



SWP Branches Pass 28% Mark On Election Fund

By Reba Aubrey, Fund Campaign Manager

On June 1 the Socialist Workers Party launched a three-months' campaign to raise funds for its presidential election campaign and the struggle against the Michigan Trucks Law. During June the branches were preparing the campaign — getting pledges and initial payments from all their members. By June 30 the branches had collected \$17,500 and when the campaign was announced in The Militant last week, a total of \$4,460 had been collected, or 25% of the national goal.

This week the branches sent in \$449 on their pledges in the Presidential Election — Anti-Trucks Law Fund Campaign. The national total received through July 7 is \$4,909 or 28%.

Connecticut shot into first place on the scoreboard with 65% of its \$125 pledge. Comrade Pearl passes on an idea which she feels will be as successful for others as it was for her. "I approached a prominent member of the Progressive Party about contributing to the Anti-Trucks Law Fund. Although we are oceans apart on all other questions, on civil liberties he had to admit the correctness of our position. He had no alternative but to give me \$5. The money, although it is welcome, was not as significant as something else — what it revealed about the respect the SWP has gained through its unceasing fight on this question. Liberals, students, unions — and the Progressive Party members — recognize how principled our stand has been."

Detroit's 57% put them in second place this week.

Allentown got off to a fast start. Their pledge of \$40 was accompanied by a \$20 payment which places them third on the scoreboard with 50%.

Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul are tied for fourth place with 44% each. Comrade Howard of Chicago says: "The July 4th holiday with no branch meeting slowed us down. We'll pick up a little later." Comrade Jean writes

from the Twin Cities: "Enclosed is a check for \$57.50 on our pledge. \$15 of this came from two comrades who've been doing plumbing in their spare time, \$5 from a comrade who picked it up by typing after her regular work, and \$6.50 from a mother of four children who earned it doing waitress work. All of our comrades are scratching bottom in an effort to raise every available cent for this vital fight."

Akron is still ahead of schedule with 40% of its pledge fulfilled.

Buffalo sent in \$109 this week, giving them a total of \$362 paid or 36% of their \$1,000 pledge. Comrade Frank says: "Because the steel strike prevents a number of our comrades from making payments on their pledges, several other comrades have stepped up their payments and have promised to pay their pledges in full before Aug. 1. We are determined not to fall behind on the weekly scoreboard."

Seattle's \$41 payment reached us just in time to give them 23% for today's scoreboard.

A. Seton comments that "As usual, Philadelphia is off to a slow start in the fund campaign. We have only \$12 to send this week, which won't put us on schedule with 38% for this scoreboard. However, you know you can count on us to catch up later on."

Milwaukee's initial payment of \$45 came with this note from G. Holley: "Response to the fund has been slow so far, but I hope it will pick up later."

Los Angeles, Oakland, St. Louis and Youngstown are getting underway slowly, but we are confident that these branches, as well as those behind schedule, will meet their pledges in full and on time.

\$17,500 FUND SCOREBOARD

Branch	Pledge	Paid	Percent
Connecticut	\$ 125	\$ 81	65
Detroit	2,113	1,194	57
Allentown	40	20	50
Chicago	1,500	658	44
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,000	435	44
Akron	150	60	40
Buffalo	1,000	362	36
Flint	300	100	33
New York	4,500	1,320	29
Cleveland	300	80	27
Newark	1,000	270	27
Seattle	400	91	23
Philadelphia	350	62	18
Milwaukee	275	45	16
Boston	500	71	14
Pittsburgh	40	5	13
San Francisco	900	10	1
Los Angeles	2,200	0	0
Oakland	300	0	0
St. Louis	50	0	0
Youngstown	400	0	0
General	115	45	39
Total through June 30	\$17,500	\$4,909	28

Cicero-Style Violence in Chicago Again

CHICAGO, July 6.—As though in celebration of the anniversary of the violence in Cicero a year ago, an anti-Negro mob wrecked another house in the Chicago area last Tuesday to prevent occupancy by a colored family.

A crowd of more than 3,000, according to police estimates, tore up the front porch, broke every window, and set fire twice to a frame building at 4522 Union, two blocks from the site of the Republican national convention, on the strength of a rumor that the house was to be rented to a Negro family.

Chicago police arrived in mass to break up the crowd, utilizing their latest anti-riot techniques, but not before the damage had been done. No arrests were reported.

By today, five days later, the area still resembled an armed camp, with about a dozen uniformed police stationed in front of the building and down the street, two police cars parked in front of the house, and sentries posted at regular intervals for blocks.

How ineffective such police action is in preventing future outbreaks was indicated by a number of circumstances surrounding the incident last week:

GREEN LIGHT

The house on Union was wrecked very shortly after official conclusion of court action in the Cicero case, in which police participated with the white mob in barring the Harvey Clark family

(Continued on page 2)

ALL UNIONS ARE URGED TO HELP STEEL STRIKE

With the steel strike well into its second month, aid from the entire labor movement is needed to give the strike the final punch that will put it over the finish line with a union victory. That is the conclusion reached by workers in other unions who feel that the victory of the steelworkers is essential for their own best interests.

On June 18, two weeks after the strike started, John L. Lewis, head of the independent United Mine Workers, sent a message to the CIO United Steelworkers saying in part: "The men in the mining industry and those of our membership in associated industries salute the men in the steel industry and commend their brave hearts. Our full support is ever with you."

Lewis backed this up with a fund of \$10,000,000 which he placed to the credit of the steel union for use in the strike.

In Flint, Michigan, the Searchlight, union paper of Chevrolet workers Local 659 of the United Auto Workers has proposed that this example be followed by all labor. The Searchlight says in an editorial on June 23:

"Lewis of coal offers ten million to fight for the steelworkers. Now is the time to throw aside the factional differences of the great unions and join in a fight against the reactionary Big Business and its representatives. The steel strike will affect the wages and working conditions of all labor in the U. S. A. Where steel goes, so will labor.

"Ten million from coal should be a starter. The big unions and the small should now come forth in a united effort to win this

Wall Street Militarist



GEN. EISENHOWER

Killing of Korean Prisoners-of-War Continues on Koje

Ruthless killing and wounding of helpless Korean prisoners of war on the prison-island of Koje is continuing. A United Press report on July 7 from the bleak rocky "Alcatraz" off the coast of South Korea reveals that U.S.-commanded guards had killed two more prisoners and wounded eight the week before.

This latest information, which also revealed the escape of 28 prisoners of whom 18 were recaptured, indicates that the most savage measures are still required to quell the resistance of the prisoners. They had defied overwhelming armed force last month to expose the lie of the U.S. military command that a majority of prisoners would "forcibly resist" repatriation to North Korea.

A series of mass murders of war prisoners on Koje was climaxed on June 10 with the slaughter of 41 and wounding of hundreds, with 6,000 U.S. troops, with flame-throwers and tanks, invaded the prison compounds and "conquered" the prisoners. At that time U.S. Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner boasted that he had "won" complete control of the 80,000 prisoners.

"ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE"

In the new "disorders," as the UP dispatch describes the slayings, two prisoners were shot and killed and four others wounded "while attempting to escape." That is an excuse that has often been used under despotic rulers to cover up the murder of prisoners. "Three others were shot for other rule infractions and the eighth was wounded for attempting to signal to prisoners in other compounds," says the report. It adds:

"Tear gas now is being used by guards to impose control when prisoners sing or shout after 8 P.M."

The truce talks in Korea reached their first anniversary on July 10. Since last December the U.S. military negotiators have held up an agreement, using the question of prisoner-of-war exchange as the pretext. (See Page 3 for article on One Year of the Truce Talks.)

Public Invited to Dobbs Broadcast

The public is invited to attend the Convention Ball of the Socialist Workers Party and hear the acceptance speech of Presidential Candidate Farrell Dobbs as he broadcasts over a CBS national radio hookup.

Comrade Dobbs' address will be a feature of the gala ball to be held in the Grand Ball Room, Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 W. 23rd St., corner of 8th Ave., New York City, starting 8:30 P.M., Saturday, July 19. There will be music, entertainment and refreshments. Admission is \$1.20, including tax.

Workers of the World, Unite!

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Vol. XVI - No. 28

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, JULY 14, 1952

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

Big-Money Gang Holds Reins At GOP-Democratic Parleys

Army Brass Swings Greatest Political Weight Since the Founding of This Country

By John G. Wright

The Big-Money gang who run the Republican and Democratic parties gave a dramatic demonstration last week in Chicago of their iron-fisted control over major party candidates and platforms. The assemblage of die-hard reactionaries at the Republican convention put on a TV-radio

show that should destroy any illusion anyone might have left that the Republicans offer any hope of escape from the road to disaster down which the Democrats have taken America. This was shown in everything they did, from their policy deliberations to the jackal-fight over the presidential nomination. They stand for the very things for which they "criticize" the Truman administration.

The GOP like its Democratic twin, is the unabashed party of global war. This was glaringly expressed in the major role played by top militarists at the Republican convention. The "civilian," pro-Taft faction trotted to the fore as keynote, Five-Star General MacArthur, while the dominant Big-Money faction manipulated its steam-roller for the benefit of its candidate, Five-Star General Eisenhower.

Never before has the military caste played so major a role in this country's political life. True of both capitalist parties, this is simply a bit more obvious in the case of the Republicans.

Between the foreign and military policy of the pro-Eisenhower Republicans and that of the Truman administration there is no significant difference. Between the pro-Taft and pro-Eisenhower factions the disagreement is purely tactical, relating to the timing and pacing of war preparations, relative emphasis on developing land forces as against air power, etc.

On the domestic front the Republicans are discarding all their previous pretenses toward a more "liberal" and "progressive"

(Continued on page 2)

NEGRO GI IN FRANCE EXPOSES FRAUD OF U. S. ARMY 'INTEGRATION' POLICY

By Jean Blake

A story that should have been headlined in the Negro press last week was buried in the back pages of the Pittsburgh Courier, as a letter to the editor. In an account that

was both vivid and factual, a Negro soldier stationed in France punctured the current political balloons about integration in the Army with the ugly truth about Jim Crow conditions as they are.

Acknowledgment that his facts represent the common rather than the exceptional experience of Negro GIs appeared in the copy-editor's caption: "Here's a Familiar Story to Many a Race Veteran."

The soldier, whose name and company were withheld for his protection, is with the Ninety-seventh Engineer Construction Bn., Ad Sec. Eucom Com. 2, Forest de Hope, France.

WHITE MP'S MALICIOUS

Taking issue with a Courier article by Collins C. George on "Integration in Europe," the unnamed soldier suggests the reporter "should drop down to Forest de Hope, outside of Nancy, France."

"We are the only colored troops here at this post," the soldier writes of himself and his companions. "The rest are made up of Southern whites who have brought to Europe their malicious 'down home' traits. All the MP's that patrol the city are white and go out of their way to embarrass the Negro soldier when he visits the city."

As an example, he describes a recent incident:

"One of our men was attacked on a Saturday night while visiting Nancy by a couple of drunken white soldiers. The colored soldier was walking down the street with two Frenchmen when they (the whites) remarked, 'That n—r, who does he think he is?' and proceeded to fight. Another colored soldier, seeing the attacked man's predicament, came to

placed, with a white lieutenant. Removal of the colored officer, Lieutenant Vincent, was a blow to his men since, before his appointment, the unnamed soldier wrote, 'we lived in drafty tents with no flooring, had no proper mess hall to sit in and eat, and were up to our necks in mud. The CO even went so far as to have the men at the gate search us, going out and coming in.'

When the white officer in charge, Lieutenant Quehl, was called home and Lieutenant Vincent took over, 'we immediately went to work and we now have a huge new mess hall with nice tables and chairs, music while we eat and literature of current events on the wall for us to peruse. The once muddy streets we covered with cobblestones and walks were built. Floors were put in all the tents. Mules rocketed to a high never seen before in the company.'

But after all these accomplishments, Lieutenant Vincent was relieved, with no explanation given.

PISTOL-WHIP SOLDIER

"Sunday night, April 20, one of our men was 'pistol-whipped' because as the MP sergeant put it, 'I have been wanting to hit one of those n—s.' Nothing was done about this, though the man required medical attention for a wounded head that the doctor said came from the butt of a gun."

The letter concluded with the statement that the men are now barred from going to town until such time as the general feels it is permissible and with the plea for help for the soldiers being Jim-Crowed and the six or eight men court-martialed: "If something can be done, we of the Ninety-seventh Engineers would appreciate it."

Something could be done about the conditions at Forest de Hope and all the other camps where

(Continued on page 3)

SWP NOMINEE TO OPEN CAMPAIGN ON TV, RADIO

Opening gun in the Presidential campaign of the Socialist Workers Party will be a series of radio and television broadcasts. Farrell Dobbs, SWP Presidential candidate, will give several speeches on the Socialist anti-war program.

The radio series will open with a keynote speech by Vincent R. Dunne, veteran labor organizer and socialist fighter. His keynote address will be broadcast over the Mutual network, Thursday, July 17, 10:45 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.

This will be followed by an address by Farrell Dobbs on "The Choice—Atomic Destruction or Enduring Peace." This will be delivered on CBS-TV, Saturday, July 19, 1:30 P.M. to 1:45 P.M. from the convention hall of the Socialist Workers Party.

On Saturday, July 19 another address by the SWP candidate for president will be broadcast over CBS-Radio, 11:15 P.M. to 11:30 P.M., from The SWP Convention Ballroom.

There will be three broadcasts on Sunday, July 20. The first Sunday address will be on "The Fight against the Witch Hunt." This speech will be heard on NBC-radio, at 3:15 P.M. to 3:30 P.M.

On ABC-TV, Farrell Dobbs will speak again on the war question, from 8:00 P.M. to 8:15 P.M., Sunday, July 20.

Later Sunday night, from 11:15 P.M. to 11:30 P.M., on ABC-Radio, the SWP candidate will speak again on civil rights.

On Sunday, July 27, 4:45 P.M. to 5:00 P.M., NBC-TV, Dobbs will speak on "A Program for Negro Equality."

On August 1, Dobbs will be interviewed on a program broadcast over CBS-TV, at 11:00 to 11:15 P.M.



FARRELL DOBBS

All times given are Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

All those interested in hearing these fighting socialist speeches, should contact their local radio stations to make sure they will carry these broadcasts.

Copies of the speeches will be available to listeners who write to 116 University Place, N.Y. 3, N.Y.

See Schedule of Broadcasts on Page 2

Reuther's "Just-One-More-Chance" Slogan

By Thomas Raymond
Labor party talk is reported again in the CIO. This is a good sign, because nothing is more important to the working people than a clean break from the two old parties, both of which are controlled by the capitalist class. The need of the hour is a new party based on the powerful union movement.

Asher Lauren, labor columnist of the Detroit News, who is usually well informed on CIO matters, wrote on June 22:

"Third-party talk is cropping up in the ranks of the CIO despite a ban by the organization's officialdom against such dereliction from the political line to which the CIO's Political Action Committee (PAC) is presently hewing."

"It is confined mostly to a sprinkling of die-hard fugitives from the Republican and Democratic parties who nearly a decade ago launched the now defunct Michigan Commonwealth Federation."

"Nevertheless, it is there and this reveals that beneath the surface, the CIO has never discarded entirely its earlier plan to build a new political party based on a coalition of labor, farm and other wage-earner groups."

This revival of labor party talk

is all to the good, but some of the uses to which it is put by the labor officialdom are not good. Reuther of the auto workers union is particularly adept at playing a dirty game with labor party sentiment that exists in the ranks. Before election he starts this game, after the election he drops it.

What Reuther and other union officers do is give some encouragement to talk of a labor party as the election comes closer. This is calculated for a double effect. On the one hand, it is used to strengthen the bargaining power of the union heads with the Democratic Party. On the other hand, it is used to placate the militants who don't see any profit for labor in the pro-Democratic Party orientation that has been foisted on the union movement by its present leaders.

Thus the slogan of the pre-election period is: "Pitch in boys and work for the Democratic Party. We're giving them one last chance. If they don't come through, we launch our own party next time." This is the kind of talk that is used to lift the flagging spirits of militants who have been through this fake "New Deal" and "Fair Deal" routine too many times.

Lauren concludes his Detroit News column on Labor Party talk with the words: "The third party proponents say that unless labor gets a 'Better Deal' next time there will be a powerful third political party in the field by 1956." The weakness of this kind of talk is that a Labor Party cannot be formed on any basis except the rejection of the old parties. The one-more-chance scheme of thinking has stretched out into an endless chain of one-more-chances.

Reuther's statement during his Detroit conference with Kefauver falls under the same heading of back-the-Democrats-just-one-more-boys talk. He said: "The CIO is not loyal to the Democratic Party, but to the platform of the political party when it represents the ideals in which we believe." How can workers take this threat seriously

when the CIO leaders have been "loyal" to the Democrats for so many years despite the continual disloyalty of the Democrats to labor?

PROMISES ARE CHEAP

Lauren's June 22 column puts the finger on the reason for Reuther's remarks. He says: "The platforms of the Democrats through the New Deal and the Fair Deal years have conformed much more closely to the CIO's ideals than the Republican Party's platforms."

"However... the CIO has yet to see most of the objectives the platforms espoused gained in their entirety."

"In fact, over the years, many CIOers have been downright mad at the Democrats for promising so much and failing to come through."

"It is these 'many CIOers' that Reuther has in mind when he makes threats against the Democratic Party. He figures he ought to act mad too. But sooner or later, CIO militants will see that Reuther is playing the same game with them that the Democratic Party has been playing with the CIO. Act mad, make platform promises, but continue the same old course."

Guillermo Lora, leader of the Bolivian section of the Fourth International, has been associated with all the major struggles of the Bolivian tin miners, and has served terms in prisons and concentration camps. The recent revolution restored his liberty and he is once again in the thick of the struggle.

V. Grey discusses "Wall Street's Dilemma in Japan." An analysis of the Japanese "Peace" treaty, reveals the relation between this alliance and U.S. imperialism's plans to destroy the revolutionary upsurge in Asia, primarily that which has removed China from the imperialist orbit.

GERMAN WAR CONTRACT

The main editorial in the May-June Fourth International, examines the German "Contract" and from the dynamics of the events draws the conclusion, "The counter-revolutionary war against the anti-imperialist bloc of nations is now fast approaching the shooting stage."

Readers will also be interested in the analysis of the recent elections in Ceylon presented in a letter from a correspondent in Ceylon.

For anyone who wants to understand the fundamental processes leading to World War III, this issue of Fourth International is indispensable. It may be ordered by writing Fourth International, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y. The magazine is 25c a copy, \$1.25 for a six-issue subscription, \$2.50 for a 12-issue subscription.

Witch-Hunter



Sen. Pat McCarran (D. Nev.) gloatingly holds up one finger to show the one-vote margin of victory in the adoption of the McCarran-Walter immigration and naturalization law. His "Iron Curtain" Act virtually cuts off immigration to U.S., particularly from eastern and southern Europe and Asia.

The American Way of Life

Let's Look at the Bright Side

"No matter how difficult things get in life, it is well to remember that they could always be worse." This pearl of wisdom does not spring from the pen of the author of Pollyanna. It is the latest advice from AFL Teamster's satrap, Daniel J. Tobin.

"The trouble with the average human is that he only looks at the little misfortunes and seldom acknowledges the little blessings. It seems we are living in an age of discontent, spread throughout the world," says Tobin. It begins to come out that the "discontent" the potentate of the teamsters union is talking about is the dissatisfaction of union memberships with their leaders.

TRAGIC CASE

"I have recently had an experience with a man whose case I regard as tragic," says the old goat-master. "He found fault with his local, the labor movement, and was always looking for a chance to throw a few knocks at the international. The fellow had started from nothing and attained a position of good pay and responsibility, but he persisted in finding fault. He was chronically discontented."

Obviously this kind of case is of special interest to Tobin. Usually in such cases he dispatches a crew of Cicero gangsters to teach this type of fellow to look at the bright side of things. But in this case, Tobin says, "I'm sorry to say he has been stricken with an ailment from which he may not recover."

STRANGE AILMENT

The exact nature of the ailment is not revealed, but of course there is a strong likelihood the critic suffered a mysteriously cracked skull, plus internal injuries.

ies usually identified with brass knuckles and black-jacks.

"Now, looking back," Tobin continues, "this man can see where he failed to enjoy the blessings he had." After all, looking back, it's pretty good to be all in one piece.

Drawing the moral of this sad tale, Tobin says, "Such a tragedy can happen to any of us if we do not guard against a constant state of grouches and discontent. Each day we should look around us and note how the books balance. Most of us will find we probably have received more blessings than we have earned."

No doubt every time Tobin turns around, in his swanky home, in his big car, with his fat bank balance, this thought occurs to him. The disproportion between the blessings he enjoys, and what he has earned is colossal.

DON'T COMPLAIN

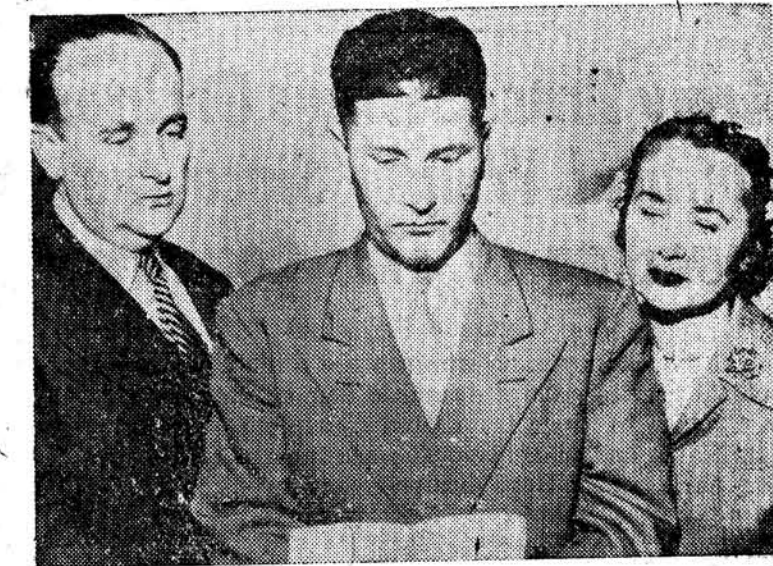
The thing is, if you are a member of the Teamsters Union, don't complain about the parasites who head your union. Tomorrow you may contract an even worse disease.

Who knows, tomorrow even the foul old hypocrite Tobin may be stricken by an ailment from which he will not recover, such as an epidemic of union militancy and democracy. Then he will have that much less to complain about. Let's look at the bright side.

After all, just because every dark cloud that darkens unionism has its pockets lined with silver, doesn't mean the sun won't shine again.

— Joseph Andrews

Lying Informer Indicted



Harry A. Jarvinen (second from left), Seattle travel agency executive and formerly a Finnish soldier in the Soviet-Finnish war, was indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of faking a "tip" to the FBI and State Department that Prof. Owen Lattimore, Far Eastern expert, was planning a visit to the Soviet Union. The State Department issued a secret "stop-order" to prevent Lattimore from leaving the country. Lattimore was smeared when this story was leaked out to the press. Jarvinen is shown with his attorney and wife.

LATEST F. I. MAGAZINE FEATURES "BOOM, BUST AND WAR" ARTICLES

"The great pivot upon which all modern world history turns is the future of American capitalism." But this pivot is shaky, and unable to provide a secure future for world capitalism, Harry Frankel proves in his study of the structure of U.S. imperialism in an article published in the May-June issue of Fourth International, Marxist bi-monthly magazine.

Tracing the economic and social structure of the U.S. in the 38 years since the beginning of World War I, Frankel points out that "Two gigantic and immensely destructive wars bracket the period. . . . The interval between the wars is marked by the stagnation or decline of world trade and capitalist production," capped by the great depression of the 30's.

Discussing the crisis of modern capitalism, Frankel's well-documented and sober study lays bare the basic structure upon which the workings of the system must rest.

Chief structural characteristic of the system, Frankel states, basing himself on Marx, is the "necessity to expand at an accelerated rate." His study describes how the processes of the capitalist production system and the market frustrate this need.

Major problem confronting imperialism is the inability to export capital in sufficient quantity to provide an outlet for the great accumulations of capital. The crisis of U.S. imperialism is graphically described in figures which show the precipitate decline in foreign investments.

What is happening in this sector is contrasted with the relation between foreign investments and the domestic economy of Great Britain in its hey-day.

The developing economic crisis is characterized by the substitution of an arms sector for the imperialist sector for investment of capital and expansion. This fact is in itself the single greatest impetus toward World War III. Without a war economy and war itself, the apparently stable U.S. economy would collapse.

INFLATION AND ARMS

A second article describing the "Boom, Bust and War" predicament of American capitalism, is "Inflation and the Arms Economy" by the veteran Marxist Arne Swaback. This article analyzes the process by which the arms economy builds up a disastrous inflation. A Marxist analysis is presented of effects of the credit system, the function of loan capital, the monetary inflation, monopoly, etc.

An extremely interesting and inspiring analysis of the Bolivian revolution, written by a leader of the Revolutionary Workers Party, Bolivian section of the Fourth International, Guillermo Lora, provides the reader with a historical background and understanding of the dynamic Bolivian proletariat.

This is the first of two articles which trace Bolivia's anti-imperialist and domestic class struggle from the Chaco war to the present.

Jim Crow Violence On Cicero Model Flairs in Chicago

(Continued from page 1)

Reason for the ineffectiveness of the police in preventing the violence was indicated by the attitudes expressed by cops on the scene today. "Chicago is a paradise for them, and that's why so many of them come up here," one policeman said of colored residents. "They even run them on a ticket and give them some good Irish or Dutch name to get them elected. . . . It wouldn't be so bad if they stayed in their own section, or even spread out from there, but when they jump into new neighborhoods to form lands (in the white population) then we have trouble."

NOT SURPRISING

With law enforcement officers who let their prejudices show like that even when they are making an effort to be objective it is not surprising that hoodlums and professional bigots are not discouraged by a show of police force against anti-Negro mob action.

A visit today to the scene of similar violence in Cicero in July 1951 left no doubt as to who had won in that fracas. The large apartment house in that quiet suburb stands like a monument to the effectiveness of mob action in preventing Negroes from moving out of the crowded ghettos: All the windows and doors are boarded up. A padlock, rather than a knocker, decorates the door and all over the exterior are placards announcing: "This Property under the control of Henry S. Banach, Receiver, by order Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois."

A thick growth of weeds and brush have replaced the well-kept lawns that Harvey Clark and his beauty-loving family hoped to enjoy.

Newark SWP Gets New Headquarters

NEWARK, July 10—The Socialist Workers Party today announced that it will open a new headquarters at 52 Market St., corner of Plane, on Aug. 1.

The new hall will serve as state campaign headquarters for the SWP in this year's election. In addition to Socialist Workers Party presidential and vice-presidential candidates, the New Jersey ballot will have the names of George Breitman for U.S. Senator and William E. Bohannon for Congress from the 11th District.

THEIR MORALS AND OURS

By Leon Trotsky

64 pages 25 cents

— A New Pamphlet —

The Jim Crow Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore

By GEORGE BREITMAN

10¢

PIONEER PUBLISHERS

116 University Pl., N. Y. 3

Latest Catalogue on Request

COMING

Watch for full text of radio and TV speeches by Farrell Dobbs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, in coming issues of The Militant.

THE MILITANT ARMY

New York has completed its Militant subscription drive with very good results. Literature Agent Ethel S. writes, "We completed our drive with a total of 121 subscriptions. Of these 57 are new subs. We also sold eight subs to Fourth International. Top subscribers are Joyce with 476 points; Julie, 350 points; Calvin, 271; Cathy, 260; and Milton, 255 points."

"During the campaign our subscribers came across many highly interesting reactions and incidents," Ethel continues. "In one case a Negro worker who took a sub to The Militant buys four additional copies each week from Joyce and distributes them among his shopmates. Joyce, Julie, and Cathy continue to visit subscribers many of whom are being drawn closer to us politically today. Calvin finds an example in winning friends of The Militant in the factory where he works. Most of his subs came from his shopmates who have been reading The Militant now for several years."

"Our salesmen found at almost every door they knocked on, opposition to the U. S. role in the Korean war. And among subscribers a real sympathy for our program to end this war and also our slogan for a labor party. Although our campaign is over, we will continue to keep our eyes open for new Militant subscribers and we will continue to visit old subscribers for renewals."

Detroit has begun a vigorous Militant sub campaign, securing 23 subs the first time out. Literature Agent Janet writes, "Twenty one Militant and two FI subs. There should be more to follow soon if the response is as terrific as it was this last week."

"The Philadelphia comrades are still plugging despite the weather."

Local Addresses Of Socialist Workers Party

- AKRON—For information, write P. O. Box 124.
- BOSTON—Workers Educational Center, 30 Stuart St. Open Tues. 5:30-8 P.M. Social Sat. 12-2 P.M.
- BUFFALO—Militant Forum, 222 Main St., 2nd fl. Open every afternoon except Sun. Phone Madison 3900.
- CHICAGO—734 St. Washburn Ave. Open daily except Sunday, 12-5 P.M. Phone Harrison 7-0403.
- CLEVELAND—10600 Superior Ave. DETROIT—6108 Linwood Ave. Open Mon. through Sat., 12-5 P.M. Phone TY 7401.
- DETROIT—SWP, 1307 Oak Street. Phone 72409.
- LOS ANGELES—1702 East 4th St. Phone ALberta 4-4852.
- MILWAUKEE—217 N. 3rd St., 2nd fl. Open Sun. through Fri., 7:30-9:30 P.M.
- MINNEAPOLIS—10 South 4th St. Open daily except Sun, 10 A.M.-8 P.M. Library, 2nd fl. Phone Main 7781.
- NEW HAVEN—For information, write P.O. Box 1019.
- NEWARK—423 Springfield Avenue.
- NEW YORK CITY—116 University Place. Phone AL 5-7852.
- BROOKLYN—18 Nevins Street, 2nd floor.
- OAKLAND (Cal.)—For information write P.O. Box 1283.
- PHILADELPHIA—1303-45 W. Girard Ave., 2nd fl. Open every Fri. evening. (Shore Square) 4-6852.
- ST. LOUIS—For information, Phone MO 7194.
- ST. PAUL—Phone State headquarters, Main 7781.
- SAN FRANCISCO—1739 Fillmore St., 4th fl. Open daily except Sunday, 12-4:30 P.M. Phone FI 6-4410.
- SEATTLE—Maynard Bldg., 1st Ave. So. and Washington, Rm. 201. Open Mon. through Sat. 12-5 P.M. Branch meeting every Thurs., 7:30 P.M. Library, bookstore. Phone Main 5274.
- TOLEDO—234 E. Federal St.

Letters from Readers

Taft-Hartley and Right of Revolution

Editor: Here is a letter sent to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat by James O. Monroe, publisher of the Collinsville, Ill. Herald. It is far different from anything I ever expected a publisher of a capitalist paper to write.

D.C.
St. Louis

To the Editor: The steelworkers would not be in violation of any law for refusing to return to work on the order of their union officials, for the law does not say so, nor even make any suggestion

tion, and obviously it carries no penalty if they do refuse to work; I hardly need to suggest that corporations proposed without penalties are nugatory.

I take the credit, or the discredit as you might prefer to say, for unmasking this pretension of the Taft-Hartley law, and in a statement to the House Labor Committee in Washington on March 12, 1949, I predicted that shortly there would be a strike where an injunction would be issued upon the union and officials to send the men back to work—which would be all the law calls for—and that the men, knowing full well that the order was sent out unwillingly, to escape the penalties applicable to the union and the officers only, would simply fail to follow it. That is what happened, in the instance of the third injunction suit against the coal miners. That is what would happen if an injunction were invoked against the steelworkers.

There is no more defiance of government than any suit to test the validity of an unconstitutional act or the wrongful application of a valid act.

In considering this matter I am always reminded of the effort at national prohibition where penalties were imposed on makers and sellers of intoxicants, but none on drinkers. The ostensible thesis was that the drinkers would come in and testify against the purveyors of liquor, when actually it put them on the side of the law violators because they wanted something to drink. Actually, the makers of the law were afraid to undertake to penalize the drinkers. Likewise, the writers of the Taft-Hartley law were afraid to fix penalties on workers directly. And they are afraid to do so now, though doubtless many of them would like to do so. Maybe you would too; I wouldn't, and even if I did I have no illusions that any such compulsion could be enforced: the constitution stands in the way of that, and beyond that is the right of revolution, which has some standing in American history.

James O. Monroe

Radio-TV Schedule Hear the Socialist Anti-War Candidates

The Presidential campaign of the Socialist Workers Party will open with the following series of radio and television broadcasts to be carried coast-to-coast:

- Thursday, July 17 10:45-11:00 P.M. Mutual Radio Keynote Speech
- Saturday, July 19 1:30-1:45 P.M. CBS-TV
- Saturday, July 19 11:15-11:30 P.M. CBS-Radio
- Sunday, July 20 3:15-3:30 P.M. NBC-Radio
- Sunday, July 20 8:00-8:15 P.M. ABC-TV
- Sunday, July 20 11:15-11:30 P.M. ABC-Radio
- Friday, August 1 11:00-11:15 P.M. CBS-TV (All Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Subscribe!

Start your subscription now. Clip the coupon and mail it in today. Send \$1 for six months subscription or \$2 for a full year to The Militant, 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Name
Street Zone
City State

☐ \$1 Six months ☐ \$2 Full year ☐ New ☐ Renewal

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 5-7400
 Editor: GEORGE BREITMAN Business Manager: JOSEPH HANSEN
 Subscription: \$2 per year; \$1 for 6 months. Foreign: \$3.50 per year.
 Single copies: 10¢. Bundle orders (5 or more copies): 3¢ each in U.S.,
 4¢ 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. 28 Monday, July 14, 1952

Union Action on Gag Law

Another voice has been added to the growing demand of organized labor that the Smith "Gag" Law be repealed. The International Woodworker, monthly publication of the CIO International Woodworkers Union, stated June 25:

"We of the IWA agree with a minority of the U.S. Supreme Court which says the Smith Act of 1940 whitens dangerously at the principle of freedom of speech written in our Constitution and engrained in our political tradition.

"In other words, conviction of the 9 Communists under the Smith Act was an abridgement of some of the freedoms exemplified in the entity known as 'America, Land o' the Free.'

"The Reds were convicted of 'advocating the overthrow of the government by force,' because, in the Court's majority opinion, their advocacy presented a 'clear and present danger' to the nation."

This is one of the few union statements which condemns the specific prosecution and convictions against the Communist Party. The statement also protests the conviction of the "18 Minneapolis Trotskyites convicted under the act in 1941."

The Woodworker draws an interesting example to show how the Smith Act could be used against the union movement:

"Let's take a not-too-far-fetched example of what we fear when 'advocating' becomes a felony. Let us suppose the steel companies refused to grant adequate benefits to the steel workers, and the government imposed the selective service act upon striking steel workers. But suppose the steel workers 'declined' and one of them got up and said 'to hell with this slave labor stuff. To the devil with those bureaucrats who tell us we gotta work. We ought to string 'em up by their ears.'

"It is doubtful this will happen in the next year or so. It might never happen. But if it did, would we want to put that loud-mouth in prison for 'advocating' the overthrow of the government by force?"

"Well, actually, that's probably less a danger than another one. The other one is that the conviction of the 9 Reds will be used in fashioning word-weapons against other civil liberties, liberalism and economic justice.

"The fact that we thought twice about writing this editorial convinces us... that unless this danger is overcome, the day could arrive in America when too many people will remain silent — and when those who don't be quiet will be flirting with prison sentences!"

This basically correct stand, which recognizes the threat to labor implicit in the prosecutions depriving political minorities of their civil rights, now is the point of view of a sizeable section of the labor movement.

What is lacking is an organized campaign to fight the Smith Act prosecutions, to demand amnesty for all its victims, and to mobilize mass sentiment for its repeal.

A Dangerous Proposal

James B. Carey, president of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) and CIO secretary-treasurer, made a very dangerous proposal in his recent testimony before the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. He urged that the Department of Defense be given power to force employers, by injunction and withholding of contracts, to discontinue collective bargaining relations with any union declared, after "investigation," to be a "security risk."

This shocking proposal, which is strictly in the spirit of the Taft-Hartley Act, is motivated by Carey's desire to secure governmental aid in his jurisdictional war against the United Electrical Workers (UE), which was expelled from the CIO in 1949 as "Communist."

Carey no doubt thought he had worked out a super-duper clever means to put the heat on such corporations as General Electric, which have been playing off the split unions against each other. By such means he hopes to make these corporations deal with his own IUE exclusively. He claimed, for instance, that GE and the other "multi-million dollar corporations of our industry have committed something very close to treason" by "encouraging and assisting the survival of UE."

Carey might get his proposal or a reasonable facsimile thereof put through, but it would not work out quite as he foresees. Indeed, he might find his own union under "investigation" as a "security risk" and subject to Department of Defense intervention to force the companies with which IUE has contracts to discontinue them. The CIO Steel Workers now on strike could be charged with "sabotage of defense" and the steel corporations ordered not to deal with Philip Murray's union.

When Carey runs to the witch-hunters and labor-haters in the government to give him a hand in his jurisdictional war with the UE, he is confessing his own bankruptcy as a union leader. If he put forward the kind of militant program and fighting action that would win benefits for the electrical industry workers, he would not have to worry about the UE. Its members would soon come flocking to the IUE-CIO.

General Electric and the congressmen are not apt to jump at Carey's holler about the "two sinister hazards" of "political strikes" and "espionage and sabotage" if the corporations continue to deal with UE. That kind of propaganda was first put out by the corporations and red-baiting politicians themselves to split the UE-CIO in 1949. The CIO leaders took the bait then; but the corporations are too slick to be caught now with their own line.

We hold no brief for the UE as against the IUE. We urged the workers to remain in IUE when the split came three years ago. But we warn in the strongest possible terms of the damage that could be done to any and all unions if the government were to get the kind of anti-union weapon Carey proposes to place in its hands.

Seattle SWP and ACLU Support PP's Case Against Loyalty Oath

SEATTLE, July 1 — Attorney Kenneth A. MacDonald yesterday filed a brief in the State Supreme Court in behalf of Daniel Roberts, Socialist Workers candidate for mayor, supporting the Progressive Party case against the loyalty oath provision for candidates for public office. This is the second time Roberts has gone to court over the oath. He challenged it first last February.

The present case in the Supreme Court arises from an appeal taken by Secretary of State Earl Coe from the decision last May by Superior Court Judge Charles T. Wright that the loyalty oath for candidates is unconstitutional.

Another brief supporting the Progressive Party in its legal stand was filed by attorneys representing the American Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU also participated in the earlier Roberts case.

The SWP and ACLU solidarity action in the present case is in refreshing contrast to the course followed in the Roberts case by the leaders of the Washington State Progressive Party and their attorney, C. T. Hatten. In the

Roberts case, these Stalinist leaders intervened with an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief asking the Supreme Court to throw the case out on a technicality. This act of treachery, disrupting united action among the opponents of the loyalty oath and similar witch-hunting measures, was bitterly denounced by the SWP and many members of the Progressive Party.

"HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN"

"We have not forgotten the stab in the back that the 'PP' leaders dealt in our case," stated Daniel Roberts. "However, we do not believe in retaliating in kind. We are filing a supporting brief in the Progressive Party case to demonstrate to the judges and to the public that our ranks are solid in the fight to maintain free speech."

"We don't expect any thanks from the Stalinist leadership for our supporting legal brief," he said. "In fact we expect their current slander campaign against us to be intensified, since the principled actions of the SWP never fail to infuriate them." The Supreme Court heard oral

pleadings this morning in the case of the Progressive Party. C. T. Hatten, the PP attorney, confined argument against the oath to one narrow point of law; namely, that the legislature does not have the power to add further qualifications for state office holders whose qualifications are provided for in the state constitution.

To grant the legislature such powers, Hatten maintained, would strike at the right of the people to set qualifications for officials and thereby strike at their right to choose their officers. This was the grounds on which Judge Charles T. Wright declared the loyalty oath provision unconstitutional for a certain class of elected state officers.

SWP, ACLU DEFEND FREE SPEECH

In the brief filed for the SWP, Kenneth MacDonald argued against the loyalty oath provision on the grounds that it violated fundamental civil rights. He asked the judges to declare that every citizen has a civil right to run for public office and that this right may not be abridged because of the candidate's political beliefs. MacDonald maintained that by interfering with a citizen's right to free expression, the loyalty oath also invaded the public's right to free and equal elections. The attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union took the same position.

WRONG ANSWER

In contrast to this clear stand on the basic issue of freedom of speech, Hatten confined himself to what is essentially a legal gimmick; and was unable to uphold civil liberties under questioning from the judges. Thus, when asked whether the oath would be constitutional in his opinion if the people of the state passed a constitutional amendment providing for it, he answered, "Yes."

Had he taken the ground that the oath violates the basic right of freedom of speech, he would have been able to point to the Federal Constitution which forbids Congress as well as the states to abridge freedom of speech.

Proceeding from his restricted premise Hatten also had to grant that the loyalty oath, though invalid for elected officials designated by the state and federal constitutions, would be valid for all others. The latter category involves far more posts than the former.

NOT AN OATH OF OFFICE

Finally, Hatten was unable to answer a question of the judges as to whether the loyalty oath was not indeed merely another oath of office such as all public officials must take. Had Hatten

based his case on defense of free speech in addition to the limited legal point that he set forth, he could have easily distinguished between an oath of office which is a pledge of performance to uphold the constitution and the so-called "loyalty" oath, which is in reality a test of belief.

The essence of the tenet of free speech, as recognized in constitutional law, is that actions may be regulated but not belief or advocacy.

In renouncing a course based on defense of free speech, Hatten wrongly adapted himself to the whole trend of recent court decisions invading this basic civil right. The task is to challenge the line of these recent decisions and to seek to reverse them by backing up the pleadings of lawyers with strong public pressure upon prosecutors and judges. But the acts of disruption and sabotage committed by the Stalinist leaders make it impossible for them to organize any broad pressure. Hence the adaptation of their legal course to tricky points of law.

STALINIST BOOMERANG

In his support of the loyalty oath, Secretary of State Coe appealed to the Supreme Court to throw the Progressive Party case out of court on a technicality. The PP was asking for an advisory opinion, he maintained, since no actual candidates of their party had brought suit, but only individuals who stated that they would be candidates in future elections. The Court, Coe argued, has made it a practice not to grant advisory opinions. The effect of such a ruling by the Supreme Court would be to uphold the loyalty oath for a second time without a direct ruling by the judges. This is what happened last February when the attorney for the City of Seattle, supported by the Stalinist leaders, succeeded in getting the state Supreme Court to refuse to rule in the case of Daniel Roberts.

Thus Coe is availing himself of a weapon against the Stalinists and against the right of free speech which the Stalinists themselves helped to forge.

FLOUTS COURT RULING

While the Supreme Court judges deliberate, Secretary of State Coe is flouting the decision of Superior Court Judge Wright. Filings have opened for the state Democratic and Republican primaries, and Coe is insisting that all candidates sign the loyalty oath. The Progressive Party has justly protested Coe's order. The PP correctly maintains that pending a decision by the state Supreme Court, the lower court decision invalidating the loyalty oath provision holds and that Coe therefore has no right to impose the oath.

Anti-War Demonstrators



Japanese police at Osaka examining some of the scores of injured participants in anti-war demonstrations in Japan on the second anniversary of the Korean war, which began June 25, 1950. Many of the hundreds of thousands of Koreans brought as slave laborers to Japan during World War II and denied "voluntary repatriation" back to Korea since 1945, joined the demonstrations. Police attacked marchers with tear gas and clubs.

Profits-Grab for Atomic Energy

By Tom Conlan

The other day the head of a big private power company made a significant, if little publicized, speech. Its keynote was that the power trust must stop being "blackadical" and become "most aggressive" in developing atomic energy, for industrial and civilian use.

Atomic energy happens to be a government monopoly. It has been financed by billions of public money. What the speaker said can therefore have meaning only as a call for an all-out grab by the power companies of the civilian and industrial use of atomic power. Such news, we believe, merits the widest publicity.

The speaker was Walker L. Cislir, president of Detroit Edison Co. He spoke on July 3 at the three-day session of University of Michigan Law School Institute devoted to "industrial and legal problems related to atomic energy."

It is plain from Mr. Cislir's remarks that some startling "new developments" and "new materials of strategic value" are either in the offing or already available.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

"It is possible," he said cautiously, "that new developments will permit the use of nuclear fission processes, not only in the generation of heat for power purposes but will at the same time increase the production of new materials of strategic value." He added that these "new materials" might even include "sources of energy for propulsion of marine and air craft."

What can propel marine and air craft can also propel land engines. What a grab that would be for any monopoly!

The public is, of course, permitted to know nothing at all

about the progress of atomic research in any of its phases: But Mr. Cislir is hardly guessing. He is in an excellent position to know about "possibilities" because his company, together with Dow Chemical Co. of Mich., happens to hold a joint contract with the Atomic Energy Commission and has been conducting research into the industrial and civilian use of atomic power.

Up to now spokesmen of the power trust have tended to minimize the industrial and civilian potentialities of atomic power. The sources of atomic material were too scanty to be diverted from "defense" purposes; even if available atomic power plant would be more expensive than coal, etc., etc.

PRETENDS ALARM

Apparently "new developments" have changed all that. Cislir pretends to be alarmed by this, that up to now "our atomic energy activities" have been "subtracting" rather than increasing "the resources of the nation and the world." The power trust must move in "most aggressively" to drastically alter this unhappy situation.

This would be enhancer of America's resources takes a long-range view, estimating "that by 1970 thermal electric power generation in this country will require 300 million tons of coal annually and, as a result of this tremendous consumption, nuclear energy offers a possibility of great savings."

At current prices 300 million tons of coal, plus transportation, would amount to about three-quarters of a billion dollars. Not bad! But one doesn't have to peer ahead to 1970 to discover "a possibility of great savings" annually.

Coal burning power plants, mostly privately owned, consume

huge quantities of coal right now, and a substitution of nuclear energy would provide the power trust with "savings" long before 1970.

NO SAVING FOR CONSUMERS

What about the consumers? Here Mr. Cislir's love of "savings" instantly evaporates. "There will be no great effect on the cost of electric light and power to customers," he says. And that's for sure.

Cislir's fraudulent explanation is the standard one of the power trust, namely, that the generation of power is only a small part of the total cost of "transmission lines, distribution systems, and other services."

The operation of public power installations such as the TVA has long ago shown that electrici-

city can be supplied at a fraction of the price charged by the power monopolies. Atomic plants should hardly prove more expensive than the large dams and power installations; and besides, instead of burning up fuel, each atomic plant will multiply the available supply of fissionable material.

Federally owned and operated atomic power plants would be an anomaly alongside of privately owned transmission lines, distribution systems, and "other services." The public clamor for federally owned electric systems could easily prove insurmountable. It is against this eventuality that Mr. Cislir suddenly experiences a yearning to "enhance" this country's resources. Hence also his advice to the power trust to grab "the use of nuclear power" while the grabbing is good.

Negro GI in France Exposes Fraud of Army 'Integration'

(Continued from Page 1)

colored soldiers are mistreated if the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other Negro leaders would stop covering for the Truman administration and the rest of the capitalist politicians and would begin fighting for the interests of the people they are supposed to represent.

Instead of playing around with the Democratic and Republican office-seekers, NAACP officials should be investigating the conditions of Negro soldiers in Europe and demanding action on their grievances. Instead of spreading the election promises of capitalist political campaigners on their front pages, Negro

newspapers should be exposing their lies and hypocrisy in banner headlines.

The only policies that will serve the needs of the Negro people in 1952 is principled policies that tells the truth about the capitalist parties and calls for revolutionary socialist political action.

Your Rent and Your Oath

Congress took another step toward converting the land of the free and the home of the brave into the land of the ragged and the home of the thought-controlled, when it attached a rider to a housing bill early this month requiring occupants of government-financed units to sign a "loyalty" oath.

After One Year Of Korea Talks-- Why No Truce?

By Harry Frankel

"Why don't we want a cease-fire now?" Last Nov. 12, George Barrett cabled to the N.Y. Times that this was the question the GI's in Korea were asking. "Recent developments in the negotiations have convinced some troops on the fighting front that their own commanders... are throwing up blocks against an agreement." Now that the cease-fire talks have passed the one-year mark, everyone asks: "Why doesn't Washington want a cease-fire?"

When the Pentagon rejected Gen. MacArthur's plans for extending the Korean war the impression became widespread that Washington would welcome a cease-fire. Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that the Korean war was "the wrong war in the wrong place at the wrong time against the wrong enemy." It is now clear, however, that the top brass has needed this war to prepare the "right" war. That is the meaning of Korea commander Gen. Van Fleet's giveaway remark in Jan. 1952: "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place in the world."

Right after Soviet UN delegate Malik proposed the cease-fire talks, the N.Y. Times said that Washington "is even slightly fearful that it might find that the Russians really do want to talk peace." Reporters noted that cease-fire talk hit the N.Y. Stock Exchange like a "bombshell." June 25 was one of the worst days of 1951 on the Exchange.

Within the first month of the talks, Washington had already broken off negotiations twice, both times over trivial incidents. Six weeks after the start of the meetings at Kaesong, the Pentagon broke off negotiations for over two months. When talks were resumed late in October 1951, U.S. negotiators made headlines with the "charge" that the Chinese-Korean truce team wanted an immediate end to the fighting. They implied that any negotiator who really wanted peace was committing a shameful crime.

Won't Discuss Broad Issues

Washington has been absolutely unwilling to discuss any issues of a general character, such as the fate of Formosa, admission of China to the UN, unification of Korea with nationwide elections, etc. In other words, anything of a "deal" nature, anything that smacked of settlement, compromise, "lessening of tension," was sharply rejected. The settlement, Washington said, had to be purely military.

At the same time, Washington needed issues to prevent a cease-fire. This started the parade of false, made-up issues. In October the Christian Science Monitor reported: "It seems apparent, however, that the Communists have agreed to almost everything the UN originally requested in connection with a cease-fire line... To some newsmen here, consequently, it seems that when the Communists agreed to the original Allied demands, the Allies then boosted their demand... What can be gained by such tactics — other than a delay in an armistice settlement — is not clear."

Many commentators attributed these tactics to the Pentagon desire that the Japan pact be ratified before any truce. For example, the Wall Street Journal of Aug. 17 wrote: "The U.S. reaction is to demand more than we expect the Communists ever to concede. Barring a complete cave-in by the Reds, the State Department would prefer no cease-fire deal until after the San Francisco conference ends."

However, the anti-truce tactics continued after the signing of the Japan Pact. Why? Capitalist sources all over the world have given us the answer.

Le Soir, Belgium's leading paper, said last July when the talks started: "A happy ending to the said Korean conflict would permit the big powers to engage with greater confidence in the discussion of generalized peace, with Japan first, then with Europe." The U.S. News and World Report of July 13, 1951, noted: "It is being taken for granted in the British foreign office in London that a truce in Korea will knock the props out from under U.S. ideas for a total trade embargo against Communist China." Some months later, in early February 1952, Joseph C. Harsch, Washington correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, wrote:

"American diplomacy (stands) face to face with the condition which it has dreaded for some two years. Does American diplomacy wish and if it wished would it dare, to go to a conference table with representatives of Communist China in an effort to explore the possibilities of finding a long-term peace between the two countries?" A truce, Harsch continued, would "imply a willingness in Washington to contemplate the possibility of the continued existence of the Communist regime in Peking for a long period in the future..." But Harsch doubted that Washington would "contemplate" this: "It would almost be accurate to say that American policy is committed today to the eventual overthrow of that regime."

Would Complicate Rearming

A cease-fire would immediately raise the question of further talks on bigger disputed questions, and Washington does not want such talks.

Another big reason why there has been no truce was summarized by the U.S. News of July 13, 1951:

"Peace and quiet, for U.S., complicates rearming." Three months before the talks started in Korea, Gen. Marshall, then Sec'y of State, deplored the effect of U.S. military victories in Korea upon the American people. In a U.S. News interview, he said: "Now we are in a very difficult period when there is no war — there is fear of war, but even that fear, at least in the public mind, has relaxed in the last six weeks to an extent that has made it very difficult to get the action by Congress that we feel is essential."

If the fear Marshall wants relaxes because of a few good weeks on the military front, how much more "relaxed" would the people become if a truce were signed?

The sagest remark of the entire interview was made, not by Marshall, but by his interviewer. He told Marshall: "The world situation, as you see it, requires us to build up whatever tensions exist." That puts the finger right on Korea and its function for imperialism. That explains Gen. Van Fleet's glad cry: "There had to be a Korea."

When we survey the events of the past year, we find the uses to which this "tension" has been put. Japan has been incorporated into the imperialist alliance despite the protests of all Asia. Germany is on the same road, despite protests from most of Europe, and even despite mutterings and grumblings by the European capitalists. During the talks, U.S. arms expenditures have been stepped up from under \$20 billion a year to over \$55 billion. Repeated Kremlin offers of a deal have been turned down. In a word, the little Korea war, despite the fact that it is the "wrong" war for Washington, has been used to promote the "big" "right" world war.

Fear Lethdown of Tension

This promotional aspect of the Korea war is supplemented by fears in Washington of the "lethdown" that would result if a truce were actually signed. Thus the imperialists cling to the Korea war with a death grip, pretending that they are doing so out of solicitude first for GI war prisoners taken by the other side, and later for Chinese and Korean war prisoners, over whom they weep crocodile tears as they slaughter them.

The history of the truce talks is impressive evidence that the line of U.S. imperialism is a bloody attempt to destroy the Soviet bloc of nations, and the colonial and proletarian revolutionary wave throughout the world. Thus the prospect of a "co-existence deal" is a delusive and far-fetched chimera. Since it has found that a limited "deal" or even a cease-fire in a "wrong war" would impede its drive towards the big war, it has maneuvered to avert such compromises.

Some kind of a cease-fire may conceivably be concluded in Korea. But if it is, we may be certain that it will not result from Washington's desire for it, but from an inability to avoid it.

Promises Are Cheap

By Jean Blake

It's pretty difficult to cut through the mass of ballyhoo around the party conventions in Chicago — Republican and Progressive Party this week and Democratic to follow — in order to analyze and evaluate the basic features of their civil rights program. But that is what must be done if we are to avoid getting lost in the swamps of capitalist and reformist politics of the 1952 election campaigns.

The daily papers, radio and television commentators and reporters deal with these conventions in the terms of the capitalist "President-makers" want. The big issue of the Republican convention is treated as the Taft-versus-Eisenhower fight for the Presidential nomination, with nuances of difference on foreign policy blown up to appear significant. And the Negro press, to a large extent, goes along with the pattern, merely trying to make the civil rights plank of the Republican platform an issue too.

Negro weeklies have interviewed candidates for the nomination and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held a civil rights banquet July 3 to put spokesmen for the party "on the spot." However, "the spot" turned out to be just a platform for the politicians, giving them an audience for their demagogic promises of reforms.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, read a nine-point statement supposed to represent the demands of Negro Americans: revision of Senate Rule 22 to end filibusters; FEPC; end of segregation; anti-lynch legislation; anti-poll tax laws; expansion of the department of justice to include a full civil rights division; appointment of a permanent civil rights commission; statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and home rule for the District of Columbia.

Republican speakers then subscribed personally to each of these planks but, according to the report in the Chicago Defender of July 5, "neither would — or could commit his party." Since none of the Republican candidates subscribes to the NAACP program, it's a safe bet the party won't.

A substantial part of the Progressive Party program was adopted as it did back in 1948. But Truman took the ball away from them with his civil rights program, and it is not excluded that he may do it again. He reaffirmed his support for it in his speech at Howard University a few weeks ago.

But whether Truman, or any other candidate, supports the civil rights program, the Democratic Party won't do any more to put it into effect than the Republicans, as the record since 1948 proves.

For a more basic understanding of Jim Crow in America and what is necessary to abolish it, another event that took place in Chicago a few days before the conventions opened is more significant. A mob of more than three thousand wrecked a two-story building a few blocks from convention headquarters to prevent Negroes who had examined a vacancy there from moving in.

This incident followed the conclusion of the Cicero case, in which officials of that Chicago suburb were slapped on the wrist with a fine for collaborating with a Negro-hating mob to forcefully prevent the Harvey Clark family from moving into an apartment. The guilty police chief and two cops remain public officials, upholders of American law and order.

These events show that it will take more than election campaign promises and more than a few legal reforms to end the institution that grew with American capitalism, fostered it and was strengthened by it. So long as our class-divided society is permitted to remain, the ruling class must and will keep the working class divided. That means keeping workers separated, ignorant and suspicious of each other on the job, in housing, in education, in recreational activities, in every phase of living.

Not a reform program that chips away at some forms of discrimination only to see it manifested more forcefully in others, but a thorough-going revolutionary socialist program is essential to uproot race hate, lock, stock and barrel.

Such a program would not only bar all forms of race discrimination, but would do so realistically and scientifically by removing the basic reason for it — the class divisions in society. By substituting a system of production for use for the present production for profit, a society such as ours, with the capacity to produce an abundance for all, would have everything to gain and nothing to lose by removing all artificial barriers between men. No one would benefit by discrimination against any group.

Reforms short of such a basic change will not remove the conditions that reproduce class divisions. Only revolutionary socialism will.

Who's a Crook?

By Fred Hart

Purity, ethics, morality broke out all over the Republican national convention. It was all on a very, very high level, both Eisenhower and Taft spokesmen agreed. At the same time, however, each side introduced a slight amendment, reserving the noblest motives and aims to itself while charging the other side with dishonesty, malpractice, venality, highway robbery and the like.

To give them their due, the Eisenhower combination, with the "Texas Steal" as their battle-banner, made out a pretty case against Taft. On the other hand, the Taft cohorts have likewise unquestionably scored just as many telling hits.

For one thing, the Taft followers have demonstrated that in political operations in the Deep South, they merely applied the rules and practices sanctioned by the 1948 Republican convention, when the Hon. Mr. Dewey, captured the presidential nomination.

For another, the Taft crowd was wailing with ample justification that they were being flattened with exactly the same type of steam-roller, they had been accused of trying to operate.

These Taft charges are corroborated by newspaper accounts in the pro-Eisenhower press. For example, the New York dailies, the Times, the Herald Tribune and the Scripps-Howard Sun Telegram, have reported approvingly how Gov. Dewey and N.Y. State Chairman Pfeiffer have "turned the heat on," "put the pressure on," and got "tough" with the New York delegation.

The gist of Dewey's and Pfeiffer's pronouncements was a "warning" to the effect that come

what may next November they were still "going to run the (N.Y.) state for 2½ more years." Translated into human language this means that any one in the N.Y. delegation refusing "to be regular" and do (and vote) as told would be cut off from all state patronage; i.e., have his throat cut, politically speaking, of course. What could be more morally inspiring?

The Eisenhower machine had at its disposal some 23 governors, each of whom was able to generate the same type of pressure.

"What kind of pressure?" asked the staff reporter of the Wall Street Journal, and he quotes "one insider" as telling him: "About anything you can think of." And that takes in a lot of territory.

The pay-off is that the purest of crusaders, none other than Eisenhower himself, apparently entered fully into the spirit of things. Among other things, he reportedly urged his Pennsylvania supporters to yield to Gov. Fine of Pa. the federal patronage that goes with the senatorial office.

This, too, is quite in the nature of things. As everybody knows, the chief occupation of every candidate is to do plenty of handshaking. Every little squeeze helps. And what is there to make a handshake warmer than a little token inconspicuously tucked away in a friendly palm?

All in all, Eisenhower's crusade to "purify" the Republican Party may pay off in a way that Eisenhower and his backers never expected. It has exposed to public view the "purity," the "ethics" and "morality" of both sides who so loudly and bitterly shouted "Stop Thief!"

Notes from the News

TURKEYS WITH WATER-STUFFING are the latest thing in Chicago. The Illinois Department of Agriculture seized 400,000 pounds of the water-logged birds, charging that packers used water injections to increase the selling weight. A good job of pumping before freezing adds as much as four pounds to a twenty-pound turkey.

PETITIONS WITH OVER A MILLION signatures have been sent to President Truman by the father of a Korea PW, urging him to agree to an immediate exchange of prisoners. R. L. Caulder of Little Rock, Ark., a masonry contractor, got a list of U.S. prisoners about a month ago, and sent letters to their parents enclosing petition blanks. Since then he has been getting back batches of signed petitions daily.

FOOD PRICES WENT UP 3/10 of 1% in June, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The complete cost-of-living index figures have not yet been compiled for that month, but if the food rise is any indication, the index for June may set a new record, rising above the January high point. The BLS also reported that a special food survey made in eight key cities on June 15 showed that food prices were 14% above the pre-Korea level.

SPORTS WRITER LESTER RODNEY, who picks winners (or losers) for the Daily Worker, is trying to get a passport to go abroad and cover the 1952 Olympic Games in Finland. He has been waiting for a month, although the usual waiting period is two weeks, and has been grilled over the telephone by Mrs. Ruth Shipley of the Passport Division, who apparently wants to extend the McCarran ban on foreign travel by "subversives" to Rodney.

"MOVED BY VICIOUS, SELFISH, un-American motives" is how the American Library Association's Committee on Intellectual Freedom characterized their hard-won right to read what they please. The librarians reaffirmed the '48 Library Bill of Rights, which says: "In no case should any book be excluded because of the race or nationality, or the political or religious views of the writer."

THREATS TO CUT OFF ALL DENMARK aid came from the State Department last week after the little nation insisted upon delivering a new

oil tanker to the Soviet Union. The tanker was contracted for in 1948, and the U.S. passed the Battle Act in 1951. This act gives the President discretionary power to cut off aid to any country which permits strategic materials shipments to the Soviet bloc. The Danish government insisted on going through with the shipment, despite U.S. protests. However, Danish government officials are conducting a propaganda campaign in favor of granting air bases to the U.S.

A FIVE-STAR MATTRESS was provided for General of the Army Douglas MacArthur in the Chicago Convention hotel where the GOP key-note was to stay. A local embroidery shop stitched five stars on the mattress, but the General didn't sleep on it, thus adding to our list of people who have made their bed, but won't etc. .

235% DURING THE FIRST YEAR AND 135% a year from then on are possible profits made by real estate operators in Harlem: This was the admission of an East Harlem tenement owner who told N.Y. City officials that profits like that were made by purchasing single family buildings and converting them into slum tenements.

AMERICAN BRASS HATS are throwing their weight around in British politics as well as here at home. For example, Gen. Omar N. Bradley told Lord Alexander to keep a Pentagon desire for more troops in Korea a "secret" from the public. Lord Alexander faithfully followed the General's bidding, not even revealing it to Parliament upon his return to England after inspection of Korea. However, the "secret" leaked out to the press and Labor Party members of Parliament were outraged. Even Clement R. Attlee stated in language unusually strong for the conservative Labor Party head that Lord Alexander had "behaved most unconstitutionally."

AFTER OVERTHROWING THE GOVERNMENT in Cuba through an armed coup d'etat and winning quick recognition from the U.S. State Department, Fulgencio Batista has taken the next logical step — a nationwide witch hunt against "communism." His minister of propaganda, Ernesto de la Fe, announced last week that the Cuban dictator has "begun a task, the results of which will be seen very soon — eradication, extermination, and to root out this dismal evil which keeps the world so turbulent."

VOLUME XVI

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1952

NUMBER 23

Witch-Hunt Victims Win Detroit Cases

Chrysler Ordered To Re-employ Two

DETROIT — Two CIO United Auto workers stewards called "Communists" at the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings here, and then framed up and fired by Chrysler Corp., have been ordered reinstated, according to press reports. They were fired on trumped-up charges of distributing literature in the plants condemning the Committee.

David A. Wolff, umpire of the UAW-Chrysler contract, issued the order after the UAW appealed the discharges.

Wolff ordered Paul A. Henley, 50, steward in the Dodge Nine Mile plant, reinstated with full back pay to March 3, the date of the firings. A Chrysler spokesman said management has complied and Henley is back on his job. Henley had stood on his constitutional rights and refused to answer questions before the red-baiting Committee.

Edith Van Horn, 31, a chief steward in the Dodge Main plant, was given a six months' disciplinary layoff by the umpire effective as of March 3.

UNION BACKS VICTIMS

Wolff said testimony showed Henley was not in the plant when the literature was handed out. He claimed, however, that Edith Van Horn deserved punishment because she spent her time giving speeches in the plant about the House Committee instead of performing her duties of handling employee grievances. However, he added, discharge was too severe a penalty.

The union contended that membership in the Communist Party is not illegal and that political activity is insufficient reason for a discharge.

A small minority of company-inspired employees had refused to work with Van Horn and Henley after they were labeled "Communists." The union called this "mass hysteria" and said it is opposed to physical violence. It was reported at the time that in Edith Van Horn's department a majority of the workers had stopped work in protest against her discharge.

A SERIOUS FLAW

Wolff's decision represents a victory against the witch-hunt and the hysteria it created. However, as was to be expected, it contains a serious flaw.

The ruling of the umpire in the case of Edith Van Horn is a blow at democratic and union rights. It is a widespread practice in the UAW plants in Detroit for representatives and groups to express themselves orally or by leaflets on shop conditions or political issues. The umpire's decision restricts a right already established.

It is particularly unfair in the Van Horn case because she had been accused by the No. 1 House Committee informer, Mrs. Berenice Baldwin, she was widely attacked in the daily press; and she was threatened with eviction by company-minded reactionaries in her department as a result of what the union brief itself called "hysteria." All this took place without any opportunity for her to speak in her own behalf.

SHOULD FIGHT RULING

Under these circumstances to punish her for speaking to her fellow-workers in her own defense and in condemnation of the hysteria-producing House Committee is to legitimize the witch-hunt while gagging the victim.

The union cannot afford to accept this ruling for it will find that any active union member can be victimized in a similar way.

Housing, New York, A. D. 1952

In New York, the world's largest and richest city, there are, in addition to tenement fire-traps, 35,000 small dwellings still occupied by some 150,000 people although they were condemned a year ago as unfit for habitation.

Some of these small dwellings have only earthen floors as in pre-historic times, are infested with rats and other vermin and do not even have wash basins, not to mention bath tubs.

Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, president of Cooper Union, who called attention to these conditions July 10, said that families are forced to live in fire-traps, cellar apartments and over-crowded dwelling units in New York because "there is no place to which they may move."

THE MILITANT

Family of 14 Evicted



Renee Marcell, a \$60-a-week machinist, and his wife stand in the street with their 12 children after being evicted from their home in New York City. Unable and refusing to pay a gouging rent increase, they were dumped with their household possessions on the sidewalk. Their situation dramatizes the plight facing thousands with the loosening and elimination of rent controls.

PP CONVENTION TRIES TO RIDE BANDWAGON OF ROOSEVELT AND WILLKIE

By Marjorie Ball

CHICAGO — About 1,500 delegates attended the third national convention of the Progressive Party this fourth of July weekend. Stalinists, liberals of varied hues, and people opposed to war gathered to nominate "peace" candidates and to approve a "peace" platform for the 1952 presidential election.

At the same time, the leadership presented the Progressive outfit as a third capitalist party. This was manifest in the program adopted and was expressed by Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the convention. He stated, "For as we battle in 1952, to that extent will we earn the right to be the hard core of the great political party that will follow in the realignment which will inexorably ensue from the disintegration of the Democratic Party, as we know it." The platform states, "The Progressive Party has steadfastly demanded a return to the Roosevelt-Willkie policy of One World."

The gap between the desires of the membership for peace and the program adopted gives rise to the terrible illusions. Some of the delegates expressed dismay that the tone of the convention was not more "anti-capitalist."

Vincent Hallinan, west coast lawyer, and Charlotta Bass, former editor of the California Eagle, were nominated as candidate for president and vice-president.

The PP continues to place reliance solely on diplomatic means to achieve peace. This leaves the party incapable of effectively opposing the inherent drive of capitalism toward war. These contradictory facets of the Progressive Party platform remain in 1952: The aim of "peace" goes hand in hand with a program to maintain capitalism.

CONTRADICTORY PLATFORM

Much discussion was given to the Negro question, but most of it was demagogic and agitational in character. Like similar discussions in other organizations which Stalinists influence or control, this one was marked by a recounting of the many discriminations and oppressions faced by Negroes; but there was a minimum of discussion on a program to meet the new situation created by the terror bombings and the general Jim Crow offensive now growing in strength.

Very little controversy on the platform came to the convention floor. Most of the discussion was about peace and the Negro struggle. Several attempts to add a plank from their 1948 platform calling for nationalization of big industries were defeated. The stated objection of the officials was that, although they supported nationalization in essence, it would be reactionary under the Democrats or Republicans. No one pointed out that nationalization under workers control would bridge that gap. One delegate was heard to remark that "just because the Trotskyists are for it, is no reason for us to oppose it."

The civil rights plank admits that the "defense of the constitutional rights of Negroes is the only way we can get our demands to be met, even though it's choking food from me."

SPIRIT HIGH

The spirit at the gates was high. The union provides meals and transportation to the gates. Some friendly taverns have sent out beer. At some gates you can even watch the ball game on TV from a house trailer.

But the pinch is beginning to be felt. When we asked a couple of workers on the street corner in Gary what tavern was a hang-out for the steel-workers they answered, "None, no one has money for taverns."

A hooker in a beam mill put it this way, "I have no money in my pockets. But we don't want to lose two ways. We should fight until we win." In fact, he felt the union should be more strict and not allow any steel shipments. "Not a piece—nothing—from no place. It's those big boys, not us, that's keeping steel from being produced."

Said another, "It seems the only way we can get our demands to be met, even though it's choking food from me."

IMPORTANT ISSUES

Everyone wanted the union shop but did not feel it was the only issue. One worker in the rolling mill complained that the "five or six close shaves" he'd had with death were due to the company's incentive plan which is in reality a speed-up. One grievance man listed the three important issues as "seniority, incentive, and union shop."

A blast furnace worker, a Negro, told us he didn't figure on having much chance for advancement as the seniority clause now

Ga. Mother of 6 Gets 10-year Rap Without a Trial

Mrs. Lula Bell Jenkins, a young Negro mother of six children and pregnant with a seventh, has been railroaded in Lee County, Georgia, to a 10-year prison term in the state penitentiary on a trumped-up charge of "assault with intent to murder." She received no jury trial, nor was she permitted the benefit of a defense attorney. She was sentenced on Jan. 25 on the basis of a written plea of guilty which she was forced to sign with a cross, being illiterate.

Her only "crime" was that she had resisted the "improper advances of a white man." The Pittsburgh Courier, which front-paged the story of this outrage in its issue of June 28, reported that at least one "unidentified witness" has corroborated Mrs. Jenkins' claim from prison that she resisted advances of a white man from Leesburg.

"Mrs. Jenkins said she was improperly advanced on prior to the trouble which led to assault charges. The officer alleged that Mrs. Jenkins cut him with a knife, while resisting arrest," reported the Courier on July 5.

NO RECORD OF TRIAL

Defense attorneys, employed by the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP to intervene in this case, assert that no record of an actual trial was found in Lee County.

Mrs. Jenkins was beaten in jail and then "confessed" into prison," reported the Courier.

The Courier quoted Mrs. Jenkins as stating that "she repeatedly was abused by Police Officer N. Nelson and Sheriff 'Captain' Mack of Lee County, following her arrest." She was then taken to "a room adjoining a courtroom at Americus," where "Mrs. Jenkins said an unidentified man told her to touch an ink pen he held in order to plead guilty to the assault with intent to murder charge. When the woman objected to signing anything, the farm mother said she was threatened and beaten. Finally, Mrs.

Jenkins signed the paper after which the sentence allegedly was pronounced, she said."

"YOU WILL LEARN"

When Mrs. Jenkins complained to "unidentified officers" that she did not know "what assault with intent to murder" meant, she was told: "You will learn."

Mrs. Jenkins lives on a farm on the outskirts of the small community of Leesburg in Lee County, where her husband works as a laborer and tractor driver at \$2.50 a day for a white farmer.

The NAACP attorneys who visited him "reported he was 'scared' about the whole incident, but gave them permission to look into the arrest and imprisonment of his wife."

When the husband attempted to visit his imprisoned wife, he was "shooed away."

N. Nelson, the officer involved in the case, against whom Mrs. Jenkins allegedly committed the assault, is the night policeman in Leesburg, where he has apparently long terrorized the Negroes.

AFRAID TO TALK

"Most Negroes," noted the Courier on July 5, "are afraid to talk about the Jenkins episode, since at least one other person is serving prison time for having 'scratched' the officer following a 'run-in' on the small town streets."

Mrs. Jenkins' six children, ranging in age from two to 11, are in the care of their 65-year old grandmother who works as a maid-cook for \$5 a week. The NAACP lawyers have filed a writ of habeas corpus to free Mrs. Jenkins. The plea for hearing on the matter was addressed to Judge Melville Price of Tatnall County where the prison is located. After being slated for June 28 the hearing was postponed to July 5.

GARY STEELWORKERS DETERMINED TO WIN; OPPOSE STEEL SHIPMENT

By E. Snow and Marjorie Ball

GARY, Ind. — We asked a young Mexican steelworker here what he thought of the strike. Because we did not speak the same language, he had to show us what he thought. He pulled a much-punch-ed picket-duty attendance card from his pocket which meant he had been on duty almost every day in June.

Everyone we talked to, in the steel town or on the picket line, unanimously supported the union's strike action and demands. As one crane-operator put it, "They (the companies) have shown their power, now it's our turn. Every guy is 100% union. If we stick close together, it's the way we'll win."

SPIRIT HIGH

The spirit at the gates was high. The union provides meals and transportation to the gates. Some friendly taverns have sent out beer. At some gates you can even watch the ball game on TV from a house trailer.

But the pinch is beginning to be felt. When we asked a couple of workers on the street corner in Gary what tavern was a hang-out for the steel-workers they answered, "None, no one has money for taverns."

A hooker in a beam mill put it this way, "I have no money in my pockets. But we don't want to lose two ways. We should fight until we win." In fact, he felt the union should be more strict and not allow any steel shipments. "Not a piece—nothing—from no place. It's those big boys, not us, that's keeping steel from being produced."

Said another, "It seems the only way we can get our demands to be met, even though it's choking food from me."

IMPORTANT ISSUES

Everyone wanted the union shop but did not feel it was the only issue. One worker in the rolling mill complained that the "five or six close shaves" he'd had with death were due to the company's incentive plan which is in reality a speed-up. One grievance man listed the three important issues as "seniority, incentive, and union shop."

A blast furnace worker, a Negro, told us he didn't figure on having much chance for advancement as the seniority clause now

Almost everyone said they would go back to work if the government seized the plants; but they would not work under a T-H injunction. Many thought they should have gone out January 1. A grievance committee felt that at that time the union would have "caught the company with its pants down."

The disgust resulting from the stalling actions of the company and the government was expressed by one worker who burst out with, "Let the politicians stay out. Let us settle it between us. Let the union show its power. We'll win."

HARLEM TENANTS ORGANIZE PROTEST AGAINST EVICTIONS

By Frank Field

NEW YORK, July 8 — A mass delegation of close to 100 tenants appeared this morning at the Carver site office of the New York City Housing Authority, 51 E. 104 St. to protest against plans for evicting more than 800 families from the site after July 15.

Barbara Bell, Chairman of the recently organized East Harlem Tenants League, and Conrad Lynn, League attorney, acted as spokesmen for the group.

To back up their representatives, tenants jammed into the office of David Snell the site manager and packed the hallway and stairway down to the street. Many of the tenants expressed bitter resentment at the heartless and arrogant manner in which the Housing Authority officials have been treating them.

The office cop who meekly asked for permission to go through the crowd in answer to a call from the nervous officials upstairs was greeted by jibes and taunts from the tenants who remembered how they had been pushed around by the "limb of the law."

At the end of the conference, a short meeting was held in the street outside the office. Conrad Lynn, the League attorney, gave a brief report of the results of the committee's discussions with the site manager.

Mr. Lynn pointed out that the July 15 deadline still stood as far as the Housing Authority was

Deadline for Militant

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