

THE CIO CONVENTION AND POLITICAL ACTION

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Broad Committee Defends Civil Liberties in Mich.

DETROIT, Dec. 17 — Leaders in labor, the academic world, religion and the professions figure prominently in the Citizens' Committee Against the Trucks Law. The broad social character of this movement, dedicated to fighting the police-state law, is indicated by the list of sponsors made public today.

Over 90 members are from the labor movement, including local officials and leaders of state union bodies. The heaviest representation is from the CIO but AFL and Mechanics Educational Society names also appear.

Sixty professors and other faculty members from Michigan's

universities and colleges are listed. Ten are religious leaders, twelve are attorneys. In addition there are doctors, editors, business men, several state senators and three state representatives. Many of the committee members are well known for their work with public-spirited organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, veterans' organizations, etc.

The committee members are: Temporary officers: Rev. I. Paul Taylor, Chairman; Kenneth E. Boulding, Vice-Chairman; Charles C. Lockwood, Vice-Chairman; Rev. Robert Bradby, Vice-Chairman; Ernest Mazey, Secretary; Al Barbour, Treasurer; Edgar Currie, Trustee; Helen Moore Polaner, Trustee.

Initiating Committee: Russell Alger, Robert Allison, Rev. Paul J. Allured, Robert L. Arnold, B. B. Ashcom, Dean C. Baker, Harold A. Basilus, Allan Beagle, Walter Bergman, Joe Berry, Joseph T. Berry, Albert Bertrand, Walter J. Bird, Claude Bland, Lou Boegner, Theodore R. Bohn, Huston A. Bolden, Bert Boone, Marshall Boor, H. E. Borgerson, Cecil Bradish, H. G. Brainard, Russell H. Broadhead, Edward W. Brotherton, Thomas J. Brown, Sam Buckler, Marlon Butler.

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Arthur W. Jacobs, W. M. Jenkins, Arthur Johnson, Edmund Johnson, Lloyd Jones, Irwin Kasoff, Earl C. Kelley, Hayward Keniston, Casper R. Kenny, Aaron Krasner.

Michael Lacey, Bert Lambert, Roy Lawrence, Russell Leach, V. E. Leitch, Morton Leitson, Sidney Leitson, Howard Lerner, Orville Linck, George Lucas, L. J.

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Labor, Liberal Leaders Fight Police-State Law in Michigan

Here's What Eisenhower Said He'd Do on Korea

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'I SHALL GO TO KOREA': IKE

If Elected, He'll Go to End War

INT'L RED CROSS CENSURES U.S.-UN ON TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS

By Art Preis

The International Red Cross Committee, with world headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, has censured the U.S.-UN military command in Korea in connection with the massacres of Chinese and Korean prisoners of war by U.S. and South Korean guards last spring on Koje Island.

This sensational fact, which explodes the lying pretenses given out by U.S. officials for their frightful atrocities against unarmed war prisoners, has been blasted by the pro-war capitalist press. The N. Y. Times, which boasts the most complete news coverage of any newspaper, published only two tiny paragraphs on the Red Cross censure as reported in a Dec. 16 Associated Press dispatch from Geneva.

The censure was made public the day after the disclosure that another 84 Korean civilian "internees," formerly classified as prisoners of war, were murdered and 118 others wounded by machine-gun and automatic-rifle fire from U.S. and South Korean troops on Dec. 14, during what the U.S. Army press handout called a "riot."

This latest act of frightfulness against war prisoners occurred

on Pongam Island — a rocky speck off the south Korean coast that the U.S. military have converted into a "Devil's Island" for so-called "die-hard Communists" who have refused, despite all threats and brutalities, to say they would "forcibly resist" repatriation to Communist-ruled North Korea.

The Times item contains the only information we have been able to obtain about the Red Cross censure. All it reports of what the Red Cross said is: "GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 16 (AP) — The International Red Cross Committee made public today correspondence in which it said that actions of the United Nations Command in Korea 'appeared' to violate the Geneva Convention on war prisoners. The reference was to the Koje Island prison riots last spring."

If the International Red Cross, an agency under the thumb of Washington and its allies, sees fit to question U.S. conduct toward war prisoners, we have a right to assume such conduct must be atrocious in the extreme. In the massacre last week on Pongam Island, it was revealed that the prisoners were mowed down after defying orders against

mass singing which Lt. Col. George D. Miller, prison camp commander, claimed had "hyped" 4,000 prisoners so that they refused to disperse before more than 300 advancing fully-armed troops.

It is such vile actions as these prisoner-of-war massacres that have helped to disgust the American people with the whole Korean war. It was to capitalize on this opposition to the war that Gen. Eisenhower made his pre-election promise to go to Korea for the purpose of trying to obtain peace. Now he is trying to waffle out of his implied promise to end the war. In his latest statement, on Dec. 15, he talked ominously about "an enemy whom we cannot hope to impress by words, however eloquent, but only by deeds." This implies Eisenhower intends to press the war, not halt it.

U.S. casualties in Korea up to Dec. 19 reached 127,867, according to the Defense Department.

This includes 22,481 dead, 92,628 wounded, 9,336 missing, 2,029 captured, and 1,393 previously reported missing who have returned to active duty.

Ike Pledges Trip To Korea to Get Honorable Peace

By PAUL HEALY
(Staff Correspondent of the News)
Detroit, Mich. (Oct. 24) — Dwight D. Eisenhower tonight promised to make a "personal trip to Korea" in an effort to bring the war to an "honorable end" if he is elected.

Last Oct. 24, in his strongest bid for votes, Eisenhower made his famous promise about going to Korea to try to secure "peace." Millions voted for him in the belief he had promised to end the war. These reproductions of the Oct. 25 headlines in the N. Y. Daily News, with the largest daily circulation (2,100,000) in the U.S., show how the Republican press played up Eisenhower's promises to catch votes. He did not indicate he differed with this interpretation of his words until his return from Korea.

DOBBS TELLS TRUMAN WAY TO END THE WAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 — Farrell Dobbs, 1952 presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, today released the text of a letter to President Truman, proposing

that he bring the war in Korea to an honorable end by withdrawing American troops at once.

The text of Dobbs' letter follows:

You are reported to have said in your press interview Dec. 11 that you would welcome any new proposals to bring "an honorable peace" in Korea "without enlarging the war." You brand Eisenhower's trip to Korea as "a piece of demagoguery." I agree with this designation of Eisenhower's gesture, but unless you bring the war in Korea to an end in accordance with the plan suggested below, then your statements fall into the same classification.

You got us into the Korean war through a presidential order. You did this in violation of the Constitution which specifically vests power to declare war in Congress.

You can get us out of this unpopular war as easily as you got us in — by simply issuing a presidential order withdrawing American troops.

The honorable course is to

recognize the wrong course you took. I propose that you do this. I propose, moreover, that you recognize the right of the Korean people to settle their own affairs without intervention by foreign powers.

It seems to me to be the duty of the President of the United States to reaffirm the American principle of the right of every people to choose their own form of government and whatever kind of social system they want.

In accordance with this, you should insist on the State Department recognizing the new government in China. You should see that normal trade with that country is resumed.

These steps would bring quick peace in Korea and open the road to peace throughout the Far East.

Next Week:
"America Under Eisenhower"
By James P. Cannon

Back SWP Suit to Void Trucks Act

DETROIT, Dec. 17 — In the most powerful blow for civil liberties struck for a long time in America, a committee of more than 190 prominent labor, civic, educational and religious leaders in Michigan today issued a scathing denunciation of the Trucks "Police-State" Law as "one of the most undemocratic legislative acts in the history of our state."

This outstanding group — organized as the Citizens' Committee against the Trucks Law — also announced its support of the legal action by the Socialist Workers Party, first victim of the Act passed last year, to have the law nullified by the courts.

GREAT SIGNIFICANCE

Organization of this committee and its activity are of tremendous significance for the fight to preserve the Bill of Rights against the mounting wave of reaction and witch-hunting. The committee's statement, issued two days after Bill of Rights Day, points out that enactment of the Trucks Act by the Michigan legislature "has given encouragement to proponents of similar legislation throughout the nation."

The eight temporary officers who head the newly-formed Committee are the Rev. I. Paul Taylor, St. Matthews Methodist Church, chairman; Kenneth E. Boulding, Professor of Economics, University of Michigan, Charles E. Lockwood, attorney for the Consumers Union, and Rev. Robert Bradby, Greater King Solomon Baptist Church, all vice-chairmen; Ernest Mazey, Executive Board Member, Briggs Local 212 of the United Auto Workers, secretary-treasurer; and Al Barbour, Secretary-Treasurer, Wayne County (Detroit) CIO Council, Edgar Currie, Michigan legislator, and Helen Moore Polaner, vice-president of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, all trustees.

AIMED AT LABOR

In their statement, the spokesmen for the Committee explained that the Trucks Act sets up a vague definition of a "communist front organization" and requires members of organizations so designated by the state attorney general to register with the state police and be fingerprinted, subject to harsh prison sentences for violations. Certain sections of the law are aimed especially at union labor.

"The first organization against which the Trucks Acts has been applied is the Socialist Workers Party," states the committee. "Without any kind of hearing, the attorney general arbitrarily declared the Socialist Workers Party 'subversive' under the meaning of the Act and ordered it removed from the Michigan ballot."

TO CONTINUE FIGHT

The Committee reports that the SWP has filed suit in the Wayne County Circuit Court to have the Trucks Act declared unconstitutional. Although it was restored to the state ballot for the recent elections, the party is still under grave threat and has announced it will continue its court fight.

"We believe that this effort to have the Trucks Law voided by the courts merits our support," says the Committee, explaining that this "implies no political support whatever" to the SWP. "We merely register our opposition to repressive measures against people with whose views we do not necessarily agree."

The Committee called on "all men and women of good will to join with us in this undertaking to defend freedom of thought and expression."

Declaration of Committee of 190 Against Trucks Law

DETROIT, Dec. 17 — The Rev. I. Paul Taylor today announced the formation of a broad Citizens Committee in opposition to the Trucks Law and issued a statement explaining the dangers of this unconstitutional piece of legislation and the aims of the committee.

The full text of the Committee's statement is as follows:

The passage of the "Trucks Law" by the last session of the state legislature is one of the most undemocratic legislative acts in the history of our state.

This law sets up a vague definition of a "communist front organization" that can be stretched to cover almost any group. Members of organizations so designated by the state attorney general are required to register with the state police.

Failure to register and submit to finger-printing, refusal to testify against one's self or one's associates is made the basis for a felony prosecution.

A person can be declared a member of an organization even though he does not pay dues or hold a membership card.

Stiff prison sentences may be

imposed under the law for alleged acts of "sabotage" in labor disputes involving defense work.

FIRST VICTIM

The first organization against which the Trucks Act has been applied is the Socialist Workers Party, a long-standing political opponent of the Communist Party.

Without any kind of hearing, the attorney general arbitrarily declared the Socialist Workers Party "subversive" under the meaning of the Act and ordered it removed from the Michigan ballot.

The party has filed suit in the Wayne County Circuit Court, attacking the entire Trucks Law and the attorney general's action under it, as violative of the Michigan constitution and the United States constitution.

Although it was restored to the ballot for the recent election, the party has announced it will continue the court fight to have the law declared unconstitutional.

We believe that this effort to have the Trucks Law voided by the courts merits our support.

Some weeks ago, a Federal Court Panel of Judges Simon,

Picard and Levin, upheld the constitutionality of the Trucks Act in a two to one decision in a suit initiated by the Communist Party.

Judge Levin, in his hard-hitting dissenting opinion, declared "This act, if allowed to stand, will contribute to the creation in this country of that phenomenon so familiar in totalitarian countries — the public advocacy on the part of law-abiding citizens of a stereotyped political ideology and the stifling of the kind of free inquiry and investigation into the whole realm of political ideas that has characterized the growth of our democracy. I believe that the particular means here employed to combat the danger of communism constitute an arbitrary exercise of police powers that the guarantee of free speech and assembly, violate the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Significantly, the majority opinion felt constrained to limit their ruling to the constitutionality of the measure only insofar as it applied to the Communist Party.

As a consequence of this narrow, restricted ruling, many

aspects of the Trucks Act have yet to meet the legal test. These issues, we believe, are posed foursquare in the suit of the Socialist Workers Party.

In lending our support to this court action against the Trucks Law, we imply no political support whatever to the Socialist Workers Party. We merely register our opposition to repressive measures against people with whose views we do not necessarily agree.

NATION-WIDE EFFECT

Adoption of this legislation in the State of Michigan, in spite of its large labor and liberal movement, has given encouragement to proponents of similar legislation throughout the nation. The legal decisions and Supreme Court rulings on the Trucks Law will have a considerable effect upon the rights and liberties of American citizens everywhere.

Legislative denials of civil liberties endanger democracy. Loosely worded laws can be used to stifle free discussion.

In such an atmosphere, innocent acts are made the marks of disloyalty. Those who are unorthodox become suspect. People with new ideas are in-

discriminately smeared as "subversive."

To borrow this philosophy of the thought-control policeman would be destructive of the inventive genius of our country and our capacity to make social progress.

Typical of public statements indicating an appreciation of the dangers of the Trucks Act are the comments of the Council of Social Education and Action of the Detroit Conference of Methodist Churches and the Wage Earner, publication of the Association of Catholic Trade Unions.

The Methodist Council, in a resolution passed at a recent meeting, stated, "... the Trucks Law is so vague and loosely worded that it becomes a threat to our civil liberties and an instrument to be used against other groups as well... it is a threat to our civil rights."

The Wage Earner commented editorially on the Trucks Law in the following words, "... the real danger of the Trucks Law is that it is so vague, so all-en-

compassing, so patently open to abuse that it could, if strictly enforced, permit half of the population of the state to put the other half in jail." And, "the Trucks law intentionally or otherwise, denies, in our opinion, equal protection under the law and other constitutional rights..."

The Citizens Committee Against

the Trucks Law plans to conduct a vigorous educational campaign to acquaint the people of the community with the threats to the rights of all our citizens contained in this measure.

We invite all men and women of good will to join with us in this undertaking to defend freedom of thought and expression.

**How You Can Help to Challenge
The Trucks Police-State Law**

Here are various ways in which you can help the Citizens Committee Against the Trucks Law. It does not matter if you are not a Michigan resident. Your action helps fight the nationwide trend toward such police-state measures.

Write the Committee and ask to have your name added to their ranks.

Or ask the Committee to send you more detailed information about its aims and activities and how you may be of help.

If you belong to an organization, let the Committee know if you can be of any help in arranging for a speaker to appear before it.

Inform the Committee if you are available for service as a volunteer speaker to appear at meetings of organizations in its behalf.

Send a financial contribution to aid the Citizens Committee Against the Trucks Law in its vital work of defending the civil liberties of all of us. The address is 1709 Ford Bldg., Detroit 26, Michigan.

REAL WAGES DROPPING DESPITE GREAT RISE IN MAN-HOUR OUTPUT

By Harry Frankel

The CIO convention decision to withdraw support from the price-wage controls program reflects the fact that real wages and spending power of workers, which had been generally tending upwards since the beginning of the war boom in 1941, have started downwards. Since the start of the Korean war, this new trend in labor purchasing power has been in operation, and although the workers realized it long before the union heads, the latter are now also forced to see it.

The annual report of the president, prepared by Murray before his death, gives some details on this decline of standard of living. It says: "High prices... have been cutting into the value of workers' earnings. The buying power of average straight-time hourly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries rose less than 2% between June 1950 and June 1952 — two years of rapidly rising output per manhour. Manufacturing workers' average weekly earnings — in June 1952 dollars — rose from \$65.42 to \$66.98 in that same period, an increase of merely 2 1/2%."

"The buying power of average weekly earnings — after taxes — has actually declined in the past two years. In June 1952 dollars, the average weekly earnings — after taxes — of manufacturing workers with three dependents declined from \$63.84 in June 1950 to \$62.84 in June 1952 — a decline of more than 1 1/2%."

"Some workers — organized workers for the most part — have been barely able to keep up with rising prices. Others have seen the buying power of their weekly earnings decline in the period since the Korean outbreak."

This estimate is in general agreement with most others. While some figures are somewhat higher (Dr. Julius Hirsch, Wall Street economist, for example, set the fall in purchasing power at close to 5% for an average city worker in the 1 1/2 years after Korea), the general picture that emerges from all estimates is one of a drop in real wages which started after Korea and which is, as yet, small.

PRODUCTION HAS RISEN

It must be remembered, as the CIO points out, that while the amount each worker can buy has begun to fall, the amount produced by each worker has been rising sharply. In the decade from 1940 to 1950, the volume of production per manhour rose at a rate of about 3% a year. However, in these last two years during the Korean war, corporations have pressured the rate of rise up above 4% per year, so that workers who are getting less in real pay now than they were two years ago are producing 8-10% more on the average.

In the meantime, profit rates after taxes are now so high that the corporations (all U.S. manufacturing corporations) have extorted sufficient profits from the American people in the five years 1947-51 to pay for three-fourths of the net worth of their companies. On this basis, in the seven post-war years 1946-52, it is probable that manufacturing corporate profit after taxes will be equal to the entire net valuation of the manufacturing companies of the U.S.

MARKET BASKET

A glaring light has been thrown on the predatory character of U.S. capitalism and the dilemma of American unionism by a survey conducted a few weeks ago by the National Industrial Conference Board. This research organization, controlled by and serving big business, did the following: It filled an imaginary market basket with 31 standard items of food, clothing and household items, and estimated the time a worker would have to work in order to pay for that basket in 1914, 1929, 1939 and 1952. The results were as follows:

1914	572 hours of work
1929	486 "
1939	291 "
1952	309 "

These figures are based on the official data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and are figured on the basis of the after-tax pay of a worker's family containing two children. They show a declining trend of necessary hours of labor required to buy the imaginary market basket from 1914 through 1939, but a small rise from 1939 to the present. This despite the fact that production per worker has risen by at least 35% since 1939!

REVEALING FIGURES

Food price hikes (with the "price" figured in terms of labor time) were highest:

Food	Labor Time in Minutes	Labor Time in Minutes
	1939	1952
Lb. Round Steak	34	43
Lb. Pork Chops	29	33
Lb. Coffee	22	34

"If one pound of each of these three items were purchased every week for a year, the workers would 'pay' twenty-two hours more than they did in 1939," said the NICB. "The increase in these three offset the slight decrease in the other five food items... so that the total cost of these items in hours of work is slightly more today than in 1939."

This shows up the fatuous claims of American capitalism of "vast improvements" in the workers' standards. It also shows the problem of the trade union movement, which in the past 13 years, years of the peak strength of unionism, has not managed to increase the purchasing power of labor per hour of work at all, but has suffered a slight decrease instead.

Stevenson Grinds Political Axe At the CIO National Convention

By M. Stein

The question which cried out above all others for a clear answer by the recent CIO Convention was "what should American labor do next on the political arena?" The CIO members have a right to know, and the leaders have a duty to tell just how they assess the significance of the Republican victory in November and whether they propose to continue backing the Democrats in defeat as they backed them in power. The CIO leadership had an obligation to at least consider whether this would not be a good time to go about forming labor's own party.

The Labor Party idea is not foreign to the CIO. A number of its leaders, and especially its president, Reuther, have had to pay lip service to it from time to time. Their pet phrase has always been "now is not the time." They always relegate formation of a Labor Party to the unspecified future.

Perhaps the future is now. The Democratic Party went down to defeat largely because of the discredit it brought upon itself by supporting the shameful, bloody Korean war, by its responsibility for inflated prices and high taxes, and by ostensibly championing civil rights for Negroes in the North, while really championing at the same time White Supremacy in the South.

Wouldn't this be a good time to offer the American people a real change — a party the American working man could call his own? This is certainly a question worth discussing.

The convention did nothing of the sort. The political course of the leadership can be divided only from some symbolic gestures. For example, the chief political figures to address the convention were Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon who left the Republican Party to support Stevenson as against Eisenhower, and Stevenson himself, the defeated Democratic candidate for President of the United States. This indicates that despite formal pledges of support to the incoming Republican administration by labor leaders, the CIO is not building any bridges to the Republican Party.

RULE OUT LABOR PARTY

By not even posing the idea of a Labor Party the CIO leaders are obviously once again ruling out that alternative for the present. It is reasonable then to assume that in inviting Stevenson to make the main speech at the Convention, the CIO chiefs served notice that they intend to remain within the fold of the Democratic Party.

This being the case, it is worthwhile to pay close attention to what Stevenson had to tell the

Wall Street Paper OKs Appointment Of Martin Durkin

In a laudatory article entitled "Mr. Durkin in Action," the Wall Street Journal reassures its readers that Eisenhower's Secretary of Labor will be a safe man. Some of the points the paper finds in his favor:

(1) Along with other labor leaders Martin P. Durkin is on record for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. "But since his appointment he is inclined to think it might be amended satisfactorily. Since both Mr. Eisenhower and Senator Taft are against repeal, things may not work out too badly among the three after all."

(2) From 1933 to 1941 Durkin headed Illinois' Department of Labor. In 1941 20,000 striking miners filed for unemployment compensation. Durkin ruled against them. "And he made the ruling stick, though the Republican Administration fired him later." The Journal adds: "In this case, Mr. Durkin's principles could hardly be said to coincide with labor's policy."

(3) The article quotes a long-time assistant of Durkin's: "Management has nothing to fear from Marty. I can remember on several occasions he disapproved wage minimums proposed by locals because he was afraid they were so steep they'd work a hardship on small independent contractors."

(4) The Wall Street Journal says: "One reason for the appointment of Martin Durkin is reportedly that General Eisenhower wanted a Catholic in his cabinet. Mr. Durkin attends church every day... He is vice-president of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems."

(5) Finally, in case any financiers still have qualms, the Wall Street Journal concludes: "Most of those who know him will tell you: 'Look. If Eisenhower wants to appoint a labor leader, you name a better one than Martin Durkin. We can't.'"

CIO Leaders at Convention



Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers reads report at recent CIO convention which elected Walter Reuther president following the death of Philip Murray. CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey sits in foreground. In rear are CIO Exec. Vice-President Allan S. Haywood and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey of the United Auto Workers.

convention delegates. His speech in memory of Philip Murray was not a simple eulogy of the deceased CIO leader — it was much more than that. It was a policy message from the head of the Democratic Party, the official opposition party after next Jan. 22, to the trade unions from which it had received unqualified backing. The main theme of this message is contained in the following key sentences:

"While there are inequities and injustices in our laws that still demand remedy, labor's long battle for status and recognition has been largely won... the bigger job of the future is the proper exercise of organized labor's vast responsibility not just to the working man but to the country... You have elevated wages and working conditions, accomplished all manner of improvements. You dare not gamble with these advances because now there is too much to lose."

CITIZENS COMMITTEE DEFENDS CIVIL LIBERTIES IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 1)

Luker, Rabbi Herschel Lyman, Blaine Marrin, D. Charles Marston, Norman Mathews, Joseph Matt, Eugene E. Mauck, Louis J. Mayer, William Mazey, Rev. C. M. Metcalf, Arthur M. Miller, Brantford P. Miller, J. Misho, Curt Murdock, Robert E. Murphy, Sumner B. Myers, David H. MacDonald, William McCloy, Joseph McCusker, John McGill, Ochous C. McMillan.

David J. Nagel, Theodore Newcomb, Harold Norris, Michael Novak, Russell B. Nye, Anthony H. O'Brien, Rolland R. O'Hare, John Orr, Rudy Pale, Michael W. Pargment, Frank Petrill, Anna Petry, Gordon Phillips, R. Vance Presthus, George R. Price, Patrick W. Price, Bernard Probe, G. Flint Purdy.

Walter Quillico, Robert F. Rathbun, Mark Reid, Pat Rice, Milton Rokeach, Nicholas J.

Rothe, Robert Rothman, Fredrick Sanchez, Richard Schlegel, August Scholle, Virgil J. Scott, Brendan Sexton, Leo D. Shaffer, Wallace W. Sheppard, Jay J. Sherman, Everett Sides, Paul Silver, Preston W. Slosson, A.J.M. Smith, Carl O. Smith, Henry Clay Smith, Matthew Smith, Orden Smucker, Morris Spitzer, Carl Stellato, Gregory P. Stone, John O. Stoutenburg, Dwight Stroh.

Herman Threlkeld, K. E. Tiedke, Roger Townsend, L. E. Traywick, Elton E. Tubbs, Edward M. Turner, Rev. W. M. Tyler, Fred L. Van Sickle.

Rev. Edgar M. Wahlberg, Laymen M. Walker, Pat Walsh, Robert Weeks, Edward W. Weidner, Herbert Weisinger, Rev. Horace A. White, Charles H. Whitney, Arthur Wilde, Raymond L. Wilder, Edmund Wooding, James Woodson, Barden L. Young, A. L. Zwierding.

U.S. Supreme Court Rules Oklahoma "Loyalty" Oath Is Unconstitutional

Oklahoma's "loyalty" oath for state employees was unanimously declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court on Dec. 15. Seven teachers at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College had been fired for refusing to take the oath last April.

The unanimous decision represented the lowest common denominator of the judges' opinion on witch hunt legislation. Consequently it represents only a partial victory for civil liberties. Thus Justice Tom Clark, writer of the opinion, who, himself, when Attorney General issued the "subversive" list, declared on this key point: "We do not pass on the serious questions" whether the Attorney General "gave fair notice to those affected... Nor need we consider the significance of the differing standards employed in the preparation of those lists..."

In essence the court found this particular law illegal because it assumed mere membership in a blacklisted organization meant that a member believed in the allegedly "subversive" aims of the organization. Membership "may be innocent," the court declared. Oath laws which do not make this assumption the court has declared valid.

Enough to support, whom you honor, I can be permitted to say that the election should not be considered a disaster or even a misfortune for labor. What would be a misfortune and perhaps even a disaster would be to think so, and, preoccupied with fear, lose sight of labor's larger responsibility to a nation which is also groping its way into a new era."

The Democrats and the trade union leaders, spared no effort or money to convince the workers only a few weeks ago that a Republican victory would spell disaster. Now, the head of the Democratic ticket himself tells us that what "would be a misfortune and perhaps even a disaster would be to think so..."

Stevenson chose the CIO Convention, the rostrum of the most militant wing of the trade union movement, for a speech which can have only one intent: to cool the passions aroused in the campaign, to dispel the workers' antagonism to the Republican Party, the party of monopoly capitalist reaction.

Why does he have to do it? Wouldn't it be "smarter" for him to sit back for the next period and let life run its natural course — let the workers' dissatisfaction accumulate and build up against the Republicans so that the Democrats could benefit from it at the next elections?

This would be the normal course of politics. But the normal course is in these abnormal days the most risky one.

STEVENSON'S GAME

We can see Stevenson's game, if we spell out, first of all, his obscure statement about "labor's larger responsibility to a nation which is also groping its way into a new era."

What is this new era? It has been referred to on occasions as "America's destiny," the "American Century," "American world leadership," or "America's liberating role." It means the utilization of America's great productive capacity to impose the will of the American monopolists on the rest of the world, which is either reluctant to accept it or is forcefully resisting it.

This has been Truman's program, it is also Eisenhower's and Stevenson's program. All of them are agreed also that to pursue this program they need a docile labor movement here at home. They need a working class that will not resist while the riches it produces and which could give everybody a life of abundance are diverted to fabulous military outlays to the greater profit of the monopolists.

After the elections, Stevenson no longer needs to maintain the pretense about profound differences between the Democrats and Republicans. He is instead utilizing the misplaced workers' trust in him to try to lead them in surrender to the interest of the capitalist class, even though the White House is no longer held by the Democrats but by the Republicans.

There is yet another more partisan reason why Stevenson's entire speech was pitched toward allaying workers' fears, toward lulling vigilance and smothering militancy. The organized labor movement is not only a powerful force economically but is potentially also the greatest political force. To talk of the working class subordinating its interests to the "larger" interests of the nation is an old sleight-of-hand trick.

WHAT STEVENSON FEARS

The workers are the overwhelming majority of the nation. For the majority to subordinate its interests has only one meaning — to serve the interests of the minority. This is a simple truth which is loaded with atomic explosive power as far as the Democrats are concerned. If the workers should carry over the election antagonisms against the Republicans into the post-election years and find that the Democratic politicians are only putting up a token opposition and are in reality co-operating with the Republicans to the post-election emergence of labor's own party.

Once the workers have their own party the Democratic Party would be the heaviest immediate loser. It would quickly disappear from the political scene. This is why Stevenson, who only a few weeks ago represented himself as a fierce warrior against Republican reaction is now pleading for submission to it. The contradiction here is not Stevenson's; it is the contradiction of the men who presume to represent labor, the Reuther's and the others who go along with this political con game, aiding it and abetting it.

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to THE MILITANT
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Only \$3

The American Way of Life

Grow Old Gracefully

Around this time of year, the N. Y. Times runs its Neediest Cases charity campaign. Case No. 111, reported in the Times on Dec. 17, caught our eye. It reads as follows:

"Widowed many years ago, Mrs. Mary D., 73, used to support herself as a laundry worker and baby sitter until she grew too old. For the past five years she has been doing domestic chores in a private home. But recently her recurrent absences from her job prompted her employer to refer her to the agency."

"An examination showed that Mrs. D. has cataracts, and will eventually need an operation. For the present she can get along with glasses. She is not too infirm to work, but is susceptible to colds, and tires easily."

"Mrs. D. dreads idleness... Her employer has agreed to give Mrs. D. enough light work to help preserve her cherished independence. However, there will still be a slight deficit in her weekly budget."

We would have no reason to single this case out from the many tales of misery that drag their weary way across the first page of the second section of the Times each day if not for the fact that we saw another article which has a connection with this. The big-business magazine, U.S. News and World Report for Nov. 28, carried this item in its regular department called "News You Can Use in Your Personal Planning":

"Easy Pay Raise. Here's a gimmick worth noting: Your maid, say, gets \$90 a month. She is 65, and has worked for you 18 months or longer, all the while covered by the Social Security system. She can retire on a pension of \$49 a month, good for as long as she lives. Then you can rehire her at \$75 a month. Her total income goes up to \$124 a month, which is \$34 more than she gets now. You save \$15 a month on maid hire. Everybody comes out ahead except the government. This has been checked with Social Security. Nothing illegal about it."

This is important, because it gives us the perfect solution for Case 111, Mrs. Mary D. Her employer can "re-hire" her. After all she's 73. Then he can rehire her, paying just enough to make up the "slight deficit in her weekly budget." No sense getting too generous. After all, there's "nothing illegal about it."

She can keep on working for him until the end of her life (she may live to be 90 or more), and only the government loses. It's a perfect setup.

It sure is nice to feel that our old age is taken care of. We can grow old gracefully, surrounded by thoughtful employers, and aided by a munificently generous government (\$49 a month). We may be "susceptible to colds," and "tire easily," we may even have cataracts, but with the help of our friends, we'll get along. As long as we're not idle, that is.

— Thomas Raymond

THE MILITANT ARMY

Literature Agent Kay Kean reports good sales in Akron of recent issues of The Militant containing stories analyzing the Czech frame-up trials.

"Sunday Lou canvassed a Jewish working class neighborhood to sell the Dec. 1 issue containing Wright's analysis of the frame-up. He sold 12 papers. One of the people he talked to was an active unionist who had been a sympathizer of the Socialist Party years ago. They had a friendly discussion. He had a discussion also with a young worker who identified Stalinism with communism. Nevertheless there was general agreement after a while, by his family, that Leninism had been a decidedly different type of communism. Other sales were made by Lou at a forum at the Jewish Center, and I sold several papers at a federal housing project."

Los Angeles Literature Agent Louise Maxwell reports an encouraging sale of The Militant at a Stalinist rally to protest the refusal of the Supreme Court to review the Rosenberg case. "We

sold the current issue of The Militant which carried an article on the case and in addition distributed hundreds of mimeographed copies of the editorial on the Rosenberg case appearing in The Militant several weeks ago. Errol, May, Natalie, Leo, Charlie, Chuck and Bob distributed the leaflets and sold a total of 20 papers."

New York literature sales have increased due to sales by comrades to friends attending the Friday night forums, reports Literature Agent Ethel Swanson. "We sell 30 or 40 Militants at the forums — many to new people, copies of Fourth International, and our books and pamphlets. In outside sales this week Johnny T. and George W. sold eight Militants Sunday at the Community Church. Seven papers were sold the same day at an I.T.U. meeting. Murry sold five Militants at the New School and Sharon sold four FI's at NYU."

Many thanks to L.U.K. of Huntington Park, Calif., for his contribution of \$3 sent in with a renewal to The Militant.

Thanks also to A. M. of Prince Rupert, B. C., for his donation of 50c. sent in with his subscription, and to J. K. of San Francisco for an 88c. donation.

LOS ANGELES

New Year's Eve Ball
Melodrama "Oleo"
—Refreshments & Dancing—
Wed., Dec. 31, 8:30 P.M.
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Local Addresses Of Socialist Workers Party

AKRON—For information, call HE-7060.
BOSTON—Workers Educational Center, 30 Stuart St. Open Tues., 5:30-9 P.M. Social last Sat. of every month.
BUFFALO—Militant Forum, 831 Main Street.
CHICAGO—734 So. Wabash Ave. Open daily except Sunday, 12-6:00 P.M. Phone Harrison 7-0403.
CLEVELAND—10606 Superior Ave. Open Fri., evenings 7:30 to 9:30 P.M.
LOS ANGELES—1702 East 4th St. Phone ANdres 9-4853.
MILWAUKEE—817 N. 3rd St., 3rd fl. Open Sun. through Fri., 7:30-9:30 P.M.
MINNEAPOLIS—10 South 4th St. Open daily except Sun. 10 A.M.-6 P.M. Library, bookstore. Phone Main 7781.
NEWARK—32 Market St., cor. Plane. Open forum every Friday, 8:30 P.M.
NEW YORK CITY—116 University Place. Phone AL 5-7852.
OAKLAND (Cal.)—For information write P.O. Box 1953.
PHILADELPHIA—1303-05 W. Girard Ave., 2nd fl. Open every Fri., evening. Phone Stevenson 4-5820.
ST. LOUIS—For information, Phone MO 7194.
ST. PAUL—Phone State headquarters. Main 7781.
SAN FRANCISCO—1738 Filmore St. 4th fl. Open Sat. afternoon and evenings. Phone FI 6-0410.
SEATTLE—Marion Rids., 1st Ave. So. and Washington, Room 201. Library, bookstore. Phone Main 9278.
TONGUEWATER—254 E. Federal St.

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They Sing in the Face of Death

On Sunday, Dec. 14, American military prison guards poured fusillade after fusillade into the ranks of singing Korean prisoners of war in Pongam Island concentration camp. Eighty-four were killed, 118 others wounded.

The American brass attempts to excuse this mass murder by saying the 3,600 prisoners were trying to "escape." A strange way to try to escape — unarmed men locking arms in massed ranks in broad daylight behind barbed wire in the face of menacing gun muzzles and singing songs prohibited by their captors!

The real "crime" of these prisoners appears to be their unquenchable urge to sing, and to go on singing even when they have been shot down and lie wounded on the ground. Here are the titles of some of their songs: "General Kim II Sung," "The Song of the Red Soldier," and "The Song of the Declaration of Independence of North Korea."

What volumes this speaks for the feelings of the Korean people in the face of U.S. armed might!

What about the feelings of the American troops? They do not appear to have any song in their hearts.

General Eisenhower, when he returned from his trip to Korea observed sourly: "It's a force that isn't the wise-cracking force, I think, of World War II. It isn't the singing force of World War I."

The General is right. As a matter of fact, the Pentagon has been concerned about the attitude of American soldiers in Korea as manifested in their disinclination to break into song. They have been pressuring professional song writers to come up with a tune that will catch on among the troops. So far, no success.

We can understand how the American troops feel. They had no say about going to Korea. They hate and loathe the whole foul, reeking mess. They're thinking about home and the folks. They want to get out of Korea — and soon.

But the Korean people have something to fight for. They are defending their land against foreign invaders. They are struggling for independence and freedom. There is a great cause and they know it. You can shoot them down but you can't drown their revolutionary songs — not even in blood. This is what infuriates the American brass hats.

The CIO Stand on Bolivia

At its recent convention, the CIO passed a foreign-policy resolution which contains the following paragraph: "The CIO expresses its entire sympathy with the efforts of the Latin American peoples to achieve complete independence, both political and economic, in a framework of democracy and freedom. The Latin American peoples have strong convictions leading to radical changes in land tenure and ownership in certain industries. We believe our government must be tolerant of all such strivings pursued by democratic means."

Despite the haughty air of the resolution (the word used is "tolerant"; instead, the CIO ought to offer wholehearted cooperation), it implies that the CIO favors the movement towards nationalization of foreign-owned industry and agrarian reform in Latin America.

However, the CIO president's report, approved by the same convention, says the following: "... the Bolivian revolution showed that in Latin America, as is often the case elsewhere, the forces of totalitarianism have their inspiration from outside the country. It was Peron and Peronism which, in the case of Bolivia, lent support to the National Revolutionary Movement, although, of course, other grave and profound reasons also contributed to the victory of the revolutionary forces." The report then goes on to use the word "fascist" in connection with the new Bolivian regime.

There is no conceivable justification for this low attack upon the Bolivian people and their new government. If the facts are briefly reviewed, they show this.

In the Bolivian elections of May 1951, Victor Paz Estenssoro, leader of a middle-class reform movement, received 43% of the votes, a clear plurality despite the fact that only 4% of the people were allowed to vote. It is widely admitted that his

margin would have been even greater with a larger popular vote. Paz had been opposed by the banks, the army, the tin mine owners and big business.

The mine owners and other reactionary interests thereupon organized an army coup which nullified the democratic election and installed a military junta in power. Last April this military dictatorship began to crack from the inside, and the mass of the people, led by the tin miners, leaped into this crevice and threw out the entire regime, calling Paz back from exile to take his place as president.

Since coming to power the new government has been supported mainly by the miners, who, retaining the arms they took from the army last April, are the strongest force in the country and have pushed the regime to the left. The government has nationalized the tin mines, extended suffrage to women, and has struck out on the road of independence from foreign control.

Anyone who calls this fascism could just as well call the CIO a big-business organization. It has absolutely no resemblance to any kind of fascism, but is instead a progressive workers' and peasants' movement which should be supported by working people everywhere.

CIO members who know any of the facts, who know how the Bolivian tin miner has had to labor for foreign imperialists (among them American corporate interests which are the enemies of labor right here), who know the history of misery and exploitation, will immediately sympathize with the Bolivians in their revolution.

In view of the promise in the CIO resolution of "sympathy" with the struggle of Latin American peoples, there is no reason why the CIO should turn around at the next moment and slander the most important of Latin American struggles: that in Bolivia. CIO members should point this out to their leaders and attempt to rectify this shameful error.

AFL Protest on Tunisia

The American Federation of Labor is to be commended for its stand on French imperialist terror in Tunisia. President George Meany has denounced "the brutal political murder" of Farhat Hached, leader of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor, and French "atrocities and savage violation of human rights." The AFL calls it "a case for the UN."

These statements do much to strip bare the French propaganda that Kremlin agents are the prime movers behind the struggle of the people of North Africa for independence. The statements are all the more valuable because the AFL officialdom is usually found on the side of the imperialist allies of the State Department.

But statements alone are not enough. Proof of this is the way the UN has handled the case up to now. The United States delegation directed the fight that defeated even the moderate proposal of the Arab Asian bloc urging France to establish "normal civil liberties" in Tunisia.

Simultaneously, in North Africa the reign of terror against the people has been intensified. Tunisia continues in a military "state of siege." No enemies are besieging the French from without, the enemies are the whole native population within the

country. "State of siege" is military rule. The jails are bursting with prisoners, the successors of Hached in leadership of the unions have already been arrested, firing squads are at work.

In Morocco, where the French are conducting what the Christian Science Monitor calls an "extremely vigorous police action," courts are holding mass trials "uncomplicated" by legal rights for the accused. Deportation of Frenchmen sympathetic to the Moroccans has become a major operation.

Obviously the AFL statements have not had the desired effect of forcing the French imperialists in North Africa to abate the terror against the population and union movement. The powerful AFL, which on this issue finds itself in agreement with the CIO and the independent unions, should make its anger more effective. AFL or united labor picket lines around every French consulate in the U.S. would give pause to the military totalitarians. Such an action would also give heart to brother unionists in their hour of suffering in Tunisia and Morocco. Let the AFL launch demonstrations that will show in no uncertain terms how American labor feels about French terror in North Africa!

A U.S. Diplomat's Report on Soviet Union

By John G. Wright

Important information concerning the existing conditions in the Soviet Union was published toward the end of November by the weekly U.S. News. It confirms the reports issued by Moscow of enormous strides in industrialization. It confirms that the mass of the Soviet people remain hostile to capitalism and profoundly attached to Soviet property relations, the nationalization of the means of production and the planned economy made possible on this basis; and that they would rally to beat back any imperialist attack.

The Soviet people expect their living standards to keep improving from one year to the next. They are avid for knowledge and for cultural progress. There is increasing public criticism of internal conditions. All this was contained in the interview with Frank W. Rounds, Jr., based upon the diary he kept.

Mr. Rounds, who previously served as the Far East correspondent of the U.S. News, spent a year and a half inside the Soviet Union as a member of the U.S. Embassy staff in Moscow. He has resigned from the diplomatic service and returned to reporting.

Mr. Rounds, unlike most of the other Embassy members, learned to speak Russian and found little difficulty in talking freely with most Russians he met. He "traveled widely, visited theaters, movies, night clubs, museums, churches, everything and talked with thousands of ordinary Russians and with Soviet bureau-

crats." (U.S. News, Nov. 21. All quotations that follow in the text are from the same source.)

In some cases Soviet citizens were ready to talk all night. "You could hardly stop them." In every instance, Rounds asserts, he had previously identified himself as a member of the U.S. Embassy. Among other things, this is rather striking evidence that the Soviet millions are by no means completely cowed by Stalin's police regime.

NOT COWED

Mr. Rounds is himself somewhat at a loss to account for his success in so freely meeting and talking with Soviet citizens. At one time he ascribes it to the charm of his smile; at another time to the ignorance of the average Russian about the danger he incurs by conversing with Americans. But in the end, Rounds himself has to admit that the Soviet masses are neither "cowed" nor "stunned" by the regime. "They are subdued, but they are not stunned, because they have had it so long."

To the question whether an American could "feel" any progress being made in Russia, Rounds replied quite emphatically in the affirmative. "I felt strongly that their economic progress is tremendous — awfully slow and gradual, but it is the movement part of it that I think we should pay attention to. . . . I think we make a great mistake in ridiculing their styles and lack of household facilities, and so forth. Because there is improvement — every year it is better."



STALIN

The Soviet people dread war. "Very often conversations start this way: 'Will there be a war?'" But in the event of war, there could be no question as to their loyalty — "tremendous loyalty."

"Question: Do you mean loyalty to the regime against the invader?"

"Answer: Yes."

The discrepancy in Rounds' description of Soviet economic progress as both "tremendous" and "awfully slow and gradual" is rooted in Soviet reality. Overall industrial growth, and particularly that of heavy industry, is indeed tremendous as Rounds concedes. It is the rise in living standards that is "awfully slow and gradual" not merely by comparison with American standards but also by the new Soviet standards. "They're eating better. They're getting more clothes."

They expect lower prices, more necessities and better consumer goods every year.

EVIDENCE OF RESTIVENESS

From Rounds' report it is apparent that the Soviet masses are growing restive under the official policy of developing heavy industry regardless of the workers' needs. They are increasingly critical of bureaucratic inefficiency, waste and mismanagement.

Rounds described how this found expression in an act he saw at the Moscow circus where the popular clown Karandash mercilessly satirized bureaucratic administration of industry and the wretched quality of consumer goods. The audience roared its approval. To the question whether this criticism might not be permitted by the authorities in order to help correct the situation, Rounds, while conceding that this might be the case, found "more important . . . the fact that here is a definite open criticism of internal conditions in the Soviet Union." This is indeed something new under Stalin's regime in recent years.

The Soviet masses understand that capitalists are not at all essential for production or industrial progress. They are beginning to move toward dispensing with the arbitrary and costly bureaucratic domination.

MEMORY OF LENIN

One of the things that astounded Rounds was the length of queues waiting to go through the tomb to see Lenin. Throughout his

stay in Moscow, the line "was at least half a mile long, sometimes longer. In the coldest weather, they were there." Official compulsion alone cannot explain such extraordinary zeal — "a fantastic picture." The memory of Lenin is a powerful force inside the Soviet Union. Lenin's books still circulate by the millions.

There were other long queues. Rounds found the Lenin Library packed with people " . . . all so serious and thirsty for knowledge and culture. For example, the library is open from 9 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. every day of the week (including Sundays), and there are queues waiting, sometimes for hours, merely to get into the library. Surely that is a record for any library in the world." It is a record that bodes little good to the continued rule of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

There is a note of bewilderment, if not dismay, in Rounds' reaction to this mass surge toward education, toward culture. "Russia is incredibly culture-minded. You have no idea how earnest and serious they are."

In the Moscow subway, buses and public places, newspapers are not read. "But they are all reading books." They would be reading Russian novels, but, primarily, technical books — physics, chemistry. You get on the subway and find everybody reading."

All this is highly significant information. What makes it all the more significant is that it comes from a source so completely hostile to the Soviet Union.

Growing British Left Resists Gag Attempts

By Arthur Mason

LONDON, Dec. 12 — The Bevanite victory at the Morecambe Conference in September has shaken up the whole British Labor Party and unleashed bitter conflict between the Right Wing and the Left. For weeks before the Conference the capitalist press conducted a witch-hunt crusade against Bevanism which only increased the sympathy for his tendency among the delegates.

This campaign became still more furious after the defeat of the Right Wing. The News Chronicle harped on the alleged conspiratorial activities of the "party within a party." The Manchester Guardian howled that a Labor Government with a Bevanite policy would be "a disaster." The Economist went so far as to wonder whether the entire parliamentary system shouldn't be changed to ward off the menace of Bevanism.

This hue and cry was designed to prod the Right Wing into taking measures to halt the advance of the Left. The Old Guard, headed by Herbert Morrison, Hugh Gaitskell and the trade union bosses, did not need much prompting to leap into the fray. They publicly denounced the Bevanites as scribblers and demagogues who had won the majority by mob rule, as "anti-American," as "Communist-inspired," etc., and called for their surrender or suppression. The tone of the attacks from the union leaders can be judged from the remark made in the United States by Sir William Lawther, president of the Mine workers, that Bevan was "a man with his feet in Moscow and his eyes on No. 10 Downing Street."

FACTIONAL MOVES

After heating up the atmosphere, the Old Guard passed from threats to actions. The main strength of the Right Wing is concentrated in the Parliamentary Labor Party, composed of all the Labor members in the House of Commons, and in the upper circles of the trade unions. The power of the Left is based upon the activists in the constituency parties and the militants in the unions.

The Right-Wing strategists therefore started their efforts to isolate and strangle the Bevanites by striking at them in the House of Commons. Attlee, as head of the Parliamentary section, pushed through a resolution (which was actually posed as a vote of confidence) ordering the Bevanites to disband their group. Although protesting this ban on free association as undemocratic and unprecedented, the Bevanites complied.

In the elections for the direction of the Parliamentary Party, Bevan then challenged Morrison for the post in line to the Prime Minister. Morrison obtained 194 votes to Bevan's 82. But this was regarded as a victory for Bevan since the Bevanite opposition to the Tory rearmament bill early in the year had mustered no more than 57 votes.

This apparently threw the Right Wing into a panic. They feared that the Bevanites would score further advances in the subsequent balloting for the Parliamentary Committee, the so-called

"shadow cabinet" which speaks for Labor in the Commons. They thereupon changed the rules in the middle of the balloting to tip the scales in favor of their majority. The Right Wing elected 11 out of the 12 members. Bevan was the only anti-Right Wing representative elected, and he was last on the list, although the 137 votes cast for him was the highest since his resignation from the Cabinet in 1951.

MORECAMBE IN REVERSE

In analyzing this rigged election, the Tribune properly described it as "Morecambe in reverse." Bevan, who had topped the list at Morecambe with 955,000 votes, was defeated by Morrison, who had been given almost 400,000 less and was removed from the National Executive. No less than six of those reelected to the Parliamentary Committee had been rejected at Morecambe. The Bevanite, Harold Wilson, for example, got far fewer votes from his fellow M.P.'s than Alfred Robens, who got only one-seventh as many votes at Morecambe.

These steps demonstrated that the Old Guard is more intent upon hardening its faction and buttressing its organization for a showdown with the Left, than upon adjusting themselves to the leftward swing and the changed relation of forces within the party. "There are some people within the Labor Party," Bevan wrote in October, "who seem determined to prevent unity from being realized. . . . In these circumstances the task of maintaining the unity of Labor falls primarily upon the Left." The Bevanite leaders have taken care not to be trapped by the organizational provocations of the Right Wing, while vigorously protesting their encroachments upon party democracy. The Left Wing has no reason to foster a split since the overwhelming majority of the members are behind them, their influence has been strengthened in the ranks since Morecambe, and events are working in their favor.

CENTER SQUEEZED

In this tug of war the buffer group in the House, led by Strachey, Strauss and others, is being squeezed out. The Right Wing machine turned thumbs down on these conciliators in the elections to the Parliamentary Committee, and even punished the capable Anthony Greenwood for opposing the ban on the Bevanites by dropping him from their slate. This shunting aside of the "middle-of-the-roads" is a sure sign of the intensity of the internal struggle.

These maneuvers for control over the party machine are directly linked with the growing disagreements between the Right and the Left on key questions of foreign and domestic policy. The Right Wing is committed to continuation of military and economic dependence upon Washington, to the Anglo-American policy of "containing Communism," and is hostile to the colonial liberation movements.

The leading Bevanites have not broken decisively with these policies, but the main resolutions passed at Morecambe and their speeches and articles since, indicate that they are following a different track in international

affairs. While India's proposals for a truce were before the United Nations and Eisenhower was preparing to leave for Korea, the Bevanites proclaimed their views at a crowded meeting in London.

Bevan emphasized that the Republican and Tory team in Washington and London brought closer the danger of war. He demanded that the United States recognize the new China and end the Korean war without delay. "We will not go any farther with the United States along that road; now they must listen to us. This country will not support any extension of the conflict in the Far East."

"The war in Korea could be brought to an end in a few weeks, if the Americans could be brought to realize that the Chinese Revolution is a fact," he said. He denounced the Communist bogey as an "alibi." "The revolutions which are sweeping the world are revolutions in their own right, and it is absurd to believe they are plotted in Moscow."

LABOR MUST TAKE LEAD

He called for another effort to unify Germany through negotiations between the West and the East, and implied that British Labor would not tolerate any acts of aggression launched by the imperialists from Germany. He declared that British Labor must once again take the lead in working out a foreign policy independent of Washington and Moscow, together with such statesmen as Nehru, which would open an alternative course for world labor. Such outspoken criticism of American foreign policy has not been heard from any Social-Democratic personality of comparable standing in Europe.

Bevan no less forcefully advocated socialist solutions for domestic problems. British capitalism, he said, is heading toward another decline like that of the Thirties, and mere reforms aiming at the redistribution of the national income would be inadequate to cope with it. The economic difficulties can be overcome only through the "greatest possible injection of socialism." The new electoral program being drafted by the National Executive would have to contain proposals for extensive new nationalizations to provide the basis for a planned economy. It is not worthwhile returning to office unless Labor has a different policy from Churchill's and can convince the people to accept it. There is a big fight in prospect and lots of unpleasant things will have to be said and done, Bevan declared.

In a speech shortly thereafter, Harold Wilson spelled out the meaning of such a program of nationalizations by suggesting public ownership of fertilizers.

New Robeson Records

Not only is Paul Robeson, the great Negro baritone, prevented from appearing in many public halls, but all the major companies refuse to produce any new recordings by him. Consequently he has set up his own company — the Othello Recording Corp., 53 W. 125th St., N. Y. 27, N. Y. — and is producing a new album costing \$5.

heavy chemicals, engineering, aircraft, textile machinery, machine tools, and land tenure. This program, he intimated, was aimed not only against capitalist ownership but against the monopolist war-makers. "Heavy engineering and shipbuilding are, together with steel and chemicals, among the basic armaments industries; opinion in the Labor movement has always been against the basic armament industries existing for private profit," he said.

The bulk of the Right Wing are privately opposed to further

nationalizations and the trade-union leaders have openly resisted them. But they are placed in an awkward position because both the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party Conference have committed them to a program of expanding public ownership. The Bevanites, on the other hand, are in a strong position to insist upon the fulfillment of these decisions. In fact, their whole strategy is based upon the demand that the mandates given at Morecambe be adhered to.

(To be concluded next week)

World Events

By Charles Hanley

JOHN L. LEWIS, President of the United Mine Workers, in a demonstration of international labor solidarity Dec. 15 sent a \$10,000 check to the Japanese Federation of Coal Miners Unions in support of their 60-day-old nation-wide strike.

BOLIVIA informed the United Nations Dec. 13 that the right to vote has been granted to Bolivian women. A decree dated July 21, 1952, allows every Bolivian 21 years of age and over, if unmarried, and 18 if married, to participate in elections.

THE SOUTH KOREAN Ambassador to Dictator Chiang Kai-shek's government in Formosa announced Dec. 11 that Syngman Rhee, puppet head of the South Korean government, had assured Gen. Eisenhower he would accept Japan as a member of the Pacific Alliance. Hitherto Rhee had officially opposed Japan's admission. This is another step aimed at reconstructing the Milken Japan as a base of American military power in the projected World War III. One of the early expected by-products is the use of imperialist Japanese forces in Korea.

SIX European countries, important in maritime, have protested new reactionary American regulations concerning permission for foreign seamen to go ashore in this country. Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Italy and Sweden object to the witch-hunt questioning about the political views of their seamen required by the McCarran-Walter Act before they are permitted ashore. Since the law requires these seamen to run the witch-hunters' gauntlet every time they come to port, it will slow down clearance, force ships to remain longer, thus raising shipping costs.

A SUBSTANTIAL minority in the French government strongly urged separate negotiations with the Soviet Union following conversations between the new French Ambassador to Moscow and Stalin, according to Joseph Alsop in the Dec. 15 N. Y. Herald-Tribune. A personal talk with Stalin under such circumstances is "unprecedented," says Alsop. Stalin "welcomed Joxe to Moscow with effusive friendliness, strongly emphasizing the historic ties between France and Russia."

Then Vishinsky talked with the diplomat and "strongly hinted that France and Russia ought to go into a quiet corner together, and talk about their common problems." Stalin's hope of a response from French ruling circles fearful of the consequences of Washington's headlong rush toward another war seems to have met with a certain success.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS and Liberals are demanding dissolution of parliament and a new general election in the light of Socialist gains in the Oct. 12 local elections in which more than 200 new Socialist mayors won office. The Belgian government and the present parliamentary majority are Catholic. But in the local elections the Socialists won majorities not only in the traditionally Socialist communities but even in important towns of Catholic Flanders, thus revealing the shift of public sentiment away from the present government majority parties.

SEVERAL JUDGES, including the President of the East Berlin City Court, and 11 prosecutors, six of whom were active Stalinists, were removed from office in what may turn out to be the beginning of a purge in East Berlin.

HUSSEIN MAKKI, a high government official of Iran, reporting to the Iranian parliament on returning from a trip to the U.S., bitterly accused Secretary of State Acheson of blocking all Iranian steps to improve the oil situation. He scored Acheson for supporting Britain in the struggle against nationalization of Iran's oil. Makki said he had no expectation the Eisenhower administration would do anything in Iran's favor.

STALINIST ANTI-SEMITISM is attacked by Yugoslav CP Politburo member Milovan Djilas in a front-page article in the leading Communist Party newspaper Borba. Djilas recalls that during the war, anti-Semitism was openly expressed in the Soviet Army and that there was much talk in Moscow in 1948 about the Hungarian CP's Jewish composition. He also points out that already in the Moscow frame-up trials of 1936-37, the leading roles in the prisoners' dock were assigned to Jews.

Teen Age Drug Addicts

By Joyce Cowley

"Teen Age Addicts Held Frustrated" — This headline in the New York Times sums up the findings of a recent "Consultation on Narcotics" held by 50 representatives of 20 national organizations dealing with young people. "Narcotics addiction among teen-agers," they report, "is a symptom of an inability to cope with life, a chemical escape from reality."

According to the Times, discussion by a panel of five experts gave "a discouraging picture of youth taking to narcotics for solace from disturbed personality, emotional maladjustment or other serious inner conflicts." The Times considers the report "dismal" and so do I, but I'm wondering just who escaped from reality, teen-age youth or the experts discussing their problems. There is no indication in this report that teen-agers may be disturbed because they live in a pretty disturbing society from which even a quite normal kid might like to escape.

There is no reference to over-crowded schools or inadequate housing. They don't mention war, which for more than ten years has been the dominant fact in the life of the nation's youth.

These experts not only ignore the causes of teen-age addiction, they also see no prospect for a cure. Dr. Jerome Leon, psychiatrist, says "We are treating a disease for which we have no specific. We are actually dealing with character disorder, schizophrenia, neurotics." He admits that youths released from the Federal Institution

in Kentucky generally resume the dope habit — "especially when they return to the same impoverishment of satisfaction and drug availability."

"Impoverishment of satisfaction"! This fancy language means that in addition to all the other problems that forced him into the habit, the former addict probably can't get a job. Employers don't like to take a chance. But the "boys" realize that he needs a few bucks and it's easy for him to start pushing dope —

Recently when a young thug was arrested for murder — committed in the course of a hold-up to get money for drugs — he cried out to the cops: "If you've got it, give it to me. I don't care if I burn any-how."

This futile and bitter statement expresses the aimlessness of today's youth, youth without a future or a perspective, that doesn't care where it's going because it has no place to go.

There's a reason why all these apparently well-qualified representatives of national organizations failed to mention the real causes of the "frustration" and "inner conflicts" of youth. They prefer considering narcotics addiction as a problem without a cure to suggesting that a real cure lies in changing the social conditions which produce the habit. They prefer to escape from the reality of fighting for normal living conditions for young people, fighting for a society that offers them a better future than dying on a Korean battlefield.

Two Jobs -- No Sleep

By Tom Denver

Johnny shuffles into work every morning ten minutes before starting time. He sets down his lunch box, puts his head in his hands and dozes until the starting buzzer agitates him into motion.

Some mornings the buzzer doesn't disturb him and one of his co-workers steps over and shakes him awake before the foreman comes around on his early check up. Then bleary-eyed and clumsy-fingered, he starts his machine and somehow gets through the day without destroying himself or the tools he works with.

If Johnny were old and feeble, we wouldn't question his weariness; but he's only 27 years old. His problem is that he can't get a good night's sleep. You see, when Johnny gets through work at the plant he rushes home, eats and dashes off to another job painting apartments. He seldom gets home before 3:30 in the morning.

Johnny's wife, unlike the wives of a lot of other workers, hasn't joined the swelling ranks of women workers. She suffers from a malignant illness that requires constant medical treatment. So with doctor bills, taxes and high prices eating into his pay, it's not hard to understand why Johnny has to hold down two jobs and why he's touchy about anything that threatens to reduce his income.

For example, every Thursday the foreman comes around to let the workers know whether they are working overtime on Saturday. Sometimes the time keeper, who is non-union and obnoxious, comes around early and needles Johnny by

telling him there won't be any OT this week.

Half of Johnny's brain starts calculating how much he'll lose by working at his painting job instead of at the plant — 26 cents an hour. The other half concentrates on cussing out the time keeper for forcing him to consider the question. He doesn't rest easy until the foreman comes around before quitting time and says, "We're working Saturday."

Johnny sure is concerned about the dollar today. Not because he likes to carry around a fat bank roll or because he's got ideas about investing it in a business that will put him on easy street. He says that it takes darn near every penny he makes just to get by. Like millions of other workers he plans his future by weeks and months and even by the dates the bills fall due.

Once when we were standing around talking about Eisenhower's election and what he would do about taxes, the Korean war, etc., Johnny just nodded as someone expressed the general sentiment, "All you can do is wait and see."

But we can give Johnny better advice than that. It's about time labor stopped waiting around for the Trumans and Eisenhowers to show their hand. It's about time labor dealt itself a hand in politics by forming its own independent Labor Party.

Once labor won an election, there'd be a lot of changes around the plant. For one thing Johnny wouldn't shuffle around dead-beat on two jobs. The increased pay on one job would see him through fine and socialized medicine would take care of his sick wife.

Notes from the News

VOTES CAST for minor parties in the recent presidential elections were as follows, according to Associated Press. These figures do not include write-in votes in states where the parties were not on the ballot.

	1952	States	1948	States
Socialist Workers	10,306	7	13,613	12
Socialist	20,189	17	139,009	81
Socialist Labor	30,154	23	29,061	21
Progressive	140,296	28	1,156,103	44

GENERAL MacARTHUR is fading away in style. In addition to his \$100,000 a year job as Chairman of the Board of Remington Rand he still draws his full army pay of \$18,000 and has two army aides and an office in New York.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE has been given Air Force Captain Carl Izard, one of a group of reservists who refused to fly last spring. The veterans, who had flown in World War II, refused to jeopardize their lives when called back into the service because of the Korean "police action." They said they now had families and one war was enough.

NEGROES are barred from the 175,000 acres of Texas' 44 state parks.

THE WAGES OF SIN seem to be pretty high for professional anti-Communist informers used in the Smith Act prosecution of 13 Communist Party leaders in New York. In asking perjury prosecutions of government witnesses, the defense revealed that the FBI and Justice Department had paid ten informers \$118,481. Thus Mrs. Markward, who had spied within the Communist Party and who testified she had never received more than \$80 and that for expenses, was revealed to have actually received \$23,879 for "services" and \$147 for "expenses."

CHILD LABOR exists in the U.S. to the total of two million children of school age employed in violation of the law, the National Child Labor Committee reports. Worst abuses involve children of migratory agricultural workers.

FIRST CONCERT in the series sponsored by the CIO Steelworkers to bring symphonic music to the steel towns was played in the high school auditorium in North Braddock, Pa. Members of the union and their families made up the overwhelming majority of the audience. Under the arrangement by which the union guarantees a minimum of \$2,000 per concert to the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra many other steel towns will hear their first live symphony.

MIAMI INDICTMENTS, growing out of the repeated bombings of Carver Village, a Negro apartment development, were of three men Ku Kluxers and one woman "civic leader." They are not accused of the bombings but of lying under oath. All were released in \$1,000 bail. Assistant District Attorney Duhaime remarked: "We will be fortunate if we can bring them to trial before 1954."

SENATOR McCARTHY declared that "Communist thinkers" are trying to infiltrate the incoming Eisenhower administration. He defined "Communist thinkers" as people not belonging to the Communist Party but who thought the way they did.

SECRET SOLVED by the Wall Street Journal has puzzled generations of financial experts, namely, the financial status of the Ford Motor Co. The personally owned Ford Empire has never made public a balance sheet. The Dec. 11 Journal sets Ford sales for 1951 at \$2,952 million and profits after taxes at \$87 million. Ford, not Chrysler, is next in size to General Motors in the auto industry. Ford took 11.2 cents of each sales dollar as profits before 5.9 cents. In volume of sales Ford is fourth largest manufacturing company in U.S. coming after GM, Standard Oil of N. J. and U.S. Steel. In 1950 — best sales year — Ford profits after taxes were \$279,000,000.

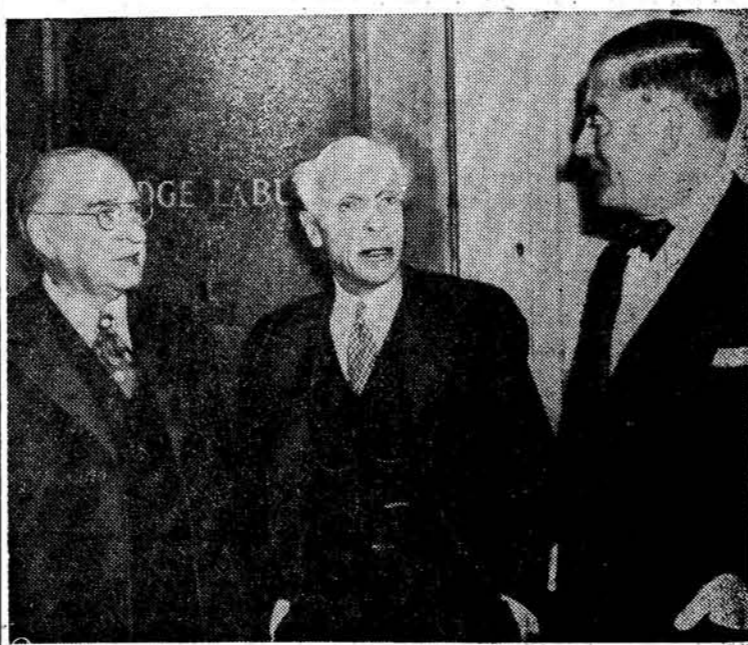
THE RICH U.S. ranks not first but twentieth in the percentage of national income spent on social security. On a per capita basis the U.S. ranks sixth. Who said we had a welfare state?

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DuPont Trial Opens



Three top officials of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. (l. to r. Pierre S. DuPont, Walter S. Carpenter, Henry B. DuPont) confer outside judge's chambers as anti-trust suit against DuPont, General Motors and U.S. Rubber opens. Despite half-century of anti-trust laws, numerous trials, trusts are bigger than ever.

A CONTRAST IN VIEWS ON ROAD FOR LABOR

Top union bureaucrats who yesterday were painting up Democratic capitalist politicians like Truman and Stevenson with all the virtues are beginning to do the same for Republican capitalist

politician and militarist Eisenhower. Dave Beck, president of the 1,250,000-member AFL Teamsters Union, which officially endorsed Stevenson, opined Dec. 10 that "the people who have consecrated themselves to the destruction of labor" are not guiding Eisenhower.

This is a glaring example of the tendency among the "labor statesmen" to adapt themselves to reactionary Republican rule and to cover up the anti-labor character of Eisenhower as they whitewash the anti-labor, pro-Big Business nature of his Democratic predecessors in the White House.

WELCOME CONTRAST In sharp and welcome contrast to the attitude exemplified by Beck and other union officials most removed from the ranks, are the political views publicly expressed by Carl Stellato, president of the world's largest union local, Ford Local 600, CIO United Auto Workers. The officers and General Council of the local have recently gone on record calling on the UAW and CIO to study the possibilities for the formation of a

third party led by organized labor and farmers and their allies.

Following up a full-page of "Ford Facts" in the previous issue of the weekly column in the Dec. 6 issue writes that the Ford workers say "that the formation of a genuine Farmer-Labor party is long overdue. They say that we cannot expect anything from either one of the present parties. They say that the Democrats have not passed one piece of legislation that was in the interest of the workers in the last decade; in fact, the only legislation has been the pecking away at the few gains we made under Roosevelt. On the other hand we are just as certain that we can expect nothing from the Republicans."

AS HE NOW SEES IT Although the Ford local had supported the Democratic candidates in the last election, Stellato now says as the result of the Nov. 4 experience: "If we in labor had spent the time, money, energy, and know-how in the formation of a real Farmer-Labor Party that we did in our attempt to elect the Democrats we would have been on our way."

U.S. SUPREME COURT STUDIES SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASE

(Continued from Page 1) cannot contemplate with equanimity.

Attorney General Almond of Virginia declared that the abolition of segregation would "destroy the public school system in Virginia" and that "Negro teachers will not be allowed to teach white children in Virginia should segregation be abolished."

With his co-counsel, T. Justin Moore of Richmond, who had difficulty pronouncing the word "Negro" (he is probably not used to using it), the Virginia Attorney General explained that taxes and bond issues would not be forthcoming to support unsegregated schools in his state.

EYE ELECTION RETURNS: Mr. Dooley, the famed Chicago philosopher once observed that the Supreme Court followed the election returns. That this may be so in the school segregation case was indicated by the number of questions from the bench on the effects of a decision against segregation.

Before the election, friends of civil rights were very optimistic about a favorable Supreme Court decision in these cases. The election, however, considerably enhanced the political position of Governor Byrnes and the Dixiecrats. They now are influential with the incoming Eisenhower regime and are being assiduously wooed by the Democrats who want them back. The Supreme Court is not unaware of the political climate and the persistent questions from the Justices about the effects of illegalizing Jim-Crow schools cannot be very encouraging to the Negro people.

The tremendous interest of the Negro people in this case was demonstrated not only by the extensive coverage by the Negro press but by the large turnout of Washington, D. C., Negroes. The early sessions were packed and waiting lines formed outside. A majority of the spectators and those waiting were Negro.

The importance of these cases transcends the states involved. What is being challenged is Jim-Crow education generally which exists in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

1896 RULING

The Negro plaintiffs are in effect asking the court to overrule itself. The legal basis for segregation lies in the "separate but equal" doctrine laid down by the court in 1896. This interpretation emasculated the 14th Amendment which was passed during the Reconstruction era and which conferred citizenship on the freed slaves and "guaranteed" their equal protection by law.

When the Northern capitalists deserted the cause of Reconstruction Democracy, they made a deal with their former enemy — the plantation owners of the South. Part of the deal was second-class citizenship for Negroes. The legal expression of this was the "separate but equal" — that is, "Jim-Crow but equal" — doctrine, a contradiction in terms.

Thus it was with an eye on history that NAACP attorney, Thurgood Marshall declared the "separate but equal" school laws: "Slavery is perpetuated in these statutes."

Venezuelan Election Stolen by Dictator, Says Exiled Leader

Dr. Jovito Villalba, head of the Venezuelan Democratic Union Party charged that the recent election was stolen by Dictator Col. Perez Jimenez.

When early returns showed Jimenez trailing badly, he clamped down a censorship, stole the voting records, announced false returns, arrested the opposition leaders and put them on a plane which carried them into exile in Panama.

Villalba said his party won 70 seats out of the 104 at stake in the Constituent Assembly, while the official government party won only 17, the others going to other opposition parties.

Companies, Racketeers "Take Blood" of Dockers

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 — "They take the blood out of longshoremen." This is how Anthony De Vincenzo, a black-listed Hoboken dockworker, described the joint activities of stevedore company executives, gangster officials of the AFL International Longshoremen's Ass'n., and crooked politicians.

A former hiring boss on the Hoboken piers for the Jarka Corporation, giant stevedore company, De Vincenzo gave a telling, detailed account to the New York State Crime Commission of the alliance of top Jarka officials, Jersey ILA chief Ed Florio, and Hoboken's "reform" administration. Florio is now under a federal perjury indictment for swearing that he had not taken payoffs from company officials. According to the SCC, he received \$10,900 in four years.

Two other witnesses testified that Florio was established in 1947 as a loading contractor on the Hoboken docks, while he remained a union official, through the influence of Hoboken's police Commissioner Michael Borelli and Mayor Fred DeSapio (cousin of Tammany Leader Carmine DeSapio). Florio was an active supporter of both DeSapio and Borelli in the 1947 campaign where they ousted the Hague-supported McFeeley administration in a "reform" movement.

Denying knowledge of support to Borelli or himself by Florio, DeSapio told the Commission today that they were nominated at a "caucus of citizens interested in a reform movement." De Vincenzo testified that during prohibition days, Commissioner Borelli was a chauffeur for Florio in a rum-running operation. De Vincenzo is a cousin to Borelli and has known Florio since childhood. He had also been offered such a job by Florio, he said, but refused it.

CITY HALL MEETING

Matthew O'Brien, a former industry organization official, testified to a meeting at City Hall, shortly after the elections, where it was arranged for Borelli and Florio to "take over control" of pier jobs. Also at the meeting, according to his associate, Mr. Fitzpatrick, were two business agents of the ILA, John (Fifi) De Robertis and John (Meatball) Moody. Both have substantial criminal records.

De Vincenzo, who broke with Florio "because he didn't live up to union rules," said that he refused to co-operate with him and Borelli in the "short gang" racket. Then, he said, "Jarka fired me at the request of Mike Borelli." Pointing to the ties between such corporations as Jarka and Commissioner Borelli, the witness said, "You can't get a job on the piers unless you see Borelli. If he gives you an okay, he sends you to Florio." He said that he has secured about three months work on the docks since he was fired by Jarka in 1950.

"PHANTOM" PAYROLL

He described the "short gang" racket as the use of seven-man loading gangs, instead of the required 22, with the payroll padded for the other 15. The pay of the "phantoms," he testified, was split between company and union officials.

The witness named Anthony (Tony Marconi) Aurigemma, business agent of Local 1198 was a loan shark boss in partnership with Florio and two other union delegates. He said borrowers paid 5% interest the first week and 10% a week thereafter. He asserted the loan sharks often took a workers brass work check, collected the man's pay and took their payment out of it.

De Vincenzo went on in his testimony to charge that during a strike on his pier in 1946, Florio accepted \$45,000 from business men to get perishable flower bulbs worth several hundred thousand dollars off a strike-bound Holland-American Line ship. He said that after he rejected an offer by Florio to turn scab, Florio himself led strikebreakers through the picket line to unload the cases. Officials of the flower bulb companies involved supported his story.

According to De Vincenzo's testimony, there has not been an election in Hoboken's ILA locals in at least 30 years.

CHART OF PAYMENTS

The Crime Commission also issued today a new chart of known payments to ILA officials by the stevedore and shipping companies. They put the total amount of these payments over a four-year period at \$182,214.

Most significant of the payments was \$58,585 allocated among union officials by the Jarka Corporation. These payments not only represent almost

one-third of the total, but they are made by the company whose president, Frank W. Nolan, is a principal figure in the contract negotiations between the New York Shipping Association and the union.

An examination of the chart of payments reveals that the lion's share has gone to union officials who have been serving on the negotiating committee and those who control enough votes to get the "five and dime" agreements ratified.

FUR-LINED PATRIOTISM

An illuminating aspect of the union officialdom's well-publicized "struggle against communism" was brought to light during the hearings. Shortly after the outbreak of the Korean war they announced, with their customary patriotism, that ILA members were forbidden to unload any cargo from "behind the iron curtain."

However a local fur broker testified before the Commission that when he was confronted with the problem of getting some three million dollars worth of Soviet furs off a ship in 1950 it was solved by a payoff of some \$70,000 in cash and "two cheap fur jackets."

According to the witness, the payments were made to Anthony (Joe the Gent) Giannomasi and Pasquale Ferrone. Joe the Gent, now dead, was delegate of Local 1235, and Ferrone was secretary.

In an effort to hide their collusion with racketeering union

officials a parade of stevedore and shipline executives have whined at the hearings that they are "helpless victims" of the hoodlums, "without adequate police protection to do any thing about it."

POLICE OFFICIAL REPLIES

In an embittered reply to these charges Police Commissioner Monaghan declared, "It is commonplace of the steamship lines and their acquiescence in improper practices that make it difficult... to enforce law and order on the waterfront."

"They have preferred to hire thugs with criminal records as hiring bosses in the belief that these men could enforce order and discipline on the piers."

"They have not done so (filed complaints) for reasons apparently related to their own advantage and it is now sheer mockery on their part to complain that they did not receive adequate police protection."

Monaghan could well have included in his statements the fact that on those occasions when the companies did holler cop he had his men out in full force. At the completion of virtually every contract negotiation, the men have struck against the rotten terms and against the leadership jamming it down their throats. Each time "New York's finest" have been on the scene, with clubs drawn, defending the interests of the companies and the union officialdom. Apparently such service isn't properly appreciated.

CANNON TALK DEPICTS CAPITALIST BREAKDOWN

By Ernest Rief

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 — "As Marxists we base ourselves on reality; those who defend a dying, crisis-ridden capitalism are the real utopians today." This theme

was amply proved last night by James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, as he discussed the international prospects of capitalism and socialism in the second lecture of his Friday Night Forum series on "America's Road to Socialism."

With almost a hundred in attendance, including many new visitors to the forum series, Cannon spoke on the six main facts of world history in the past half century.

(1.) The Russian Revolution. Coming as a by-product of the first world war which was fought by the capitalist powers to gain new markets for themselves, it removed one-sixth of the earth's surface from the total capitalist market.

(2.) The crash of 1929, followed by German and Spanish fascism, the decline of democracy and the regimentation of Europe.

(3.) Proof in life of the superiority of planned economy, by virtue of which the USSR not only escaped the capitalist depression but grew to a position of economic strength second only to the U.S.

(4.) The decay of the capitalist countries which prevented their taking the logical step (from their standpoint) of combining to defeat Russia and reopening it to capitalist expansion.

By 1939 "capitalism had lost the power to think for itself"; the capitalists again fell to fighting among themselves leaving the USSR as the dominant power in Europe.

(5.) The armaments program and the Marshall Plan which signaled the rejection, on the part of the U.S. as the only remaining stable capitalist country, of Stalin's conciliatory offers to maintain capitalism in Eastern Europe and the Orient in exchange for being left alone in his own sphere. Not satisfied with

the events since 1914 thus show an unmistakable trend — the crises of world capitalism are increasing, in Europe nationalizations are becoming more imperative to keep the economies afloat, and in the colonial world the fires of revolt are sweeping across whole continents.

Notwithstanding the utopian dreams of capitalists and their supporters, the international prospects look very bad for capitalism, for the more it tries to control the world and maintain its rotting system the more it fans the flames of revolt against it.

Fined for Smiling

Rubin Barry, a young Negro, was fined \$225 in a St. Louis city court for allegedly smiling three times at a white woman — \$75 per smile. According to reports Barry, driving past in his car, smiled at the woman, who was standing on a corner, on three successive mornings. The judge found him guilty of violating an ordinance against "violent, ob-

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