

Senators Dodge Delegates to Civil Rights Meeting

By George Lavan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18 — Senators and Congressmen ducked and dodged today as 800 white and Negro delegates to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

sought to pin them down on supporting legislation to end filibustering, poll tax, lynching and discrimination in hiring. While a few Senators were interviewed and some promised to vote to change Senate Rule 22 (which facilitates filibustering) and to vote for civil rights legislation favored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, most of the Senators were "out of town," "in conference," etc.

That many of the legislators were ducking the civil rights delegations was apparent from reports made by delegates. Some of the politicians were in until their secretaries learned the purpose of the delegates' visit; then they suddenly became "unavailable." Others were spotted sneaking out of their offices by back doors.

Senator Ferguson of Michigan was nabbed by a scouting party composed of UAW-CIO members who triumphantly bore the reluctant lawmaker to the Caucus Room where he was quizzed. His answers revealed that he was against the desired change in Senate Rule 22. Nor was he willing to commit himself on an FEPC law with enforcement powers.

Although Senator Taft of Ohio had promised to meet the Ohio delegation he ducked out of his appointment. He was known to be in the Capitol building, yet his secretary had "no idea where to reach him." After cooling their heels for hours in the Caucus

Room the 67 Ohio delegates voted in anger and disgust to adjourn.

FLAT REFUSALS

Of those Senators and Representatives actually seen, a disappointingly large number from the North, both Democrat and Republican, flatly refused to support civil rights legislation or refused to make definite replies. Those delegates who couldn't interview their Senators had to content themselves with leaving written questionnaires or talking with Senators' assistants whose words can't commit their bosses.

It is evident that any hopes of changing Senate Rule 22 and bringing FEPC, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation merely to a vote, let alone passing it, are doomed to defeat in this Congress.

The feeling that this kind of conference wasn't an effective means of putting the required heat on the politicians was reflected in comments made in the corridors by a number of delegates. One member of the Ohio delegation remarked: "This sort of thing has its value in the sense that it shows the politicians we can mobilize people, but it won't achieve its full value until we mobilize people for action and not just for conferences. As for bringing pressure on the Congressmen I think the mobilization we had two years ago was more effective. We had between four and five thousand here."

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SWP PETITION DRIVE OFF TO GOOD START IN PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 — The election petition campaign of the Socialist Workers Party in Pennsylvania got off to an excellent start this week. Over 1,000 signatures were collected in the first two days of the campaign in the Philadelphia and Allentown areas alone.

At this rate, the SWP will surely succeed in obtaining the 22,000 signatures which it aims to get in the 21-day period beginning yesterday. In fact there is a good chance that the campaign can be finished earlier because the turnout of canvassers will be much greater during the weekends than on weekdays.

In Pennsylvania the Socialist Workers candidates will appear on the ballot under the name of Militant Workers Party, because of restrictions in the state election law.

The Pennsylvania petition seeks a place on the ballot for Farrell

Wm. E. Bohannon On N. J. Slate as House Candidate

NEWARK, Feb. 19 — The Socialist Workers Party today completed its slate for the November elections by choosing William E. Bohannon of Newark as its candidate for Congress from the 11th District. Other SWP candidates are Farrell Dobbs for President, Grace Carlson for Vice President, and George Breitman for U.S. Senator.

In accepting the nomination, Bohannon said: "I hope my candidacy will serve as a means of winning increased representation for the 15 million American Negroes, who at the present time have only two members in Congress out of a total of 551 in both houses, and who have no representatives at all out of the 16 from New Jersey." Neither of the old parties will tolerate a Negro candidate for Congress in this state, he added.

THE MAIN ISSUES

In addition to Negro representation in Washington, Bohannon said the main issues to be stressed are: "An end to Jim Crow and lynch violence; real price controls; stopping the war in Korea; upholding the Bill of Rights and forcing an end to the witch hunt; passing and enforcing laws to abolish discrimination in employment; and the formation of an independent labor party."

The SWP has already collected enough petitions to put its candidates on the ballot, but it is now getting additional signatures as insurance against possible challenges. March 6 is the last day for filing.



CLYDE TURNER

Calif. Stages Own Version Of 'Foley Sq.'

15 Stalinists Go On Trial in L. A.

By E. Smith

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 — Indicted under the Smith "Gag" Act, fifteen California Stalinists went on trial last week in federal court before U.S. District Judge William C. Mathes. Under the indictment which charges the Stalinists with conspiring to "teach and advocate the necessity of the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence," the defendants face a maximum penalty, upon conviction, of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

This trial occurs almost exactly three years after the "Foley Square" trial in 1949 in which 11 Stalinist leaders were convicted of similar charges. It is presumed that the Los Angeles trial will be the prelude to a whole round of similar trials of "lower echelon" Communist Party members. According to current estimates, the trial will last four to six months.

Judge Mathes threw out the initial indictment presented by the government and patterned after the "Foley Square" frame-up. Mathes ruled that "specific intent" of each defendant to engage in an illegal conspiracy was an essential requirement. This action led the government to change the original charge and to add "specific intent" to its bill of particulars.

Judge Mathes' ruling does not at all mean that he is that rare type of jurist who defends the Bill of Rights and especially the First Amendment which states that "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." He, as his conduct already shows, would not be adverse to emulate the career of Judge Medina, who was appointed to the Circuit Court of Appeals following the "Foley Square" convictions. Mathes has given ample evidence of trying to outdo even Judge Medina. Mathes acceded to the Justice Department demand and fixed the bail of the 15 defendants (who had been arrested in Gestapo-like,

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Wall Street Jittery At 'Peace' Rumor

All you need to do to set off a panic wave of selling in the New York Stock Exchange is to whisper the word "peace." On Feb. 19 reports that a truce was near in Korea were followed by a sharp plunge in stock prices. In the words of the N. Y. Times, "prices melted" and the stock market "underwent its worst reversal in four months." The Times noted that "Korea was stressed by many as the reason for the market's inactivity." The stock jobbers fear the end of war in Korea as a threat to their profits. But mothers and wives of the GIs want the troops withdrawn from Korea now.

Irvin Rejected Deal, Doomed to Die

The frameup of Walter Lee Irvin was so obvious in the second trial of the Groveland case that the Florida authorities offered to let Irvin escape the electric chair and take a life sentence if he would plead guilty to the phony "rape" charge. Irvin refused to do this, and as a result the trial ended as expected — he was convicted on Feb. 14 by an all-white jury and sentenced to death.

After the trial was over, it was revealed that Governor Fuller Warren's special investigator, Jefferson J. Elliott, had attended the trial in order to offer the life-sentence deal to Irvin and his attorneys. Irvin courageously refused the offer and took the witness stand to again affirm his innocence.

Elliott is the man who was exposed early this month by newspaperman Stetson Kennedy as a member of the Ku Klux Klan. The state's case against Irvin was as weak as dishwater, and all of the "evidence" against him

was rebutted and discredited. When the prosecution introduced a cast of Irvin's footprints taken at the scene of the alleged crime, the NAACP defense lawyers produced Herman D. Bennett, a criminologist and former FBI agent, who declared that the footprints were made by Irvin's shoes all right, but not when anybody was wearing them. (After his arrest, the authorities took Irvin's clothing from his home and faked this "evidence.")

PHONY "EVIDENCE" When the complainant, Norma Padgett, charged rape in 1949, she was examined by a doctor, but the prosecution never brought him to either the first or second trial to testify what his examination showed.

On the night of the alleged attack, the first man she met was Lawrence Burtoft. He came to the second trial as a witness for the defense, and testified she had told him a story about being kidnap-

ped but had said nothing about being raped. She had also told him that in the dark she had not been able to see and could not identify any of the men who kidnapped her. Yet, the next day she and her husband both "identified" Irvin and his fellow defendants.

JUDGE AND JURY In any unprejudiced trial, such contradictions would have been enough for the judge to throw the case out of court. But prejudice sat in the judge's and the jury's chairs, and was the chief "argument" of the prosecution. All the prosecutor had to say was: "Are you going to believe the word of this white woman or this Negro?" and the conclusion was foregone.

Irvin's courage in rejecting the deal offered by Elliott contrasted sharply with the cowardly, bootlicking policy of five well-to-do Negro professionals, who falsely testified that a Negro could get a fair trial in Ocala, Fla. One pastor even degraded himself to

the point of comparing Marion County to "Jerusalem in Christ's time." (Another clergyman commented: "And they killed Christ in Jerusalem in Christ's time.")

IRVIN'S SERVICE

The deal would have compromised the whole Groveland defense and would have whitewashed the white supremacists and terrorists who engineered the frameup for the purpose of intimidating the Negro people. It would have defamed the two Negroes already lynched in the Groveland case, and NAACP leader Harry T. Moore who was bombed to death for protesting the frameup.

By rejecting the deal, Irvin was of service to the struggle for Negro equality, but this service may cost him his life. This is an additional reason why the labor and Negro movements must give all-out support to the NAACP's campaign to appeal his conviction and win his liberation.

Textile Union to Take Strike Action, March 15

By Cy Thomas

Contract negotiations between the American Woolen Co. and the CIO Textile Workers Union have broken down over the company demand that separate contracts be negotiated for each of its 21 worsted and woolen mills. With the present contract expiring on March 15, John Chupka, TWU director of the union's worsted and woolen division, announced there would be no work without a contract.

"Mill-by-mill bargaining is one of the oldest union-busting stunts in the book," he declared, "and the company demand is ridiculous." The union has had an overall contract with the company covering 21 of its 24 plants for the past 14 years. The AFL-United Textile Workers represents the workers in the other three.

As American Woolen acts as spokesman for 26 other companies in the worsted and woolen division a strike on March 15 would tie up a large part of the industry. The companies have rejected the offer of the union to renew the contract without change and have demanded modification or surrender of important contract provisions which would be

equivalent to a 25 cents per hour wage reduction.

THREATEN TO MOVE

Under threat of moving its plant South, Amer. Woolen has demanded the union give up its cost-of-living escalator clause, eliminate second and third-shift premium pay, eliminate paid holidays, reduce the overtime rate for Saturday and Sunday work, increase the work load, etc. Francis W. White, president of American Woolen Co., is demanding that New England textile workers meet the competition of cheaper labor in the South on pain of losing their jobs through the movement of Northern mills to Southern areas.

"American Woolen Co. now has a southern mill in operation," he declared. "We also have under serious consideration several mill sites upon which we can erect mills, or have them built for us, and we are presently looking at some southern plants." Unorganized workers in the South receive 40 cents an hour less pay and have none of the "fringe" benefits of organized workers in the North.

The company attack upon the standard of living and working conditions of northern textile workers is carried on under the plea of reduced profits and depressed business conditions. "Unlike most manufacturing industries," says the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 4, "textile companies are gripped by their severest depression in 20 years." Ten days later the same paper published the financial statement for American Woolen Co. for the year 1951.

PROFIT DOUBLES

"The company," says the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 14, "reported net sales of \$233,333,650 for the year ended December 31, 1951, against \$150,124,090 in 1950. Net profit came to \$10,057,412, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$9.29 per common share. That compares with a net of \$5,309,630 in 1950, or \$4.39 per share." In other words, profit in 1951 was more than double the previous year.

It was only after the publication of this financial statement that American Woolen shifted its tactic of crying poverty and virtually provoked a strike by its demand for "mill-by-mill" negotiations which it knew in advance the union could not accept.



Bosses Threaten 'Get Tough' Policy on Unions

Dressed for the Occasion

TO THE WAGE BOARD HEARING, JAMES.

Steel Companies Plan to Use Thugs to Break Strikes, Says CIO President Murray

A "get tough" with labor policy was urged upon American industry last week at a Chamber of Commerce conference in Pittsburgh attended by 300 capitalist spokesmen from all parts of the country.

While this nationwide gathering of labor-hating employers met to map an all-out offensive against the unions, spokesmen for the steel corporations were blasting the steelworkers before the Wage Stabilization Board hearings in New York as "economic royalists," for demanding a cost-of-living wage increase and decent working conditions.

STRIKE PROVOCATION

The Pittsburgh conference, jointly sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, heard West Coast shipowners' representative Almon E. Roth call upon employers to use their "economic strength" to resist labor's demands. The New York Times, Feb. 13, reports that Roth "suggested that perhaps a few 'unsuccessful strikes' would temper labor's demands."

"My own personal opinion," asserted Roth, former member of the War Labor Board during World War II, "is that employers are too prone to assume that unions will strike to enforce their demands or that the country would support them if they did strike." Treat 'em rough and give 'em nothing, was the advice of this Big Business spokesman to the representatives of American capital gathered in Pittsburgh.

EMPLOYERS SAY "NO"

"Employers still have the right to say 'no,'" declared Roth outlining his union-busting program to his cronies in Pittsburgh. And "no" was the only answer the steelworkers were able to get from the corporations. At the conclusion of the wage board

hearings in New York Philip Murray, president of the CIO United Steelworkers of America, accused the steel industry of deliberately seeking to provoke a strike.

Murray told the panel "that the 'provocative' statements" made by the companies in resisting the union's modest wage demands "had made the workers fearful that 'gunmen' were going to come back in the event of a new strike." This is no exaggeration. The Militant, Jan. 23, reported that the U.S. Steel Corporation was moving in cars of meat and other provisions to feed strikebreakers at their mammoth Gary plant in the event of a walkout. Similar strike-breaking preparations are going on in other steel centers.

THINK TIME IS RIPE

The labor-hating corporations believe this is an opportune time to launch their anti-labor offensive. They have only contempt for the chicken-hearted labor leaders who proclaim it their patriotic duty to subordinate the interests of the workers to the reactionary foreign policy of Washington and Wall Street. They are convinced that in the event of a showdown their ward-healers in Washington will throw the power of government against the unions. They feel the time is ripe to "get tough."

But the insolent profit-hogs are blinded by surface appearances. The workers in the plants are burning with indignation. Grievances are piled mountain high. The workers' will to fight is displayed time and again in explosive outbursts of resistance. The "get tough" policy may scare the union leaders — it doesn't frighten the ranks.

KOREA DISCLOSES "NEW PATTERN OF WARFARE"

New testimony on the frightful cost of U.S. "liberation" to Korea and the Koreans is given by Reginald Thompson, formerly Korean war correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph, conservative paper. Thompson, writing in the Feb. 17 N.Y. Compass, describes as follows the results brought about by the mechanized forces and method of "total interdiction" employed by the U.S. military:

"All the major towns of Korea with the exceptions of Taegu and Pusan have suffered the most terrible destruction; the slow and painful efforts at industrialization have disappeared; roads and railways have been gravely damaged; hundreds of villages have been erased from the face of the earth and countless people, caught in this dreadful exercise, have been reduced to ashes with their homes, or condemned hopelessly to roam the barren wilderness. Few of them know why."

Thompson points out that the U.S. was able to bring to bear on Korea a tremendous force of air and sea power, as well as tanks and heavy artillery, that was able to operate almost at will and without interference. "Never could modern weapons and 'total interdiction' have a better chance to prove themselves," says Thompson.

"OPERATION KILLER"

As a participant in the advance across the 38th Parallel and beyond the Changchun river and the retreat back through Pyongyang in North Korea, Thompson personally observed the results of the U.S. policy.

"On each and every occasion,

advance was preceded by air and artillery attack on a very heavy scale, quite out of proportion to the resistance, real or imaginary. It became apparent from the outset that the purpose was to win by these methods alone; to obliterate the enemy."

But the "enemy" — that is the North Korean troops — were not obliterated and continued to fight. "In short little had been achieved beyond the destruction of civilian lives and property."

NEW WAR TREND

From this observation of the unspeakable atrocities committed in Korea by U.S. imperialism, Thompson draws a general observation:

"Thus in Korea we see the new trend and pattern of warfare for the first time. In the 1914-18 war civilians were included. In the 1939-45 war civilians became equal targets with soldiers. Today civilians have become the main target. That is the meaning of 'total interdiction' and the atom bomb carries it to its conclusion."

This is the opinion which the people everywhere throughout the world have derived from the destruction of Korea. This is why they live in terror of U.S. "liberation." They know, as Thompson states, that "the U.S. policy of 'total interdiction' means the blotting out of whole groups of civilians and their means of support. In terms of warfare it is almost meaningless."

How Ceylon Trotskyists Campaign

The account we carry below of the activities of the Lanka Samasamaja Party (LSSP) gives a partial picture of this party's revolutionary socialist activity and agitation among the masses of Ceylon. The LSSP, largest opposition party on this Far East island, is a section of the Fourth International. A mass political party, virtually from its inception in 1938, the LSSP moved out in force on the parliamentary arena with the granting of "independence" to Ceylon in 1947.

Since then the LSSP has scored a series of electoral victories and already holds more than a score of seats in Parliament and is strong in many municipalities and villages, including the Colombo municipality. It publishes papers and magazines in English, Sinhalese and other native languages. It is particularly strong among the youth, even in the interior, jungle areas.

Last year Colombo saw a mammoth demonstration more than a mile long. This year there will be an even greater mobilization of the red-shirted youth, with the Veddahs prominent among them, chanting the main slogan of the LSSP: "Down with the UNP! For a Workers' and Peasants' Samasamaja Government!" (The UNP is the Ceylonese governing party of the native capitalists.)

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

As part of its preparations for the forthcoming All-Ceylon elections to parliament the LSSP has launched "Victory to the People Fund." Samasamajist youth canvass house to house for this party election fund. Reports consistently come in that "almost every poor house donated something, children included." There is a total of 10,000 all-Island fund collectors. Party speakers range into the remotest regions and meet with warm response.

A typical village meeting is that held recently in Kalugala,

Ceylon Trotskyist Rally



Part of the audience of 30,000 at a rally of the Lanka Samasamaja Party (Ceylon Section of the 4th International) in Colombo two years ago. Much bigger audiences are expected in the coming electoral campaign of the party.

population 800, "some way up the Gimgathena pass, down in the valley away from the road." The LSSP meeting was attended by 200, among them 50 women. "Every single one contributes." The LSSP Election Fund, and . . . 55 of them also buy the Samasamaja Bhayta, a monthly Sinhalese magazine of the All-Ceylon Samasamaja Youth League Congress," states a Nov. 29, 1951 report.

moons wrought by the last war is quite apparent.

The LSSP explains this by such facts as that "large numbers of village landless went down into the cities and military construction work," by the tremendous expansion of the revived coconut industry, etc., which acted to create "the nucleus of the proletariat" through which the revolutionary impulses were then imparted to the peasants.

POPULAR SLOGAN

In the coconut plantation areas, especially the basin of Maha Oya, where the bulk of the peasants are disease-ridden, poverty-stricken and illiterate, the LSSP has succeeded in breaking through the thug-rule of the landlords and has been holding large meetings. The slogan "Land to the Tillers of the Soil" is particularly popular in this and other plantation districts.

Successful meetings have been held in Kalleiya in Kandana, a former bastion of reaction, thanks primarily to the efforts of the local Catholic hierarchy who in the past successfully tricked older women to oppose LSSP gatherings. Similar efforts this time proved unavailing.

Excellent meetings have been held at Godakawela, "at the other end of the Balangoda electorate," a region where semi-feudal conditions prevail. Among the most

The American Way of Life

The Other South

It has often been pointed out that there are two Americas — the America of capitalists, landlords and militarists whom the people of the world hate and fear; and the America of the workers and farmers, who have common interests with the masses of the rest of the world and who will decide the fate of this country.

To this it should be added that there are two Souths, even so far as the whites are concerned — the South of the ruling class, which enforces white supremacy by rope, club and bomb; and the other South, of workers and farmers and middle class elements who hate the Jim Crow system so strongly that they are ready to buck Bourbon-fostered "public opinion" and risk their jobs, careers and reputations in order to speak out against prevailing injustices.

BOOKS FOR NEGROES

Miss Veatch had a job as radio newscaster for Station WMAZ in Macon, Ga. Negroes in this city have been fighting for the right to use public library facilities, and recently attended a City Council hearing to present their case. Miss Veatch thought that the situation was outrageous. Speaking over the radio, she said so, and added:

"I am ashamed that such a meeting was necessary in Macon where Negroes must plead and demand access to books."

"If I were a member of a group trying to get books to read, I think I would have broken down the doors of the city library a long time ago."

The next thing that happened was that Miss Veatch had "resigned" from her radio job because she was not "objective" in presenting the news.

It is important for us to be aware of the other white South, because from its ranks will come the forces who will join with the Negro people in ending the Jim Crow dictatorship that oppresses white as well as Negro workers and farmers. It is the duty of the American labor movement — by organizing unsegregated unions and fighting to end Jim Crow domination and lynch terrorism — to create the kind of atmosphere and "public opinion" in which the other South will be able to speak and act openly and without fear of reprisal.

The sooner the labor movement performs that duty, the sooner will we see the rebirth of democracy that was snuffed out in the South at the end of the great Reconstruction era.

— William E. Bohannon

MOUNTAIN SPRING CAMP BUILDING BURNS DOWN

WASHINGTON — A fire at Mountain Spring Camp in Washington, N. J. totally destroyed the building which was a recreation room and tool shop on the ground floor and a dormitory on the second floor. Also destroyed was a wash house behind the dormitory. The fire occurred the morning of Feb. 10. A reporter for the Newark Evening News who followed the fire apparatus to the camp wrote the following eye-witness account for his newspaper:

"Firemen, helpless because of a pump that wouldn't work, watched a two-story guest house burn to the ground yesterday at secluded Mountain Spring Camp."

"Although an adequate water supply was within reach in a pond, firemen had to beat out flames in leaves and brush to keep a ground fire from spreading to nearby woods."

The management of Mountain Spring Camp announces that plans are already under way to replace the loss of sleeping accommodations for the coming summer season.

The management of the camp also announces that in addition to the rebuilding there will be many other improvements made. Swimming and fishing promise to be excellent since an almost limitless quantity of water for the pond is available from a deep well drilled last summer. Many new trails have been cut through the woods for hikers. Those interested in the Children's Camp should write the camp now for reservations. Among the many improvements in the Children's Camp will be the building of a complete playground.

State Dept.'s Asia Policy Seeks To Destroy Chinese Revolution

By Joseph Keller

The U.S. representatives at Pannunjom would have no difficulty in finding a quick way to a cease-fire in Korea if they had the will. But that's the rub. They and their bosses in Washington have no real will toward a truce. They aren't at all sure they want a cease-fire and are not really eager for it.

Their reluctance is due not to any liking for the present intolerable situation of a drawn-out war of attrition with no military solution in sight. But settlement of the immediate Korean conflict promises to raise even more intolerable problems related to American imperialism's whole policy toward China.

So long as the Korean war continues, the U.S. can pursue its real aims toward China without exposing these aims too clearly. But if the Korean situation were settled, what pretext would the U.S. have, for instance, for continuing to surround Formosa with the 7th Fleet and for protecting and arming Chiang Kai-shek? Or on what grounds could the U.S. continue to refuse to recognize or deal with Mao Tse-tung's government?

"If the Korean fighting ends formally and the Chinese Communists then attack Formosa, American participation on Chiang's side would be open unilateral intervention in China's civil war, and would not have United Nations support or authorization," observes Andrew Roth, Far Eastern specialist, in the Jan. 26 Nation.

U.S. DREADS ISSUE

To confront the issues of Formosa and the recognition of new China is something "American diplomacy has dreaded for some two years," said Joseph Harsch, special Washington correspondent, in the Feb. 9 Christian Science Monitor. It fears to face these issues because "the trend of American policy toward Communist China has been running steadily" toward "the eventual overthrow of that regime." Washington policy has come "to include not only the possibility of direct military action against China," adds Harsch, "but also a long-term campaign of subversion designed to undermine the foundations of the Peking regime."

The real aim of the U.S. with respect to China is the overthrow of the Mao Tse-tung regime, the destruction of the Chinese revolution and all the other colonial revolutions that it has encouraged, inspired and aided, and the restoration of the Chiang Kai-shek capitalist-landlord dictatorship or a similar rule under the U.S. thumb.

NOT NEW AIM

This is by no means a new aim of American imperialism. What is new is the U.S. is taking active steps to realize this aim. And the

Korean war has been a cover for these moves.

Let us recall that prior to the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek by the Chinese revolution, Washington gave more than six billion dollars in money and arms to the Chiang forces. Although Chiang had overwhelming superiority in men and fire power, the rottenness and corruption in his army was so great that it was completely shattered by the Mao armies.

SECRET DOCUMENT

By the end of 1949 no amount of aid to Chiang, short of direct U.S. armed intervention, could have saved him. On Dec. 23, 1949, the State Department sent a secret document to its representatives abroad on what explanation to give in the event that Chiang lost Formosa too. This instructed them to deny the "mistaken popular conception of its (Formosa's) strategic importance" and that the U.S. was "committed in any way to act to save Formosa."

On Jan. 5, 1950, Truman himself said that the U.S. had no intention "of utilizing its armed forces to interfere at Formosa or to provide military aid or advice" to Chiang's forces there. Later, Acheson admitted in a Senate committee hearing on June 4, 1951, that the U.S. was supplying arms aid to Chiang at the very time Truman said it wasn't.

The Korean war gave Truman the pretext for direct intervention on Formosa. In his order directing the U.S. air and naval forces to defend the South Korean dictatorship of Syngman Rhee, Truman ordered the 7th Fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa and, "As a corollary of this action I am calling on the Chinese government in Formosa to cease all air and sea operations against the mainland."

It was obvious Chiang represented no threat to the Chinese mainland or anywhere else. It was the other way around. The new government in China was preparing to drive Chiang from Formosa, which was recognized as part of China. The real purpose of the U.S. fleet around Formosa was to protect Chiang and establish Formosa as a U.S. military base.

Washington has been moving more and more to a position of open support for Chiang and the overthrow of the present government of China. As long ago as last April 14, a Voice of America broadcast from Washington reported: "It is one of the openest secrets here that both British and American agents have maintained contact with resistance forces in South China from the first days and that aid to such forces has been flowing by various channels for many months."

U.S. AIDS CHIANG

Last fall, Washington recognized Chiang as an ally. Under the Mutual Security program, one-third of the whole grant for Asia was given to Formosa — some \$300 million. Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, U.S. military adviser to the Chinese Nationalist regime in Formosa, on Dec. 31, 1951, spoke of the U.S. and the Chiang gang as "equal partners in the fight against the evils of communism" and told Chiang "to make sure that the 'team' is ready for whatever action is called for, whether it be on this island or in other troubled areas."

Within the past two months, there have been numerous reports, as well as protests from the government of Burma, that some of Chiang's troops are in Burma, are being supplied with U.S. arms and are conducting raids against Southern China. On Jan. 19 the London Observer carried the report of its Rangoon correspondent that Chiang's troops in Burma were recently reinforced from Formosa and "there is indisputable evidence that Americans are helping."

PUSH 'STRONG' POLICY

John Foster Dulles, Truman's Republican adviser on Far East policy, has voiced what the Jan. 23 N. Y. Herald Tribune called "a hardening of American policy toward Communist China, aimed at the overthrow of the Red regime at Peking." It called Dulles' statement the day before to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "the outlining in broad terms (of) a policy which has been hammered out on strong and positive lines among top officials of the State Department."

American imperialism is driving to restore the power of the capitalists and imperialists in China and not to "halt aggression." That is why, even if a temporary truce were reached in Korea, there will be no real or lasting peace in the Far East.

TROTSKY ON LENIN

Rounding out an excellent issue is an anniversary article on the leader of the Russian revolution, "Lenin Before October," written by Leon Trotsky in 1924 and newly translated by John G. Wright. The brilliance of its political analysis and style compare with the best of Trotsky's writings.

Individual copies of Fourth International can be ordered for 25c. from 116 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.

MOORE CASE, STEEL FIGHT FEATURED IN LATEST 'FOURTH INTERNATIONAL'

The new wave of lynch-terror sweeping the South; the internal situation of the CIO United Steelworkers Union and how this affects the current struggle with the steel barons; the cold war and prospects of U.S. imperialism; the Chinese revolution and how its history has been distorted by a renegade from Marxism; the role of Lenin in the Russian revolution, reviewed by his closest collaborator — these problems of theory and practice are analyzed from the revolutionary socialist standpoint in the latest issue of Fourth International, American Marxist magazine.

The lead article, "The Bomb-Murder of Harry T. Moore," is more than a report on the recent white supremacist outrages. It is also an analysis of the new forms of lynching, and the aims that terrorism serves; the reasons why the government fails to curb the attacks on the Negro people; the fallacies and contradictions in the program of the labor, liberal and Negro movements; the need for the militant program of action advocated by the Socialist Workers Party.

HOW TO END JIM CROW

In addition, the article contains a fundamental treatment of the sources of Jim Crow and why the oppression of the Negro people cannot be ended except by a revolution in the South, which the capitalist ruling class will never consent to; the dangers of accepting "gradualistic" theories of progress; and a historical review

THE MILITANT ARMY

Newark reports good sales of The Militant in connection with their petition work for the presidential election campaign. Dorothy B. tells us that one of their methods of building up a Militant reader list preparatory to the campaign is to give out sample copies of the paper to interested petition signers and to visit these people later for subscriptions. Newark's renewal work has also netted very good results. Dorothy reports that "practically everyone we visit renews his sub. The cartoons and stories in The Militant have been excellent and have helped us in this and in our petition work."

New York Literature Agent Ethel Swanson reports that sales at Moore protest meetings continue to be the high spots of their literature activity. "Myron and Rebecca sold 30 Militants and 10 copies of 'The Struggle for Negro Equality' at a Concord NAACP meeting in Brooklyn; and George W. and Johnny sold 28 papers and two Negro Struggle pamphlets at a Community Church protest meeting Friday."

Meanwhile the Downtown and Harlem comrades have been continuing their neighborhood work with sales of 12 papers, three 25c. subs, and two Negro Struggle pamphlets, in the past week at the Wald and East Harlem projects. Brooklyn has been doing consistently well on sub renewals with Julie the high scorer for last week. Carmen and Elaine report a good sale again this week at the New School. They sold 20 Militants here on Wednesday, and Ethel B. sold four more on Thursday.

Ethel describes an experience she had selling literature at a small meeting held in one of the downtown hotels: "It was fiercely cold so I went into the hotel. A Stalinist woman tried to get a hotel employee to throw me out. Finally she ordered me to 'go all the way outside.' A few minutes later the hotel employee came out, bought a Militant, and told me to go back inside to sell. I plugged the Fourth International at this sale and I'm convinced that much more can be done with our theoretical magazine with a

conscious effort on the part of Militant salesmen."

Bea Allen sends in news of Detroit literature sales last week. "Alice, George and Rose went to a meeting at which General Holdridge spoke," she writes, "and sold 30 copies of The Militant and two copies of Fourth International. There was much interest expressed in our paper and the FI there, and we intend to sell at similar meetings in the future. Barney keeps up the good work. He sold five copies of the Negro Struggle pamphlet this week as he got three six-month renewals and one-year renewal. All this is still in the area he started out working in during the last sub campaign."

Many thanks to A. S. of Patterson, New Jersey, and to P. S. of San Francisco, for extra \$1 donations sent in with their renewals to The Militant and Fourth International.

Local Addresses of Socialist Workers Party

AKRON — For information, write P. O. Box 1245.
BOSTON — Workers Educational Center, 30 Stuart St., Open Tues. 8:30-9 P.M. Social just. Sat. of every month.
BUFFALO — Militant Forum, 222 Main Street, 2nd fl. Open every afternoon except Sun. Phone Madison 3-580.
CHICAGO — 234 S. Wabash Ave. Open daily except Sunday, 12-6:00 P.M. Phone Harbord 7-0422.
CLEVELAND — 12009 Superior Ave., Detroit — 6188 Linwood Ave. Open Mon. through Sat., 12-5 P.M. Phone TY 1-2297.
FLINT — SWP, 1507 Oak Street. Phone 724-08.
LOS ANGELES — 1702 E. 4th St. Phone ANdrea 8-4053.
MILWAUKEE — 917 N. 2nd St., 3rd fl. Open Sun. 12-4 P.M. 1952.
MINNEAPOLIS — 10 South 4th St. Open daily except Sun. 10 A.M.-6 P.M. Library, book store. Phone Main 7761.
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THE MILITANT

Published Weekly in the interests of the Working People
THE MILITANT PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
 116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: AL 5-7460
 Editor: GEORGE BREITMAN Business Manager: JOSEPH HANSEN
 Subscription: \$2 per year; \$1 for 6 months. Foreign: \$3.50 per year;
 \$2 for 6 months. Single Copies (5 or more copies): 30¢ each in U.S.,
 40¢ each in foreign countries.
 Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent The Mil-
 itant's policies. These are expressed in its editorials.
 "Entered as second class matter March 7, 1944 at the Post Office
 at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Vol. XVI - No. 8 Monday, February 25, 1952

Another 'Subversive' List Case

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced in a press release on Feb. 7 that Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr. had rescinded an order of the Army's Detroit Ordnance District listing the California branches of the NAACP as "subversive."

NAACP secretary Walter White wrote to Pace on Jan. 10, protesting the inclusion of the NAACP on any "subversive" list and asking for its prompt removal. On Feb. 5 Pace wrote back, saying the listing has been rescinded and adding: "The fine efforts of the NAACP to eliminate communism are well known to me."

The incident is now closed, so far as White and Pace go. But it ought not to be forgotten, because it throws a great deal of light on the whole "loyalty" purge-"subversive" list-witch hunt program.

The NAACP was put on the blacklist without being informed in advance, without being given a chance to hear the specific grounds why it was listed, without having the right to defend itself at a hearing. The same thing has happened to more than 100 other organizations — and can happen to any organization.

Suppose the NAACP had not been removed from the "subversive" list — what could it have done to reverse a decision stigmatizing it in the eyes of the public? Very little, under the "loyalty" program regulations. Scores of the blacklisted organizations have found that out; they know from bitter experience that the "loyalty" program offers them no genuine appeal against continued victimization by arbitrary bureaucrats.

The designation of the NAACP as "subversive" was a blunder by some over-zealous brass hat — but a blunder in timing rather than in essence. The witch hunters are not yet ready to blacklist the NAACP; they want first to condition the American people to accept the principle that blacklists are permissible, and at this stage of the game they confine the blacklist to the more radical (and therefore, they believe, the more vulnerable) groups.

But after this precedent is set, the witch hunt will be extended — to labor, liberal and Negro groups, including the NAACP. Today the NAACP is commended by the politicians in power for its "fine efforts... to eliminate communism." But tomorrow the standards of "anti-communism" will change, and the NAACP's fight to end Jim Crow will be construed as "subversion" of the worst type.

The experience of Germany proved that if you let the witch hunters have a finger, they will try to snatch a whole arm. It can happen here too, and it will, unless the labor, liberal and Negro movements understand the full implications of the witch hunt and take vigorous action to stop it in self-defense. The main target of the "subversive" list is not "communism" but the Bill of Rights itself. Organizations that don't want to be blacklisted tomorrow must come to the aid of those that are being blacklisted today.

CONGRESSMEN DODGE CIVIL RIGHTS BACKERS

(Continued from page 1)

Those big delegations made more of an impression than these do." Other delegates both in conversations and in their reports made such observations as, "the Representative told our delegation he favors civil rights legislation, but we don't trust his word."

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

A lack of confidence in the trustworthiness of the Truman administration and politicians of both parties who give lip service to civil rights legislation was reflected in some statements of the officials of the conference. At one point it was heartily assented to by the conference.

C. E. Darden of Mississippi was reporting how his delegation, unable to secure a meeting with their white-supremacist Senators, Eastland and Stennis, had spoken with Stennis' assistant, a Mr. Matthew. In reply to the argument that eight or ten filibustering Senators could prevent the majority from voting on civil rights legislation, Matthew was reported as saying that a majority of Senators could break such a filibuster if they wanted to. At this point in the report, cries of "That's right" were shouted from the floor.

The conference was attended by over 800 delegates from 35 states, and represented 52 organizations claiming millions of members. However, the great bulk of the delegates were from the NAACP, with CIO unions well represented.

LITTLE DISCUSSION

With one brief exception there was no discussion from the floor. The exception concerned a case of insulting behavior and threatened violence against a Negro delegate by a bigoted elevator operator in the Senate Office Building. After discussion a committee was set up on the spot and sent immediately to secure satisfaction from the Superintendent of the building.

Yesterday, the first day of the conference, was devoted to an exposition of the undemocratic nature of Senate Rule 22 and to a banquet which was addressed by Senators Lehman (N.Y.), Ives (N.Y.), Humphrey (Minn.) and Benton (Conn.). This morning delegates were briefed in the Senate Caucus Room by CIO Secretary James E. Carey and then went around interviewing or trying to interview their Senators and Representatives.

At 2:00 this afternoon the conference reassembled to hear reports on the interviews. Heads of delegations, or sub-heads where delegations had split up, made the reports. These were confined to the replies of the legislators and pertinent comments. An attempt was made to change the agenda and permit discussion from the floor but was ruthlessly beaten down by Roy Wilkins, NAACP Administrator, who chaired the session.

The evening session was devoted to speeches by Walter Reuther, President of the UAW-CIO, and A. Philip Randolph, President of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Except for those who reported briefly on the interviews, the 800 delegates had no chance to say anything at the conference. Their job was confined to listening to speeches and attempting to catch their Congressmen.

Aside from passing references in a few speeches there was no discussion on the Harry T. Moore case, the recent frameup conviction of Walter Lee Irvin or the spreading wave of racist terror. Not one mention was made of the NAACP's six-week-old proposal for a national work stoppage to protest the Moore bombing. Yet it was the increase of racist violence and the hope that an effective counter program would be mapped out that brought many of the delegates to the conference.

George Washington's Political Role in 1st American Revolution

By John F. Petrone

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE by Curtis P. Nettels. Little, Brown, 1951, 338 pp., \$5.00.

Prof. Nettels' latest book is not as big or broad or deep as his first work, *The Roots of American Civilization*, which remains one of the better studies of colonial America produced by the liberal school of historians. Nevertheless, it has certain merits, particularly in showing that George Washington's contributions to the American revolution were not limited to the military sphere.

Unfortunately, the author and his publishers seemed to feel that this was not enough, and so they came up with a thesis that opens the book to criticism. In advertising the book, the publishers chose to claim that it proved that no one, not even Sam Adams, played a bigger role than Washington in the revolution that won independence from Britain. Nettels himself does not put it in quite those words, but he comes close to it.

WASHINGTON AND ADAMS

This is unfortunate because it is not true and detracts attention from what the book does have to offer. As Harry Frankel's current series in *The Militant* has shown, Adams was the organizer and one of the chief theoreticians of the revolutionary movement, the leader of the revolutionary organizations and the chief political

strategist as well as spokesman for the urban and rural masses in their conflicts with Britain. It was the work of Adams and his fellow revolutionists for 15 or 20 years before 1776 that made the victory of the revolution possible.

Washington, on the other hand, played little or no role as a revolutionist in the period before 1774. Nettels shows that he had plenty of grievances against the British — as a soldier serving with them in his youth, as a planter who was cheated by the low prices they paid for his tobacco and other products, as payer of high taxes, and duties, as speculator in the Western lands, etc. But during the period when Adams was organizing the masses against the Tories and the British and until a few years before the Declaration of Independence, all Washington did was grumble about these things, and nothing more. And Nettels can adduce no evidence to the contrary.

WASHINGTON'S ROLE

What Nettels does show, and show well, is that once Washington entered the revolutionary movement and accepted command of the Continental troops in 1775, he went into it seriously and militantly. In 1775, and even until a few months before July of 1776, there was strong sentiment, even in the Continental Congress, for continued efforts to appease King George III and to work out a deal with him whereby the colonies would remain part of the British Empire.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

Nettels' book deals mainly with this year, and demonstrates quite conclusively that in his role as commander-in-chief Washington had a great many political decisions and actions to make, and that in virtually all cases he made them in such a way as to strengthen the forces that favored independence and to push the compromisers further along in the direction of a break with the crown.

The book would have been better if he had confined himself

to this main task and not weakened it by making claims about the previous period that he certainly does not (because he cannot) substantiate.

One quotation is worth reprinting here. It reminds us of the stories in the press a year ago when the Chinese and North Koreans were driving the U.S. troops back from the Yalu River area. They displayed such heroism in charging at tanks with only rifles and bare hands that American brass hats and commentators just couldn't understand it and tried to explain their "indifference to certain death" by claiming that they took dope before going into battle.

Well, the British Lord Percy was in charge of a brigade that faced the American colonists at the battles of Concord and Lexington, April 18-19, 1776. Previously, he had written about them: "Whenever we appear, they are frightened out of their wits." But on April 20, after he got a taste of how they fought, he wrote a letter in which he revised his opinion that they would run away in combat, and noted with some astonishment that many of them "advanced within ten yards to fire at me and other officers, though they were mortally certain of being put to death in an instant."

It is not dope that explains the behavior of the Chinese and North Koreans but a revolutionary spirit that seems common to all colonial struggles against imperialism.

CIO Leaders Say No on Work Stoppage

By Albert Parker

Ever since Jan. 7, when the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted a resolution favoring a nationwide work stoppage to protest the bomb-murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore and other terrorist outrages in the South, nothing further has been said on the subject by either the NAACP or the leaders of the labor movement.

The board resolution noted that continuing acts of terrorism, "together with the failure of local, state and federal authorities to apprehend and prosecute the criminals, requires a more dramatic demonstration of the reaction of the American people than the sending of communications of protest or the holding of memorial services."

Everything that has happened since Jan. 7 — the spread of terrorism throughout the South and into the North — confirms the statement of the NAACP board. Why, then, has there been no further word from the NAACP about the proposed work stoppage, which was originally suggested by NAACP secretary Walter White himself?

In fact, for the next five weeks

the public had no way of knowing if the proposal was still "alive" or if it had been buried still-born. That is not the way in which to arouse support and enthusiasm for a program of action.

REPORTS CIO REACTION

However, on Feb. 13, Nelson Frank, labor columnist of the Scripps-Howard N. Y. World Telegram & Sun, in the middle of a report on a meeting of the top CIO officers in New York, wrote the following:

"A letter from Walter White, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which Mr. (Philip) Murray is a member, proposed the CIO join in a nationwide one-day work stoppage. This led to comments that the proposal sounded more like something that might have come from some pro-Communist than a solid citizen like Mr. White."

"The CIO will not participate in any such action, all agreed. 'It is sympathetic with the indignation of the NAACP and will do all possible to publicize its sympathy, but national strikes are not acts that responsible trade unions can sponsor.'"

We cannot vouch for the accuracy of Frank's report. But it has the general ring of truth.

No CIO or NAACP leader has challenged it. And the indisputable fact is that the CIO, invited to participate in the proposed work stoppage, is definitely not participating.

Why Walter White remains silent about this, he will have to explain himself. Maybe, after the first flush of enthusiasm or under the pressure of his conservative friends in the government, he lost appetite for his own project. Maybe he does not want to offend the labor leaders, with whom he collaborates, by publicly criticizing their hands-off attitude and the reactionary reasons they give for it.

But if he won't do it, the members of the CIO ought to. They should let Murray and Reuther and the other CIO leaders know in unmistakable terms that it is not formal "sympathy" that the victims of lynch-terror need, but militant action on a mass scale, along the lines of a "dramatic demonstration" like a national work stoppage. They should teach the CIO leaders the lesson that union officials who refuse to take appropriate action against the white supremacists are "responsible" in only one sense — responsible for encouraging the terrorists to continue their assaults on life and liberty.

Why are the labor leaders behaving in such a despicable manner? Deep down in their hearts they know that the bomb-throwers are a menace not only to Negroes and Jews but to the labor movement itself. Why do they shut their eyes to this truth and try to cover it up by promising to "do all possible to publicize (their) sympathy"?

HINT OF ANSWER

A hint of the answer is supplied in an editorial on the Moore case in the Jan. 15 Justice, published by the AFL International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Attempting to give a "progressive" explanation of why the protests "have been relatively mild," it says:

"We suspect that this is largely due to a fear of being identified with the Communists, who are trying to capitalize on the case and pass themselves off as the sole agents of protest."

To the CIO leaders, at least, a national work stoppage is "something that might have come from some pro-Communist" and that is sufficient for them to shun it. The general witch hunt has frightened the union officials; most of them will not admit it, but Hugo Ernst, president of the AFL hotel workers union, was

telling the truth last month when he said that "now labor leaders think twice before standing up to be counted against discrimination."

The Justice editorial gives an explanation, however, and not an excuse. Why should people, including labor leaders, be afraid "of being identified with the Communists" merely because they take militant action against lynch-violence? The answer is obvious — because the labor leaders have not done what they can do in fighting the terrorists; because they have done less than the "communists"; because by and large they have restricted themselves to "expressing sympathy" instead of conducting a real struggle.

Yet the labor leaders have resources a thousand times greater than the "communists." They have millions of followers, mass organizations, money, great social weight. If they used them, then the fight against Jim Crow violence would no longer be "identified with the communists" but would be identified with the labor movement, and properly so.

Until they do that, they are betraying the confidence of the Negro people in the union movement and subverting the real interests of labor.

Sam Adams and the American Revolution: 16

CIVIL WAR

By Harry Frankel

The concluding installment of this series will be published in next week's issue of *The Militant*. Readers who would like to get back issues of *The Militant* containing previous installments should address their requests to the Business Manager.

During the Revolutionary War, Sam Adams continued to serve as the mainstay of radicalism in Congress. He was a member of dozens of important committees, including the Board of War and the committee for disarming and suppressing the Tories, and he was chairman of most of the committees on which he served. Thomas Jefferson later wrote that Sam Adams "had a greater share than any other member (of Congress) in advising and directing our measures in the Northern war."

Adams exercised his vigilance particularly against any attempts at a deal with the British. For example, when the Crown sent a commission here to initiate negotiations, Adams wrote an open letter saying there was nothing to negotiate, and that the British could solve all problems by withdrawing their troops.

"We are not so romantically fond of fighting," he wrote, "neither have we such a regard for the City of London, as to commence a crusade for the possession of that Holy Land." He then added: "To revive mutual affection is utterly impossible. We freely forgive you, but it is not in nature that you should forgive us. You have injured us too much."

It is not the purpose of these articles to carry the narrative of the American Revolution into the war period. However, certain features of the war are indispensable for the full demonstration of points we have developed.

It has been our contention, throughout these articles that, contrary to the impression given in the school books, the revolution was made not by a united people but by a disunited people. This disunity, furthermore, was drawn along class

lines. Thus the revolution constituted an internal upheaval that reconstructed American society in many important respects, not merely a colonial revolt against Britain.

The Great Tory Emigration

Let us begin with the startling facts of the Tory emigration during the war. It is not very well known that somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 emigres fled the colonies during this period. The exact figures are not known, but none of the various estimates are below 100,000.

If we make a comparison between this emigration and the far better publicized flight of counter-revolutionists during the French Revolution, we are confronted with a surprising fact. A recent Harvard University study of the French emigration from 1789 to 1799 estimates that the total number of individuals who fled the Revolution during those years comes to slightly more than 129,000. Thus the emigration in the American Revolution was about the same size as the emigration in the French Revolution. However, the population of France from which the emigration was drawn was ten times the size of the American population; slightly over 28 millions as against only 2 3/4 millions.

It is quite likely, from all available evidence, that the Tory emigration from the American Revolution was the largest proportional emigration from a revolutionary nation in the history of revolution.

We come to the next question: Who were the American emigres? An authoritative historian has written:

"If we should investigate the Tory party in the several colonies in detail, we should be forced to the conviction that, in New England, it comprised in 1775 a very great share, probably more than half, of the most educated, wealthy and hitherto respected classes. In March, 1776, when Howe evacuated Boston, eleven hundred refugees sailed away with him. These eleven hundred, and the thousand or more who subsequently followed

them, bore away perhaps a majority of the old aristocracy of Massachusetts."

In New York, the same authority estimates: "In the height of the war at least, the bulk of the property owners belonged to the Tory party." He adds that in Pennsylvania, the situation was the same. The New York Chamber of Commerce, an association of wealthy merchants, contained among its 102 members no fewer than 54 Tories and only 21 Whigs, of whom most were conservative oppositionists, not radicals.

The prominence given to the name of John Hancock, partly by himself and partly by later historians who have tried to give the capitalist class a good "patriotic" record, has, we find once more, left a false impression. Esther Forbes, biographer of Paul Revere, remarks, for instance, that Hancock was the only prominent merchant to continue the line of the old Massachusetts merchant aristocracy after the Revolution. Most others were uprooted by the storm.

Tory Armed Forces in the Civil War

The fact that a huge portion of the previous ruling class was exiled (to Hell, Hull and Halifax, as the saying went in those days) and that another large portion worked as secret enemies of the new regime, surely speaks eloquently as to the nature of the revolutionary war. It was civil war as well as colonial. The composition of the British armed forces further reinforces this view.

Colonial Tory regiments formed by wealthy Tories and their hangers-on played an important part in the fighting. Most of the military operations of a distinctly civil war type, such as raiding and pillaging directed against the civilian population, burning of villages, harbor installations and ships, etc., were assigned to these Tory regiments. Johnson's "Loyal Greens," Butler's "Tory Rangers," and a regiment organized by the traitor, Benedict Arnold (who had been a New Haven merchant in civil life) played a large part in some of the bitterest fighting of the war: in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, the Cherry Valley of New York, and in the southern invasion during the latter part of the war.

There were close to 20,000 such Tory militiamen, and at least 30,000 more Americans served directly in the British Imperial Army and Royal Navy. This total of 50,000 colonialists who fought against the revolution is an imposing figure, when it is recalled that the forces at the disposal of General George Washington often fell below 10,000.

U.S. SCIENTIST EXPOSES FBI CAMPUS SNOOPING

An American scientist has added his contribution to the discussion of the U.S. witch hunt which was recently touched off in England by Bertrand Russell's comments

on the disastrous effects of the campaign to impose thought control on the American people. Writing in the Feb. 14 *Manchester Guardian*, British liberal weekly, the scientist says:

In our university, and I can only conclude that the same is true for others, there are several resident FBI agents who interview department heads and their secretaries regularly about students who are prospective government employees. They ask detailed questions about political opinions advanced by prospective candidates during their scholastic career. This is fairly well known and does not exactly encourage undergraduates to utter opinions critical of the United States government.

What happens if one does utter such opinions may be illustrated by my own experience. I am employed by a leading university to do research in applied science. My work is unclassified, but the funds out of which I am paid come from a government agency. There must be many thousands of people working in universities under similar conditions. I was recently warned by the director of my institute that reports had come from the Washington office of the government agency in question to say that I had, in a small circle, been heard to advance views critical of the United States government. I was advised not to continue to make such remarks, because otherwise it might be difficult to continue my present employment.

The remarks I did make were such as any thinking man might make who had no fear of speaking out his thoughts. I am neither a Communist nor even remotely a sympathizer or fellow-traveler. I made these remarks to at most three or four academic men, who, I thought, were my friends. This should illustrate the present atmosphere in the United States for your readers.

Nobody is saying that things are as bad as in Hitler Germany or Soviet Russia. But they are bad enough. There is obviously an immense number of government agents whose job it is to engage in political snooping. Every employee of an industrial or scientific organization, down to the last janitor, has to apply for security clearance if some classified work is going on on the premises. He has to list all organizations he ever belonged to and he will not be cleared if there happens to be one on the Attorney General's list. He never will be missed.

Just think how many men must be employed to scrutinize these forms and how dangerous the mere existence of such an apparatus can be.

I must ask you to conceal my name and address.

SCIENCE DOCTOR

United States of America

Akron Girl's Home Drops Jim Crow

By L. Cooper

AKRON, Feb. 13 — The Kate Waller Barrett Home for "adolescent" girls today announced an end to their 33-year-old policy of keeping their doors closed to Negro girls. Henceforth, the board of directors announced, girls will be admitted "regardless of race, creed or color."

If the announced new policy is adhered to, the people of Akron can record a great victory against race discrimination. The Barrett Home is a recipient of Community Chest Funds, and in recent months their discrimination policy was widely exposed.

In particular, the Socialist Workers Party of Akron carried on a relentless campaign for the withholding of 1952 civic funds to the Barrett Home. That this was beginning to catch fire among the Negro people was indicated by the lead editorial in the Ohio Informer (leading weekly among the Negro people of Akron) of Feb. 2, 1952, favorably reporting the statement of the Akron SWP secretary to the Community Chest Board of Directors, demanding the "withholding of all funds" to the Barrett (and Florence Crittenden) Home.

James Truslow Adams makes the following startling statement: "Tories in great numbers did flock to the Royal Colors. Indeed it has been stated, although not wholly proved, that more colonialists served in the Imperial than in the Revolutionary Army."

This claim is certainly false. Charles A. Beard estimates that in the course of the war, nearly 400,000 Americans were enlisted for some kind of service with the armed forces of the Revolution. But the very fact that American Torydom contributed so many counter-revolutionary soldiers as to make this claim possible underscores the civil war character of the fighting.

Popular Anger at the Tories

Nor was the civil war restricted to the formal military arena. Tories were tarred and feathered, their homes and other property destroyed, and some were even executed by the angry populace. The leading known Tories spent the war in prison; a Connecticut prison camp contained at one time, a former governor of New Jersey and the mayor of New York.

A complaint penned by Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia, shortly before the fighting opened, gives a graphic picture of the development of the civil war. He wrote:

"A committee has been chosen in every county... which committee assumes to inspect the books, invoices, and all other secrets of trade and correspondence of merchants, to watch the conduct of every inhabitant without distinction, and to send for all such as come under their suspicion... to interrogate them respecting all matters which, at their pleasure, they think fit objects of their inquiry; and to stigmatize, as they term it, such as they find transgressing what they are hardy enough to call the laws of Congress, which stigmatizing is no more than inviting the vengeance of an outrageous and lawless mob to be exercised upon the unhappy victim. Every county, besides, is now arming a company of men, whom they call an Independent Company, for the avowed purpose of protecting their committees and to be employed against government if occasion requires."

The new revolutionary power had its birth in actions such as these, and the civil war that followed flowed directly from them. As we would expect, far-reaching social changes followed as a result of this war and revolution.

(Next Week: The Revolution And Social Change.)

Bias and Bureaucracy

By Jean Blake

Last week we opened the discussion of Jim Crow in the unions with an editorial from the Cleveland Call and Post which cited the example of brazen bigotry of William Donovan, Steelworkers Union director in the Cleveland area.

Donovan, who threatened he would "take my double-barrelled shotgun and clean out these committees who fight against discrimination," was seen as a type of bureaucrat harmful to the CIO. His prejudice and contempt for Negro workers, can make "organized labor as a whole... pay a terrific price," the editorial warned. But what can Negro union members do about it? The editor failed to outline any course other than appealing to the CIO's top leadership to clean out the Donovans.

It is necessary to expose the role of bigoted bureaucrats to the top leadership, and to all working people, but a realistic approach to the problem cannot depend on bureaucrats to clean out bureaucrats. Rather, the Negro unionists must look for allies in their struggle against the Donovans among other workers who also have grievances against the bureaucrats. It is not only the Negro workers that Donovan is fighting, but all militant rank and filers who want their union to represent them, rather than the bosses.

Donovan has made it clear in statements, as crude as his threat against the Negro workers, where he stands in the class struggle between the members of the union he dominates and the capitalists who exploit them. In an interview published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer last September 16, the steelworkers' director had a few mild reprimands for "the few" companies with which the union does not have smooth working relations. But upon the union militants he concentrated everything from patronizing condescension to vicious slander and threats.

In addition to some idol-worshipping statements about the sanctity of contracts Donovan had this to say about local union leadership:

"When we started the campaign to organize workers in the steel mills and steel fabricating mills, I realized that we were building a new union. For the most part these people had never had an opportunity to belong to a union before, and I knew it would take a great deal of time, effort and patience to develop leadership in these

local unions, and to educate them to ideals and principles of the trade union movement.

"I knew that our organization would have to go through a certain amount of growing pains in the undertaking. But thank God, we have gone through these growing pains, and I am happy to say we have developed some very fine leadership in our local unions.

"It is unfortunate, however, that we do have some irresponsible leadership in our local unions. Some of our officers and committeemen feel that, in order to be a good leader, all they have to do is grandstand and parade, and play to the gallery, play politics, take the course of least resistance, and even sometimes support the membership when they are in the wrong.

"This is absolutely the wrong conception of what it takes to be a good leader. Leaders of this kind cannot contribute anything to our organization or to good labor relations. They should be eliminated."

The thing that makes this character, Donovan, such a serious problem for the workers is that he is not unique. Unfortunately, his thinking is typical of the whole stratum of labor bureaucrats who have forgotten, if they ever knew, that the unions have just one justification for existence — and that is as organizations through which the working people can further their own class interests.

The Cleveland Call and Post was right when it pointed out that the growth of the bureaucracy has brought the CIO to a critical point. But the situation is as serious for white workers as for Negro workers, and the two must unite to get rid of the Donovans. They can only do this by their own organized effort, by building a new left wing leadership and returning the unions to the democratic control of the ranks — not by appealing to the Murrys and McDonalds or any others of the same stripe.

In many sections of the labor movement rank and file militants realize this and are organizing committees to defend their democratic rights — including their right to get rid of the bankrupt leadership that leads the labor movement from one blind alley to another, both economically and politically. It is in these rank and file opposition movements that Negro workers facing the particular problem of discrimination in the unions must look for allies.

Cry the Beloved Country

By Milton Matthews

The best-seller Cry, the Beloved Country by Alan Paton reached the American screen recently. It received an enthusiastic reception by the critics. The N.Y. Times reviewer praised it as the first great film on the subject of racial conflict. Let me file a minority report, for although the merits of this movie become apparent early, its faults, which are subtler, become, in the end, overwhelming.

This is the story of a back-country native priest of South Africa, a member of the Anglican church, beautifully played by Canada Lee, the same fine actor who gave flesh and blood to the role of Bigger Thomas in Native Son over a decade ago. Now, Canada Lee portrays a sincere religious man who takes leave of his impoverished flock of Negro tenant farmers, to journey into the "civilized" jungle that is Johannesburg in search of his son and sister.

The best feature of the novel was the vivid description it gave of this dislocation in the lives of the natives, who comprise the vast majority of South Africa. Imperialism, with its exploitation of cheap labor in the gold and diamond mines, has uprooted, with terrible results, a long-established primitive culture. But the film underplays what the novel stressed.

Slickly skirted around, are those scenes which describe the young men being conscripted from the fields for long hard labor in the mines, then cast unmercifully adrift, broken in body and mind, into the slums of South African cities. The wives of these men are barred from living with their men during the years of mine labor and wait out the lonely, hungry days in the city slums. The priest's sister has to turn to prostitution to earn her bread.

Counterposed to the odyssey of the Negro priest is the story of the wealthy landowner of the same back-country area. This man's son has also fled his home to escape the parasitic, manorial life, and because he refuses to accept the injustices of his father's way of life. In Johannesburg this young man has achieved fame as a social reformer attempting to improve the conditions of the black millions.

The film tells primarily the story of the two elderly fathers, the Negro priest and the white

landowner. As the camera follows the priest it cannot help but record the misery of native life in South Africa. This background material — the endless piles of wooden shacks, the native homes, and the faces within; faces shocked into dullness by unending pain and humiliation — actually shot in that country, remains stored in memory long after one leaves the theater.

But the filming of this reality is the only part of the truth that this movie offers. To dispel this visible indictment of imperialism, the movie makers immediately serve up in dramatic form the two old lies; social reformism plus the Sermon on the Mount. They unravel these panaceas on the screen with skill and talent. The son of the landowner, they imply, has found the way to overcome the inequality, poverty and hate — by building boys' clubs for the Negro youth. This is presented in all seriousness. So seriously, in fact, that it seems that the old landowner, a firm supporter of the status quo in South Africa all his life, recognizes the merits of his son's teachings after his son's death, and turns himself into an active supporter of this "new" idea.

The movie makers hammer on the theme that since the pressures of grinding poverty and racial degradation are so strong as to drive a native boy, in a moment of fear and hate, to rob and kill, therefore, the solution must be — modern, progressively-run reformatories.

To the author's credit, his plot tears through this "uplifter" sham. But the one final answer both he and the film offer is the inherent goodness of man. The lion, represented by the few white colonial rulers, and the lamb, that is the oppressed black peoples, shall, one day, lie down as brothers in the gold and diamond pastures of South Africa.

This film thus distorts, confuses and hides reality. The truth looms large before the lens of the camera, but the cynical palm of colonialism is quickly drawn over it. Watching this plot unfold, I thought of the headlines in the newspapers outside the theater, proclaiming the extension of the revolutionary wave of oppressed peoples to the heart of Africa. It is this wave and this wave alone that will smash for all time the exploitation of the native women and men of South Africa.

Notes from the News

SCHUYLER STRIKES OUT — George S. Schuyler, Pittsburgh Courier columnist, wrote on Feb. 16: "Dr. W.E.B. DuBois (is) indefatigably trying to interest Negro leaders in the fiction that the Smith Act (which jailed and is jailing Communist leaders) imperils Negro rights. When the same law was used to jail Trotskyites... the good Doctor was silent!" Schuyler couldn't be wronger if he tried. Dr. DuBois not only was not worker when the government jailed Socialist Workers Party and CIO leaders under the Smith Act, but he joined the Civil Rights Defense Committee formed to help them.

DANIEL J. TOBIN, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, pleads with the union's members "to have as much patience as you possibly can" over the runaround being given them by the Wage Stabilization Board. It is true, he writes in the February International Teamster, that "more than half the 15,000 cases buried in the quagmire of (WSB) red tape involve Teamster contracts." But: "Let us remember that we are a nation in trouble and that our kin are dying in Korea to turn back Communism. In such a time of emergency, we must accept even unjust, unnecessary hardships."

CEYLON IS OPENLY selling rubber to China, for which it "has forfeited American Point 4 aid," George Weller, Chicago Daily News correspondent, reported from Ceylon on Jan. 25. This flouting of the UN's demand for a rubber blockade against China, he says, is due to the high profits the rubber brokers make from the sales and to the pressure of "Communist and Marxist nationalists" in the Ceylon Parliament.

THREE AND A HALF MILLION farm workers will be displaced from their jobs by 1970 as a result of chemical and mechanical labor-saving devices which will be "revolutionary in impact," ac-

cording to a report prepared for a Senate subcommittee. One example of what is already happening: Five unskilled workers, toiling an average of 60 hours, are now needed to "dust" 100 acres of cotton. Using a plane, the same job can be done in 30 minutes by a pilot and four unskilled workers.

ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY the press reported from Gaffney, S.C., that a 60-year-old Negro grocer had withdrawn from that day's Democratic primary election for town council after getting a letter from the Ku Klux Klan reminding him that it is not "customary" for Negroes to hold office in South Carolina and warning him to withdraw as his own protection "for now and hereafter."

"I'VE HEARD A LOT about the German Gestapo and the Russian secret police and often wondered if it could happen here. Now I will believe anything," says Mrs. Hildegard Walgraave of Detroit. Last month she got a ticket for not having a garbage can. She bought one the next day, but last week cops came for her, took her to the station, fingerprinted her, refused permission to call a lawyer, threw her into a cell with a narcotic addict and wouldn't let her know what they had done with her child. Held overnight, she pleaded innocent next morning. The judge said "Suspended sentence" and then they let her go home. Fortunately for her, the garbage can was still there.

PARALLEL... Six weeks ago a gunman robbed a Chicago store. Last week he held up the same store again and was just in time to get the insurance check reimbursing the storekeeper for the first robbery. The reader who sends in this item adds: "This is exactly what workers have to put up with by government withholding taxes, except we don't have any insurance."

Students in Seattle Hear George Clarke

By Clara Kaye

SEATTLE, Feb. 13 — Coinciding with the final days of the mayoralty campaign of Daniel Roberts, Socialist Workers Party city chairman, the local appearances of George Clarke, party leader and editor recently returned from Europe, served as a highly successful climax to the efforts of the Seattle Branch to publicize the anti-war, pro-civil liberties program of the SWP before the people of Seattle.

Over 100 University of Washington students assembled to hear "A Marxist View of World Events." They listened intently as George Clarke clearly analyzed the class forces creating today's history and the irresistible global surge towards socialism.

Hailing the mushrooming revolts against imperialist domination by the colonial masses and the resistance of European workers to rearmament as practical confirmations of Marxist theory, Clarke urged unconditional support to these dynamic manifestations of the impending world conflict between progress and reaction. "Counter-revolution never wins out in the long run," Clarke said. "All the atom bombs cannot turn back the clock of history — it is a myth to think they can win an international civil war. The modern U.S. army that was stalemated in Korea cannot possibly hope to find more success against three-quarters of the world determined to eradicate the brutal, outmoded, dying system of capitalism."

Clarke was the first scheduled speaker in a series of forums sponsored by the University Y.M.C.A. at Eagleson Hall. His appearance was advertised widely on the campus. For an hour after his talk, dozens of serious, sympathetic students gathered around Clarke and Daniel Roberts, who introduced him, to ask questions and discuss socialism.

The next evening Clarke spoke at a downtown meeting at Evergreen Hall in the Arcade Building sponsored by the SWP. A large audience of workers, Negroes, students, and housewives, many of them new to Marxist ideas, listened to Clarke speak on "The Coming International Showdown" with the same eagerness and intensity shown previously by the students. Daniel Roberts also spoke on "Civil Liberties and the War."

Most of those present, anxious to speak further with Clarke, attended a reception in his honor the following evening, at which time he spoke in his capacity as SWP election campaign manager about the deep significance of the party's participation in the national election this fall. His talk was enthusiastically received.

On Sunday, Clarke was invited to address the weekly forum of the Church of the People in the University District. Most of the excellent, attentive audience nodded its agreement with the speaker's condemnation of Wall Street's predatory role against the world's masses and his prognosis of international socialism as the resolution of the final conflict now confronting us. One listener arose to thank the Church's pastor, Rev. Shorter, for providing the opportunity to hear a speaker with such "clear ideas and broad vision," and others echoed this sentiment.

SWP Detroit Meeting Holds Rousing Celebration of Negro History Week

By Jean Simon

DETROIT, Feb. 17 — "The history of Negroes in America proves beyond dispute that the Negroes' struggle against slavery and discrimination reached its greatest successes, effected a greater degree of realization, when it was merged with the struggle of the most radical and progressive forces in society."

Demonstrating the truth of that statement by a careful analysis, a Negro auto worker today held an audience of almost a hundred workers — the majority Negroes — in rapt attention as he discussed the crossroads at which the Negro struggle has arrived. The alternatives he outlined were a continuation of Jim Crow in America, with new techniques of oppression, violence and betrayal; or a revolutionary perspective of uprooting anti-Negro discrimination together with its capitalist basis, utilizing techniques of mass action, working class allies and political action, and a new militant leadership from the ranks of the Negro workers.

The meeting, sponsored by the Detroit Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, was held in observance of Negro History Week. Portraits of Frederick Douglass, revolutionary Negro

Carried Dying Baby 8 Miles



Mrs. Richard Hazelwood is shown in her Hopkins Chapel, Va., home with her minor husband and surviving two-year-old son, while county medical society whitewashed her charge that her baby doctors refused to come because she had no money when her baby was dying of pneumonia. Carrying her sick baby, Mrs. Hazelwood walked eight miles to a hospital where it died.

ILLINOIS PAPER BLASTS LAW BEING CHALLENGED IN THE COURTS BY SWP

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 — "The Socialist Workers Party has raised an interesting constitutional question by challenging in federal court a new Illinois law setting up restrictions on nominating petitions," states an editorial in the Decatur, Ill., Herald.

The law in question, House Bill 1030, was sneaked through the Illinois legislature and quietly signed by liberal Democratic Governor Adlai Stevenson July 28, 1951. It would impose a fine and imprisonment upon a citizen who went outside his county of residence to petition to place a new party on the ballot.

POLITICAL RESTRICTION

The Herald editorial, which was reprinted in full today by the Chicago Daily Sun-Times, brands the law "a restriction dictated by practical politics and designed to hamper any third party movement that might get under way in the metropolitan area of Chicago and threaten the two major parties."

"It would seem," the editorial concludes, "that restrictive legislation stemming from political reasons or from a lack of trust in the democratic system is contrary to the spirit of the federal Constitution."

Gov. Stevenson, who is mainly responsible for the new law, is a presidential aspirant posing as a "man of the people." He now stands unmasked before hundreds of thousands of Illinois citizens as a trickster who would stoop to any anti-democratic act to further his own political interests and those of the Democratic Party.

Named in the SWP's suit against Law 1030 are Gov. Stevenson, other principal state officials, and the county attorneys and chiefs of police in major counties of Illinois. A hearing is expected to begin soon in Federal Judge Igoe's court in Chicago. True to form, the Daily Worker

has kept silent about this fight. The unprincipled Stalinists are again demonstrating that opposition to the SWP is more important to them than a principled stand in defense of democratic rights for all.

'POLITICAL GHETTO LAW'

Individuals and organizations who believe in fighting to preserve democratic rights are beginning to rally to the SWP's court battle. Said one supporter as he made a substantial contribution to help finance the fight, "It's a political ghetto law!"

The suit against Stevenson and other state officials was filed in the name of the Socialist Workers Party; Farrell Dobbs, SWP nominee for President; Grace Carlson, nominee for Vice-President; Arne Swabeck, candidate for Governor; Marjorie Ball, candidate for Secretary of State; Marvel Dobbs; and Irving Beinin, Illinois state chairman of the SWP. Their attorney is M. J. Myer, noted civil liberties lawyer.

Call Off Housing Authority Strike; 'Mediation' Promised

By Daniel Mason

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 — A strike of civil service workers involving the overwhelming majority of the 3,000-odd employees of the New York Housing Authority was called off today upon the promise of

city labor relations director Daniel Kornblum to mediate the dispute involving the demand for a fifty-cents an hour increase.

The union — the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, Local 370, CIO, was organized over two years ago on the theory that playing ball with City Hall was the "American way" of unionism as opposed to "communist" tactics of strikes and picketing.

BRIEF HONEYMOON

After supporting Wm. O'Dwyer in the 1949 mayoralty election the union was rewarded with recognition as the official CIO union of city employees in place of the rival United Public Workers which had been expelled from the CIO on the charge of being "communist-dominated." The honeymoon, however, was both brief and frustrating.

Discontent kept rising among the low-paid city employees, many of whom are compelled to supplement their meager earnings by applying for relief from the Department of Welfare. Gradually the very tactics which the CIO leaders had branded as "communist" began to replace the fruitless toadying of the union officials to the City Hall hacks. The union officials were compelled to call upon the workers for militant action.

The employees of the City Housing Authority, which operates 68 mammoth housing projects, responded to the appeal with enthusiasm. First came a successful work-stoppage by the "maintenance men," as the general handymen in the maintenance department are called. This increased the influence of the union

Auto, Rubber Workers Strike In Detroit Area

By Everett Kennedy

DETROIT — Despite 105,000 unemployed in the Detroit area, Detroit workers are resorting to strike action on an increasing scale to resist new attacks upon their conditions by the corporations.

Some 4,500 Dodge Truck workers went on strike for several days in support of five workers disciplined for an earlier walk-out. The walkout of 150 tool-makers at the Budd Wheel plant in a dispute over a wage differential between "captive" tool shops and "jobbing shops" and overtime work resulted in the shutdown of a major part of Budd Wheel operations for the better part of a week.

MOOD OF RESISTANCE

At the same time, more than 5,000 workers at the U.S. Rubber Company plant here have been out for a week in a work standards dispute involving speedup.

Indicative of the mood which prevails, 2300 UAW-CIO Fleetwood Local 15 members voted by more than 85% for strike action in their fight on speedup. Several weeks ago, more than 10,000 Briggs workers, members of UAW Local 212 authorized strike action by an 89% vote climaxing a several weeks' fight on speedup. The threat of strike action at Briggs was sufficient to force some concessions by the Briggs Company on the operation in dispute. The partial victory in this dispute has encouraged a bolder, more aggressive stand on the part of the workers.

The present flurry of strikes comes in response to the intensification of the speedup brought in the wake of mass unemployment among the auto workers. However, the hopes of the auto corporations that the unemployment would weaken the resistance of the workers have been short-lived. In fact, the unemployment has tended to promote greater resistance to the speedup as the workers see a double threat to their conditions and security.

FIGHT AT DODGE

Highlighting the change in mood in recent months, is the fight of the Dodge Trim Shop workers against a company campaign to end "sitting down on the job." Last week, Dodge management issued a decree that

workers must stand at their operations.

Stools, benches, chairs, boxes, — anything which could be used as a seat between jobs, were ordered removed from the department. The workers were incensed. This was the same group which had suffered blows in a company speedup drive a few months ago when a strike vote failed to carry the required two-thirds majority. Angered by the newest company provocation, the Trim Shop workers responded by following time allowances on the various operations to the letter.

Normally, workers quickly perform their individual operations and then step aside so that there is room for the workers on the following operation to do their work. Space limitations and overcrowding do not permit completion of the jobs unless this is done. By taking the full time allowed for each operation, many jobs passed through uncompleted. This pressure campaign continued for two days with full support and cooperation of the whole department. On Friday the company capitulated and the workers again are resting between operations.

UNEMPLOYED CRISIS

In the meantime, all that the auto workers have gotten so far to meet the unemployment problem is a lot of talk. In spite of hurried trips back and forth to Washington by Reuther and others and the establishment of several committees to "investigate," job prospects for Detroit's unemployed continue dim. Nothing has been done to alleviate the plight of the jobless and it is announced that increased thousands will be added to the unemployed by April.

Hopes and claims that increased allocation of materials would solve the Detroit unemployment problem are now called into question by the announcement that sales of new automobiles in Wayne County for the last three months of 1951 are 50% down from 1950.

Johnstone Fired By Reuther to Pacify GM Ranks

DETROIT — The removal of Art Johnstone, Director of the UAW-CIO General Motors Department, was announced last week in a letter to General Motors locals by UAW president Walter Reuther. Johnstone, who had been Director of the General Motors Department since 1948, was a consistent supporter of the Walter Reuther administration.

The action by the Reuther leadership comes in response to long-standing dissatisfaction of General Motors workers with the functioning of the union in the General Motors set-up. In Reuther's announcement of the removal of Johnstone, "ill health" and "policy differences" are given as the explanation.

GREATER CRUENESS

However, while Johnstone ranked high among the Reuther bureaucrats for his open company-minded and conservative policies, he differed from the others in the leadership only in his greater crudeness and lack of polish in carrying out Reuther's policies. Jack Livingston, Vice-President of the UAW, who has now been appointed Director of the General Motors Department, is the recognized leader of the most conservative forces on the UAW-CIO Executive Board.

In view of Johnstone's complete and consistent support of Reuther and his policies, his removal is viewed as an attempt by Reuther to find a scapegoat to pacify General Motors workers.

As one General Motors Local union officer put it, "We are happy to be rid of Johnstone. But we must yet get rid of Reuther and his policies which Johnstone so faithfully supported."

CLARKE TOUR SCHEDULE

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