obliged him to accept of a purse containing about fifteen or twenty johannes."

Adams' hair had grayed at an early age, and his hands shook from a palsy-like affliction. His voice was weak, and he was not an orator, although he often moved audiences by the sheer strength of his intellect. An historian finds his popularity hard to explain: "... not at all the imposing hero of swashbuckling romance; there is indeed nothing of glamor in his personality."

His power lay not in glamor, but in his thorough mastery of politics. "Our business," he said, "is not to make events, but wisely to improve them." These words show his understanding of the essence of revolutionary strategy.

"It is often stated," he once pointed out, "that I am at the head of the Revolution, whereas a few of us merely lead the way as the people follow, and we can go no further than they are backed up by them; for if we attempt to advance any

further, we make no progress, and may lose our labor in defeat."

Adams possessed an unflinching personal courage, another trait of character that helps to account for his prestige. The masses cannot be led into the dangerous path of revolution by those who are themselves afraid. Sam Adams felt threats roll over him without effect. "I never suffer my mind to be... disturbed with prospects. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. It is our duty, at all hazards, to preserve the public liberty."

The Peak of Popularity

After the Boston Tea Party, Adams reached the peak of his popularity. Boston was calling him "the father of America." "America," said the *Boston Gazette*, has erected to him a statue in her heart. Thomas Jefferson called him "truly the Man of the Revolution."

Among the Tories, Adams was known as the "Arch-Manager," the "Chief Incendiary," the "Master of the Puppets." The whole Revolution was often named "the Adams conspiracy." In England, he was called "the first politician in the world" without a peer in the work of "forwarding a Rebellion." "The whole Continent," said one Tory, "is ensnared by that Machiavel of Chaos."

When John Adams went to France and was asked whether he was "the Adams" he had to deny it. "Monsieur," the French said, "c'est votre modestie." They never said that after they knew John Adams better.

The "Old Man" was now more surefooted than ever in the risky game of opposition to Britain and the Tories. He had the training of a lifetime devoted to a single object to guide him. He was the firmly entrenched political leader of New England, and of the radical workers and farmers of all the colonies.

With the Boston Tea Party, Sam Adams had precipitated the final crisis. Another year and a half of careful work would see his life project through to completion. The radical groups in all the colonies would be united, the rupture with Britain complete, and the military side of the Revolution begun.

Adams said: "The people are in council; their opposition grows into a system; they are united; they are resolute; and it requires but a small portion of the gift of discernment for anyone to foresee that Providence will erect a mighty empire in America."

(Next Week: Unity and Revolution)

"War for Democracy"

By Jean Blake

It's time for the American people to declare a real "war for democracy" — in Florida. The fight for democracy is a fight for security against bombing, dynamiting, violence and murder of American citizens. It is a fight for the democratic rights of citizens to vote, live, work and go to school without discrimination, segregation or intimidation.

Truman and the capitalist-dominated Congress have been quick to scream "anti-democratic" at every attempt of the Asian or European masses to rid themselves of the small minority of capitalists and stooges for imperialism who ruled their countries by force and violence. Every departure from traditional American legal procedures in Eastern Europe is pounced upon as an incident that could spark a third world war.

But when a Florida sheriff kills a handcuffed Negro prisoner; when Jewish synagogues and a Catholic church are systematically marked for destruction by dynamite; when a leader of the democratic struggle for justice for Negroes is murdered — not a word from Washington's would-be leaders of the "free world." No impassioned speeches about leading a crusade for democracy in Florida. No appropriations for the Voice of America or the U.S. Information Service to enlighten the "masses who have had no experience with democratic principles and procedures." No arms for the defenseless victims of Southern atrocities.

It is not surprising that the government does not take the measures needed to guarantee democracy in Florida and the rest of the South; the officials in Washington are brothers of the officials in the South and cousins of the terrorists whom they permit to get away with murder. Even when they promise "stern corrective action," nobody can believe them or rely on them because it is 75 years since they did anything effective against lynch violence.

That is why the working people and the minority groups themselves must assume the initiative. This is our fight — not a war for profits or to maintain the rule of unpopular tyrants, but in self-defense against a real and present danger of violent death and subversion of the democratic gains of the first two American revolutions, of 1776 and of the Civil War.

The wave of terrorism in Florida must be stamped out before it spreads with equal virulence throughout the nation. We have seen the symptoms in the anti-Negro violence in Cicero, Ill., in police shootings of Negroes in cities throughout the country, in the bombing last week of the automobile of a United Mine Workers' organizer in Leslie County, Ky., in the dynamiting of Negro homes in a dozen major cities in the past year.

If the Florida terrorists continue to get away with murder, their kind throughout the nation will step up their campaigns against civil rights and against those who advocate them. Already a Ku Klux Klan leader has brazenly announced his candidacy for governor of Florida and in California an outfit called America Plus, Inc., has started a national movement to eliminate civil rights laws in every state.

The American people cannot look to the government to stop these movements. Washington and the administration itself has given birth to them, has set the example with its "loyalty program," its witch-hunts, and its "security" programs which discard every traditional democratic procedure.

The time has come for working people and minority groups to take their security problem into their own hands, to defend themselves against violence and to invite all genuine supporters of democratic rights to join with them in taking the offensive against those who would destroy them. The Florida battlefield is a good place to start.

The popular character of the "war for democracy" in Florida is indicated by the methods being proposed for conducting it. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has appealed to labor for a national work stoppage in protest against the unpunished murder of Harry T. Moore, the NAACP official bombed to death in Mims Christmas night. The Pittsburgh Courier has proposed a national boycott of Florida products. The Socialist Workers Party has proposed a march on Washington, mass demonstrations throughout the country, and the formation by the labor movement and Negro organizations of defense guards to protect lives, homes and meeting places threatened by the terrorists.

All of these methods have been used before and will be used again when the masses have been aroused to act in their own behalf.

Now is the time for action.

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Seattle Free Speech Fight Gains Support

By Daniel Roberts

Candidate for Mayor

SEATTLE, Jan. 14 — In our campaign in Seattle against the loyalty oaths for candidates we are appealing to deeply ingrained traditions of the American people. I found this to be true at the very start of the campaign, when I announced that I was quitting my job at the Bon Marche department store in order to run for mayor on the platform of the Socialist Workers Party.

I had talks with my lead man and my boss. My leadman told me: "I can't agree with you, but you are entitled to your opinions." My boss told me: "You haven't got a chance to be elected, Dan, but I wish you luck. It's differences of opinion that make the world go 'round."

Throughout the rest of the day, the boss wanted to argue politics with me. He wanted to show me that the "free enterprise" system is the best of all possible systems in the world today. "There is only one thing wrong in the country today," he told me, "nobody can run for political office without money. A candidate must sell himself to a machine. There ought to be a provision whereby the government pays for free radio time and free newspaper space for every candidate on a basis of equality. It doesn't matter what a candidate stands for. Your views should have an equal chance with the rest. That would be the really democratic way to do things."

What a marked contrast between the thinking of this department store official — a Republican in his political views — and those of the American ruling class that ordered the Kimball law placed on the books! This law requires that candidates forego certain beliefs before their name can appear on the ballot.

The response: "Everyone has the right to his own opinion — it's differences of opinion that make the world go 'round' — this response is deeply rooted in the thinking of the American people. They don't hold with Judge Jones — who ruled against me in the Superior Court — that free speech has become "a shopworn phrase."

It is the strength of this tradition that is now beginning to reassert itself throughout the country in the face of the witch hunt. We who fight for free speech, must bring this tradition to the fore and give it organized expression. That is what my campaign for mayor and my lawsuit against the election officials is intended to achieve.

The initial gratifying experience has been followed by many others. Union meetings are friendly, and I believe that we will pick up some official labor support.

I attended the candidate's rally at the Washington Republican Club, and received, as I expected, a small but definite applause even there.

The pacifists among the liberals are enthusiastic supporters of the anti-oath campaign and have helped us with individual endorsements and contributions. In the ranks of the Quakers, we found Fred Post, who undertook to be my attorney. It is a pleasure to work with a man of his integrity and courage in the battle for democratic principles.

Insurance Company Forced To Halt Jim-Crow Evictions

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 — The 10-billion dollar Jim Crow Metropolitan Life Insurance Corporation was forced to halt its plans today to evict 19 families from its tax-exempt housing projects, Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village. Plans for a huge demonstration to protest the attempts of city marshals to evict the 19 families were changed into a victory picket line at the housing project early this morning.

Whether the victory over the Jim Crow insurance giant is temporary or permanent is not known as yet. The corporation simply announced at the eleventh hour that it was "postponing" the evictions. The postponement came after a week of picket lines on a 24-hour basis at Metropolitan Life offices and the calling of a mass demonstration for eviction morning.

The 19 families belong to the Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. This organization has carried on a three year fight against Metropolitan Life's Jim Crow policy in the huge city-aided housing projects. Over a year ago

THE MILITANT

Dr. F. O. WIGGINS

Canvasser Finds It Easy to Get Dobbs' Petitions

By Margaret Stewart

NEWARK, Jan. 15 — My first plunge into the 1952 petition campaign of the Socialist Workers Party was an encouraging experience. It wiped out any lurking fear that because of the witch hunt and growing reaction we would be confronted with a stone wall of resistance that might prove insurmountable. There simply was no such stone wall, at least not on that street corner in Orange, N. J., which we had picked at random for our petition gathering last Sunday.

It was with some trepidation that my partner and I volunteered a quota of 200 signatures to be secured by the end of February. We looked ahead to an onerous six weeks of stair-climbing and knocking on doors. But to our surprise, after only an hour and a half we found ourselves with over 60 signatures in our hands.

And this was not on a crowded business corner, but just among a few Sunday strollers along a residential street, in a small candy store, a shoe shining parlor, and a bar. Everyone we approached, with the exception of one or two, not only signed, but expressed eagerness to sign!

NO MAGIC FORMULA

No magic formula was necessary. We were seeking petitions for Farrell Dobbs for President, Grace Carlson for Vice-President, and George Breitman for U.S. Senator. In a few words we told the people we met what the Socialist Workers Party stands for, and how they could help us to get on the ballot. Negroes were especially receptive to our explanation that the way to end the Jim Crow terror that is raging in the South is by getting together the labor and Negro movements and putting their representatives into office.

"That's what I like to see" and "This is what I've been waiting for" were the most frequent comments. Everybody liked The Militant when we showed it, and most complimented Gray's cartoon showing the FBI hunting for "reds" while ignoring the murder of Harry T. Moore.

I have been in many petition campaigns in the last ten years, but I feel I am not exaggerating when I say that never have I met with such an eager response to our message. It was clear, at any rate, that in this particular New Jersey suburban neighborhood the workers had not at all been cowed by the witch hunt.

This committee succeeded in bringing four Negro families into the project. Since then Metropolitan has been out to get the anti-discrimination tenants.

When leases of the 19 tenants expired, the corporation sent them dispossession notices followed by eviction notices. Ordinary landlords cannot dispossess tenants when their leases run out. But Metropolitan, which is supported by millions of dollars of public funds as a result of their tax exemption, is not subject to the ordinary housing laws of New York. The anti-discrimination views of the 19 families — among whom are 17 veterans — made them "unsuitable" tenants in Metropolitan's eyes.

As the eviction deadline approached, many organizations which had held aloof, came to the aid of the 19. Yesterday a committee including representatives of the N. Y. CIO Council and the NAACP urged Metropolitan officials to call off the evictions. The postponement was announced late last night. Hundreds who had not heard of the postponement arrived early at the project and picketed in celebration of the victory.

1,000 Minnesota Students Condemn Wiggins Firing

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9 — At the largest protest rally on the University of Minnesota campus since the thirties 1000 students today jammed Burton hall auditorium to hear the Student Action Committee report on the dismissal of Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, instructor in the philosophy department.

Demolishing the contention of the university administration that "competency," not academic freedom, is the issue in the Wiggins case, the SAC report revealed that president J. L. Morrill had refused last year to approve the appointment of Malcolm Cowley, prominent liberal, to the staff of the English department because he is a "controversial figure."

Rev. Carl Storm, pastor of the

First Unitarian Society of Minneapolis, told the meeting that the Wiggins case "would have repercussions on the rest of the faculty." Teachers will wonder, he said, "Who will be next?"

Arthur Hopkins, secretary of the Hennepin County CIO Council and chairman of the CIO committee to investigate the Wiggins dismissal, called the dismissal the "act of a base and unworthy University administration," and "part of a movement backed by a war party." Amid applause he called on the administration to reinstate Wiggins and "promote him to the position his accomplishment and ability merit."

UNPOPULAR VIEWS

State Representative George Murk, chairman of the Min-

neapolis Central Labor Union committee to investigate the Wiggins dismissal said, "Wiggins was dismissed because he said the National Association of Manufacturers and Wall Street, are exploiting the wage earners for profit."

William Cratic, President of the Minneapolis Branch of the NAACP, said that "the university's action is a violation of academic freedom." The university is "taking the first step" in denying students the right to hear all sides of an issue, he explained.

"High-handed and authoritarian," were terms used by Dr. Donald W. Calhoun, assistant professor of general studies, to describe the administration's treatment of Wiggins. Ridiculing the administration's charge of incompetence, Calhoun said "more than 100 full professors" would show up worse than Wiggins if the same competency rules were applied to them. To keep a job nowadays, Dr. Calhoun emphasized, a university teacher must be "a genius, a saint, or a conservative."

Several administration stooges on the faculty attempted to pressure the students into cancelling the mass meeting, earlier this week. The prestige of these teachers among students has — as might be expected — suffered a precipitous drop.

REJECTED BY REGENTS

January 12 — University of Minnesota regents yesterday rejected a student resolution, adopted at a mass meeting attended by 1000 students, requesting the retention of Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, instructor of philosophy. A statement issued by the Student Action Committee within a few hours of the regents' action said:

"The board of regents has chosen to leave the disturbing implications raised by the facts in this case unanswered. In view of the enthusiastic student support for the SAC's activities and in view of the regrettable stand taken by the regents we will go ahead with our announced plans to provide for even greater student expression and participation in support of Dr. Wiggins."

A meeting of the University of Minnesota chapter of the American Association of University Professors will hear a report of its tenure committee and take action on the Wiggins case Monday.

FORM DEFENSE GUARDS TO COMBAT BOMBINGS

(Continued from page 1)

mitted or attempted each day. The events beginning with the Christmas night murder of Harry T. Moore have had a profound impact on the thinking of millions.

The N. Y. Age, Harlem Negro paper, says: "The blast (that night) exploded all hopes that the fight for equality in politics, education, the courts and other spheres of life in the South could be won with little or no bloodshed."

Even if that is an exaggeration, it is not a big one. People are apprehensive that the terrorism will spread even further, and they are demanding federal action in angrier terms than Washington has heard in a long time. The continued failure of the government to accomplish anything has produced demands for militant action by many groups.

PROPOSE STOPPAGE

For the first time in its history, the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came out in favor of a nationwide work stoppage, and set up a committee to consult with labor leaders about arranging it.

So far, nothing further has been heard from the NAACP on this. Even more disappointing has been the total silence of practically all the leaders of the American labor movement. They

have deplored and denounced the racist violence, but they have been quiet as the bomb about the proposal for a work stoppage.

This is especially disappointing because the proposal has been greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by Negro and labor ranks wherever it has been presented to them. A typical example of their reaction was the reported 40-minute work stoppage on the Moore case held by the workers in the paint shop of the Detroit Briggs Conner plant on Jan. 7.

ANOTHER SIGN

Another sign was the sharp increase in sales of The Militant featuring a militant program of action against the terrorists. New readers almost unanimously expressed their agreement with this program and their willingness to join in united action to put it into effect.

The Militant article that attracted most attention and endorsement last week was the letter sent by Farrell Dobbs, national chairman of the Socialist Workers Party, to 25 groups including the CIO, AFL and NAACP, urging them to change an anti-labor conference scheduled for Washington next month into a mass march on Washington against lynch-violence. As this issue of The Militant goes to press, no reply has yet been received from the steering committee of the 25 groups.

Prudential Union Official Tells of Militant Strike

(Continued from page 1)

for helping policy holders. All Prudential agents are compelled to sign a contract with the company binding them body and soul. They must promise 24-hour a day availability to policy holders, thus making the taking of another job, part-time, a cause for firing.

In answer to the company's claim that it can't afford to give the agents increases, D'Adolph points to the enormous profits of the company. "Prudential has given its clerical workers two raises this year, plus a 40 percent increase for the duration of the strike," he said. "Also staff managers got this wage boost. Then the company can find millions for newspaper and radio advertising against the strike. Inasmuch as Prudential is supposed to be a mutual company, it is policy holders' funds it is spending for strikebreaking. Company officials receive tremendous

salaries and the company's earnings have increased terrifically year after year."

STRIKERS ARRESTED

The day before this interview, 140 striking agents were arrested in Newark. Local 19 has been sending large numbers of its members to Newark where a picket line is maintained around the clock at the 42-entrance home office of the Prudential Company. The president of Local 19 explained the Newark arrests as follows: "Those men were arrested for trying to enter the building. They were all Prudential policy holders and they have the right to go in and discuss their policies with the company. On the orders of Prudential, 140 were arrested. The police were very rough, riding their horses right into our men. Some of the pickets were injured. Here in New York last week one of our pickets was taken to the hospital after being

hit by a company auto. Local 19 sends over a couple of hundred men to help out in Newark every day, sometimes more."

Earlier in the day, D'Adolph had told reporters that 700 Local 19 pickets would join Newark strikers in a mass protest against the arrests. He declared that "700 of us are ready to be booked to clear the misrepresentation spread by this giant of the insurance industry."

LABOR SUPPORT

The insurance agents are getting help from both AFL and CIO. However, they are not too well off from a financial point of view. There is no money for welfare expenses. Local 19 alone is spending over \$1,000 a week. Just sending men to Newark for picket duty is a big financial drain. Donations from union locals will be appreciated and put to good use.

Union men and women who are Prudential policy holders can also aid the strikers. Since there is a lot of confusion on the part of many who don't want to pay the premiums through strikebreaking channels and yet are afraid their policies will become invalid, the union has a special service for Prudential policy holders. Also policy holders' committees have been set up. D'Adolph states that policy holders should not pay by mail but get in touch with their agent or with the union for information. Policy holders can help in other ways to bring pressure on the company. So if you have insurance with Prudential, get in touch with the union.

Deadline for Militant

The deadline for articles and ads for The Militant is the Tuesday before the date of publication.

Notes from the News

THE GENERAL WASN'T SPEAKING IN GENERAL. . . In his statement that he would accept the Republican nomination for president, Eisenhower declared: "Of course there is no question of the right of American citizens to organize in pursuit of their common convictions." Last year reader jump to the conclusion that the General was condemning the Smith Act or defending the right of people with anti-Big Business or anti-war convictions to organize, it should be added that he was talking about the inalienable right of Americans to form Eisenhower-for-President Clubs.

SOURCE OF COLONIAL REVOLUTIONS. . . Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking at the annual NAACP meeting at Freedom House in New York declared that the social upheaval sweeping the colonial world is "a revolt against white arrogance and colonial exploitation which would continue if Stalin and every other Communist in the world turned capitalist overnight."

PROPAGANDA SPIGOT. . . General Ridgway's headquarters in Tokyo has issued a pamphlet to U.S. troops entitled "Japan — Friend and Ally." Attempting to eradicate the results of wartime "Slap-the-Japs" propaganda, the pamphlet says: "Forget any preconceived ideas that you have formed about the Japanese. Much that you have heard and much that you have read is at least

open to question." If the Japanese masses succeed in throwing the feudal-industrial regime now in power off their backs then, of course, the army can turn on its other propaganda spigot labelled "Yellow Peril, Treacherous Japs, etc."

TAKE LAWS LIGHTLY. . . More than 57 per cent of the companies in New York and New Jersey investigated by the Department of Labor were found to be violating minimum wage, overtime or child labor laws.

DANIEL RENARD, French Trotskyist leader, proposed a united front against the war in an address to a delegated conference of the Renault auto workers at Billancourt, near Paris, on Nov. 10. Invited to present the viewpoint of the International Communist Party, French section of the 4th International, he spoke to the Peace Conference which was made up of representatives of the C.G.T. (Stalinist dominated union federation), the Communist Party of France, and other organizations. Renard opened his talk by praising the democratic spirit of the gathering, went on to differ with the Stalinist slogan of a five-power pact as the answer to the war danger, but proposed all forces at the conference "unite and fight" on the basis of concrete slogans which could be agreed upon by all. Renard proposed slogans against the Indo-China and Korean wars, against all military appropriations and the Atlantic Pact.