



Militarist Revival Set for Japan In Imperialist Peace

By Harry Frankel

The central fact that emerges from the debates at San Francisco over the Japan peace treaty terms is that Washington is preparing to end an imperialist war with an imperialist peace.

The terms of the treaty, and the future developments foreshadowed in the treaty, make it plain that World War II was not fought to end imperialism in Asia, but only to bring it under American domination.

Truman and Acheson are jamming through peace-treaty terms which will enable Japan to resume her pre-war role of imperialist watchdog in the Far East. This time, however, the plan is for Japan to be a watchdog on a U.S. leash, and not on her own.

PENTAGON PLANS

The treaty terms serve to give the tip-off to Pentagon intentions in the Far East. For example, Article 5 provides for Japan's right to "self-defense," as the treaty calls it, and permits Japan to enter into military alliances. More important is the absence of the expected limitation of Japanese rearmament.

As a matter of fact, Japanese rearmament, which becomes "legal" only with the signing of the pact, began long ago. The Japanese National Police Reserve, initiated a year ago by General MacArthur, started with a force of 75,000 men, or two corps of two divisions each. This is believed to have been expanded to double that size, or a considerable nucleus for a new Japanese imperialist army. This so-called police force is mortal and artillery equipped, and organized along military, not police, lines.

NEW NAVY

Moreover, the Japanese Maritime Safety Board is already operating with the core of a new Japanese Navy. Present plans call for the re-establishment of the Japanese naval and military academies.

This trend towards military rehabilitation, when connected with the accompanying trend towards a revival of a cartel-dominated big Japanese industry, gives the lie to the pretenses of spokesmen for U.S. imperialism who claim that the Japan treaty is intended to form a "partnership of peace." Actually, the treaty will bring Japan into the Pentagon dominated partnership-for-war as a junior member of the firm.

Hanson Baldwin, N. Y. Times geo-political military expert, expresses the hopes of U.S. capitalism when he says in his column on Sept. 5:

"In time, the Japanese Peace Treaty will remake the world we now know. It represents, inescapably, the renaissance of Japan as a great power. . . . In San Francisco, Japan is starting again on the come-back trail to great power status, and this means military as well as political power."

James Reston, in a N. Y. Times dispatch on Sept. 4, goes further: "... with her land power in occupation of Korea and large areas of Manchuria, pre-war Japan provided a barrier against

the expansion of Soviet power into south and central Asia. Japan was engaged in a policy of containment of Soviet power, long before the United States ever thought of the phrase. . . .

"What the United States is trying to do now is restore some kind of equilibrium throughout this entire area. The instruments at hand are not always ideal, but the area has to be policed, and policemen must have police stations. . . .

"Nobody here has any illusions about the democratization of Japan. Nobody thinks Japan is going to be happy with a United States dole and a United States policeman in the corner." This the imperialist program is to restore Japan's rulers to their pre-war position as the imperialist, anti-communist marauders of the Far East, but this time, under Pentagon control. This is an indication of the fact that American imperialism never had any real objection to Japanese invasion of China, its prison-regime in Korea, or its brutal imperialist record in the Far East. As a matter of fact, the U.S. wants Japan to resume that role. The only objection that U.S. bosses had was that Japan was stepping on their toes.

SKOGLUND DEPORTATION TO GO TO APPEAL BOARD

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 — The U.S. Assistant Commissioner of Immigration this week affirmed the deportation order of Carl Skoglund, 68-year-old Minnesota union leader.

Skoglund was held liable for expulsion to Sweden at a hearing in New York City last December under the terms of the newly enacted McCarran Law.

The sole ground for the present proceeding against this labor leader was his admitted former membership in the Communist Party during the Twenties. No other evidence was submitted against him.

EXPULSED FROM CP

The ironic fact is that Skoglund was expelled from the Communist Party in 1928 and has long been known as an uncompromising opponent of its policies. He has been many times denounced over the past twenty years by the Stalinists for his activities on behalf of unionism in the Northwest.

Skoglund has served labor's cause for over forty years. He became best known for his able leadership in the strike struggles and organization drives spearheaded by the Minneapolis truck-drivers which built the most powerful union movement in the history of the Northwest. He was twice elected as Central Labor Union delegate to conventions of the Minn. State Federation of Labor and was president of Teamsters Local 544 at the time of the first deportation move against him.

Myra Weiss Opens Coast-to-Coast Tour in Newark

NEWARK, Sept. 7 — "The Korean war has bared the critical state of U.S. capitalism," said Myra Tanner Weiss in the opening statement of her coast-to-coast tour here today.

"The undeclared war in Korea, into which we have been thrust by the Pentagon militarists and Truman administration imperialists, has made the alternatives which we face under capitalism absolutely clear. These alternatives are: either a depression worse than that of the Thirties, or a war which will lower our living standards through inflation and taxation."

PEACE OR WAR

Mrs. Weiss, who will speak here tonight on the topic: THE OUTLOOK FOR AMERICA: Lessons of the Korean War, analyzed the events of the past year of war, and the blind alley in which the cease-fire negotiations have wound up. "American imperialism," she said, "must have war, but fears its consequences. It would like to make war on the new China in an effort to destroy it, but fears that it will prove unequal to the task. That is why the situation in the Far East hangs between peace and war."

"And that is why," she continued, "a powerful protest movement of the American people, rallied around the slogan 'Bring the Troops Back Home,' could help to frighten the capitalist rulers of this nation into withdrawing from their imperialist adventure in the Far East."

Mrs. Weiss's meeting will be held tonight at 8:00 p. m. at the meeting hall of the Newark Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, 423 Springfield Ave.

Tour plans are being made by Socialist Workers Party branches throughout the country. Branches will provide for meetings at which Myra Weiss will discuss the organizational work that must be done in preparation for the 1952 Presidential campaign.

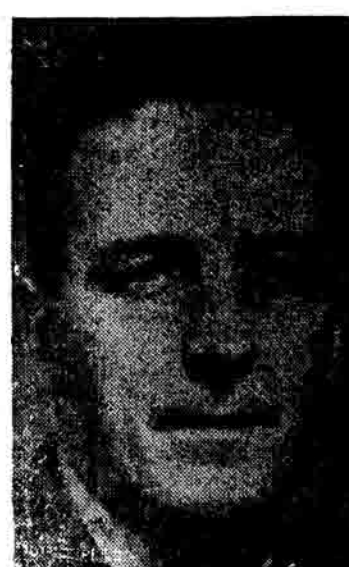
TOUR SCHEDULE

Friday	Sept. 14	New York
Saturday	15	Philadelphia
Sunday	16	"
Monday	17	Buffalo
Tuesday	18	"
Wednesday	19	"
Thursday	20	"
Friday	21	"
Saturday	22	Cleveland
Sunday	23	"
Monday	24	Akron
Tuesday	25	"
Wednesday	26	Youngstown
Thursday	27	"
Friday	28	Pittsburgh
Saturday	29	Travel
Sunday	30	Detroit
Monday	Oct. 1	"
Tuesday	2	Flint
Wednesday	3	Detroit
Thursday	4	"
Saturday	6	Chicago
Sunday	7	Milwaukee
Monday	8	Chicago
Tuesday	9	"
Wednesday	10	Chicago
Thursday	11	St. Louis
Friday	12	Travel
Saturday	13	Twin Cities

Proposed Socialist Ticket



GRACE CARLSON



FARRELL DOBBS

Farrell Dobbs and Grace Carlson proposed by the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party to head the Party's presidential ticket in 1952, subject to ratification by the nominations convention next year.

Chevrolet Units to Hold Anti Speed-up Parley

By Emmett Moore

PLANT, Mich., Aug. 28 — The Chevrolet assembly unit of Chevrolet Local 659, UAW-CIO, at its last meeting voted to support a resolution submitted by the local's executive board calling for a conference of eleven Chevrolet assembly plants across the nation. This action marks a new stage in the struggle against the speed-up. Several assembly units have already responded to the call of the Flint local and have agreed to convene the conference in St. Louis, Mo.

At the same meeting the membership at the advice of regional director, Bob Carter, voted to hold a strike vote immediately. The two decisions culminate four years of retreat before the production-crazy Chevrolet management. The latest speedup saw a 20 percent cut in manpower on the passenger car line with only a 10 percent cut in production. Truck line manpower was cut 50 percent while production was reduced 40 percent.

ROLE OF LEADERS

The international union leadership has been thoroughly aware of the problems of the assembly plant workers, but it has done nothing to help them. During the past years international union representatives have appeared at plant meetings and recommended strike action, but immediately warned the membership that General Motors would retaliate by

putting on another shift or increase the work schedule of one of the other plants using the same work.

Under these conditions the membership hesitated to strike. The obvious solution of uniting all assembly plants was ridiculed by the international officers. They considered this too drastic since only a few thousand assembly plant workers would shut down the entire Chevrolet division of well over a hundred thousand workers.

5-YEAR CONTRACT

With each changing model new speedups were introduced. The five-year contract between the company and union permitted the corporation to proceed without restraint. The committeemen feel so helpless now that even those members who supported Reuther until two weeks ago, have changed their position. Under pressure of the rank and file, many committeemen and members have joined the anti-Reuther opposition headed by Coburn Walker, president of Chevrolet Local 659.

The conference in St. Louis takes place without the formal approval of Reuther. If it is a representative conference, the delegates will be able to seriously tackle the speedup problem in Chevrolet. In any case, the delegates from Flint are confident that each successive speedup drive will force even the locals under Reuther's domination to seek a

solution to their problems, and it is only a matter of time before they are all joined together.

However, if the conference is fully attended from the beginning, it will have it within its power to launch a militant and aggressive program which could make a deep impression on the UAW-CIO. Speedup is a problem throughout the industry. Other locals in the union will watch the conference with interest.

In only a matter of a few months the Chevrolet workers have confirmed the prediction of the Militant that under pressure of the corporation, under the five-year contract, the most farsighted unionists in GM would have to seek allies in the union to protect the workers' conditions. It has now become clear that even Reuther's complete domination of the union cannot prevent such a development.

This Is the Kind of Foreign Policy The American People Really Want

1. Stop the war now. Don't let it spread!
2. Withdraw all American troops from Korea!
3. Recognize the government of New China!
4. Let the American people vote on the issue of war and peace in a national referendum!

What GI's in Korean Front Lines Talk And Think About Is: Coming Back Home!

Like the great majority of the people at home, the "average GI's" in Korea are "sick and tired" of the "horsing around and double-talk" surrounding the truce talks. The GI wants "to see this mess end, so I can get home."

All this was cabled on Sept. 1 from Tokyo to the Detroit News and the Chicago Daily News by their overseas correspondent Fred Sparks, just returned to Tokyo from a visit to the Korea front where he interviewed the troops stationed along "Bullet Boulevard."

Again, just like the people here, the troops are growing mistrustful of the official information fed them by the authorities. They don't know whom or what to believe or trust any more.

Next to the cease-fire, the main interest of the troops and their chief topic of conversation is their chances for getting out of Korea. Their fear is, that regardless of the outcome of the truce talks, they will be kept indefinitely there; and they are resentful of this as they are of the fighting in Korea which they "never could see" in the first place.

According to correspondent Sparks if you ask the GI's in Korea: "What do you really think about cease-fire talks?" The answer of the great majority is as follows:

"I'm sick of thinking about them. We don't know what to believe any more. . . . We hear more about a Chinese buildup than we hear about what's going on in

Kaesong. There's been so much horsing around and double-talk about the Kaesong deal I'm really afraid to think about it any more. . . . I want to see this mess end, so I can get home."

In addition to confirming all the previous reports which have trickled through the strict military censorship that the troops at the front share the anxiety of the people back home to end the "Korea mess" and come home, Sparks' cable also confirms that the troops get little more information about the Kaesong talks than we get here. Both are being fed instead a constant diet of reports about "a Chinese buildup."

Both here and in Korea: "We don't know what to believe any more." The growing mistrust

National Committee Session Maps Broad SWP Campaign; Plans Aid to Kutcher Case

By Joseph Andrews

The Socialist Workers Party will place a presidential ticket in the field in 1952. This was the unanimous recommendation of the plenary sessions of the SWP National Committee held in New York City over the Labor Day weekend, Sept. 1 to 3.

All members and friends of the Party were called upon by the National Committee to begin now to prepare for a vigorous and effective 1952 campaign, to spread the message of socialism throughout the country. The National Committee unanimously recommended Farrell Dobbs as the candidate for President, and Grace Carlson, for Vice President. These recommendations will be submitted to the 1952 nomination convention of the Party for ratification.

Comrade Dobbs, National Chairman of the SWP, headed the party ticket in 1948, first presidential campaign of the SWP. Comrade Carlson, Minnesota State Secretary of the SWP, was the vice presidential candidate on the same ticket.

The National Committee was unanimous in its conviction that the SWP 1952 election campaign will make even more of an impression upon the American people than the successful 1948 campaign. This conviction was based upon the profound changes that have occurred since the beginning of "Operation Killer" in Korea. The following new developments at home were discussed:

1. The deep-going anti-war sentiment of the people. Opposition to the Korean war, and to the all-out war plans of the U.S. imperialists has been shown by every poll taken on the subject. Recent local election campaigns of the SWP have demonstrated the receptiveness of the people to a firm, socialist opposition to the war.

PETITION DRIVE

The first step will be the organization of energetic petition campaigns to place the Party on the ballot in every possible state. This task is to be carefully planned, and a survey of the situations in the various states shows that the Party has excellent chances to get on the ballot in important states which were not included in the 1948 roster. In this respect the 1948 campaign will serve as valuable experience for 1952.

CAMPAIGN PLANS

In preparation for the campaign, the National Committee (Continued on page 3)

And they are equally anxious about getting stuck indefinitely in Korea, whether a truce is negotiated or not. This reaction among the GI's is reported by Sparks as follows:

"One thing about these cease-fire talks has got us worried. We hear, if they make a deal, no troops will be allowed to go in or out of Korea until a final peace deal is made. We might be stuck here, doing nothing, for years while the politicians yakety-yak."

The Detroit News featured this story under the headline: WHAT DOES A GI IN KOREA THINK ABOUT? GOING HOME! It ought to be added that this is exactly how the vast majority of the American people think and feel about it, too.

Notebook of an Agitator

THE DIRT ON THEIR OWN DOORSTEP

It is a rule of law, often honored in the breach, that a litigant in any lawsuit must come into court with clean hands. The same sentiment, unwritten but more faithfully observed, is expressed in the well-known proverb about the housewife who neglects to sweep the dirt from her own doorstep. She should keep her mouth shut, says the proverb, about the house-keeping habits of her neighbors. What would the leaders of the current moralistic crusade for justice for the individual — in the lands of Stalinism — look like if this rule and proverb were applied to them? They would look, my friend, like what they really are — a gang of cynical hypocrites whose disregard for justice in their own domain disqualifies them from criticism of others. They wouldn't be heard in any honest court, and they would be shamed into silence in any well-ordered neighborhood.

The crimes of Stalinism against the rights and the dignity of the individual human being cry to heaven for vengeance. But who are the publishers, priests and businessmen of the United States, the leaders of the present hue and cry — who are they to redress these crimes? They and their apologists and camp-followers, such as the social-democrats of all grades and breeds, have worked themselves up, all of a sudden, into an uproar for justice. They are even ready to start a war for its sake; on the condition, of course, that others do the fighting. I am in favor of justice, and am even willing to fight for it, but not under their leadership. They don't come into court with clean hands. The dirt of their own injustices is piled high on their own doorstep.

I am not speaking now in the broad sense of that social injustice of which they are the bloated beneficiaries. For the purpose of this discussion I limit myself to the narrower terms laid down in their own campaign around the cases of Oatis, Mindzenty and Vogeler — the matter of justice for the individual accused of crime. They have made a record of their own in this respect, and the simple facts of the record disqualify them from any mention of justice.

THE WHOLESALE FRAME-UP

The Bill of Rights regulates the administration of justice in the United States; and everybody, with only incidental and accidental exceptions, gets a fair trial. That's what they say. And that's probably what the average man, who hasn't yet had his day in court, believes. But it isn't so. The only people who get a square deal from the police and the courts are those who can afford it. Violations of human rights and fair play, brazen disregard of the plain provisions of the Constitution, are not an exception but the rule. If you think I exaggerate, permit me to tell you frankly — that is only because you don't know what goes on in the administration of justice in this country.

The miscarriage of justice in the United States is a wholesale business. Some of it is done by design, at the instigation and with the support of the big monied interests who control all departments of the legal machinery without directly operating them. Some of it is done by the police functionaries on their own hook, partly because the system naturally operates that way, and partly because, like the stumbling horse that wasn't blind, they don't give a damn. As a general rule, uncontrolled power and fair play don't go together anywhere. The frame-up and the false confession, now currently advertised as inventions of the Stalinists, are everyday occurrences in the United States and have been for a long time, longer than anyone can remember.

The world has heard about the famous frame-ups of labor leaders and Negroes which were thoroughly exposed. But neither the world, nor the general public in this country, knows about the innumerable run-of-the-mill cases of the same kind which were never publicized. This routine business of framing up obscure and helpless men was rather comically illustrated the other day by a press dispatch, from Sunflower County, Mississippi, as previously reported in *The Militant*. Three Negroes were worked over by a deputy sheriff and a private detective "way up into the night" and then confessed to the murder of a missing man. By this time the three Negroes would be well on the way to the gallows or the electric chair — or whatever they use in Mississippi for the execution of confessed murderers — if it hadn't been for the accidental circumstance that the "missing man," to whose murder they had confessed, turned up alive and well. It was only this hilarious development that rated a few lines of press publicity for the case.

THE TRENTON SIX CONFESSIONS

Far from being a new invention of the Stalinists, false confessions, extorted from helpless prisoners in the hands of police, are an old story. There have been so many instances that it long ago became a rule of law that confessions, unsupported by corroborative evidence, are not

admissible in evidence. But this rule doesn't count when a false plea of guilty is entered. Then there is no trial, properly speaking. The prisoner simply enters his plea and gets his sentence, and the judge goes out for lunch, and that's all there is to it. When, as sometimes happens, the prisoner who signed the false confession gets a lawyer and repudiates it in court, the police who extorted the confession usually have little difficulty in manufacturing some additional evidence to bolster it up. And, if the prisoner is poor and defenseless, judges have been notably liberal in admitting confessions if they are tied to the meager scraps of scraped up corroboration.

This is what happened in the now famous case of the Trenton Six. They were only six poor Negroes without money or influence. Fake confessions they had signed under pressure were received in evidence, and the six prisoners were duly convicted and sent to "death row" to await the day of their execution. They would have been dead long ago if outside people — unknown to the prisoners — hadn't kicked up a fuss, publicized the case and engaged competent lawyers to prepare their appeal. That's what was unusual in the case of the Trenton Six — not the frame-up and the false confessions, but the publicity, the funds, and the entrance into the case of lawyers who knew their business. Clarence Darrow, the famous lawyer, knew as much about American justice as anyone ever did. Out of a lifetime of battling in the courts, he summed up his conclusions in flat assertion that most men in prison were there because they couldn't afford to hire good lawyers.

It is well known among convicts, prison wardens, prosecuting attorneys and policemen that a large percentage of prisoners are doing time for crimes they did not commit. This is not to say they didn't have police records in most cases, and hadn't committed some crime or other — the most important one, the crime of being broke when they were arrested. That's just about the worst fix a man can get himself into in this country — to have a bad record, and no money or influence, and to get picked up by the police when they need some convictions. Many and many a man is doing time in prison for some specific crime to which he falsely confessed under duress; or plead guilty to in a deal with the prosecuting attorney and the police who "had something on him"; or for which he was framed.

A POOR MAN IN COURT

Every man to his trade. The American police are in the business of arresting people, and they have to make a showing. The prosecuting attorneys have to roll up a large percentage of convictions. "Unsolved crimes" on the record are a scandal and discredit to them both, and bring unfavorable publicity. Every once in a while this record of unsolved crimes is "cleaned up" by the guilty pleas of prisoners who are thought to have committed some crime or other, or who might have done so. Why not make them confess to the unsolved crimes? Lacking the money, influence and legal help to fight their way out, they "cop a plea" and make the best deal they can in the situation. As long as the "record" is cleaned up, the police and prosecutors don't care much whether the scales of justice are evenly balanced or not. What they have to balance are the books which list crimes committed on one page and arrests and convictions on the other.

The famous case of Tom Mooney was completely exposed before the whole world as a frame-up. Even the people who kept him in prison quit pretending that he was guilty of the Preparedness Day dynamiting. But still they wouldn't let him go. "We've got the right man for the wrong crime," they said. That cynical expression sums up the philosophy of the American police system. Formally, and in theory, justice in the United States is administered with scrupulous regard for the rights of the accused and the presumption of his innocence until he is proven guilty — not of some crime, but of the particular crime charged against him. These rules and safeguards operate fairly when a defendant with money, influence and good lawyers is involved. But for the poor and defenseless prisoner it is a different story.

The best he can hope for, as a rule, is a rough hustle. He has a good chance to run into a frame-up. And he is lucky if he isn't beaten and tortured until he signs a fake confession — as thousands of others have done before him. Who cares about him, anyway? Not the organizers of the current moral crusade around the cases of Oatis and the others. They are interested only in justice for high-placed people of their own kind, and in another country. They are the beneficiaries of the social system which breeds injustice in this country, and they never lift a finger against it. The fight for justice, if it is to be real and honest, must begin at home, and against them.

— J. P. C.

Italy Still Faces 'Over-Population' Problem

By Charles Hanley

For generations Italy has been poverty-ridden. Especially since the turn of this century many Italians have had to migrate to North and South America. When the U.S. practically shut off Italian immigration in the Twenties, admitting only 5000 Italians each year, the problem became acute for the Italian ruling class, which, under Mussolini, began concentrating on creating an Italian empire in Africa, using "over-population" as the main pretext for Mussolini's armed conquest of Abyssinia.

How to solve Italy's chronic problem? Alfred J. Fischer, roving European correspondent of the New Leader, the weekly of the American Social Democrats, in the Sept. 3 issue urges re-

sumption of free immigration of Italians to America.

Because, he explains, "as long as countries with a manpower shortage refuse to admit the unemployed of other countries who at the prime of their lives have to starve, lounge about in the streets and vegetate in overcrowded rooms, the chances of communism will improve and the defense of the West will be just another empty phrase."

Mr. Fischer's love for the Italian people is obviously not as great as his fear of communism. He considers a mass export of Europe's poor to be the best way to insure "defense of the West."

MUSSOLINI'S LINE

There will be no trouble in Italy, he says, if the unemployed

can go to America or Africa, and thus, although he states that "Benito Mussolini was wrong," Fischer in fact justifies Mussolini's African adventure.

Mussolini, too, saw in Italian emigration the only means of avoiding a social revolution. Mass emigration is the traditional safety valve of Italian capitalism.

"Postwar Italy lost, apart from its empire, the Dodecanese Isles, Trieste and Venezia Giulia, leaving a population of over 46 million deprived of their outlets in Africa. According to some official spokesmen, the country can feed only 30 million," states Fischer.

FEEDING THE PEOPLE

Capitalist Italy can feed only 30 million because of the absentee

landlord system in the South, and the incredible waste and misery this has created. But, as Fischer himself mentions, "The trade unions . . . maintain that Italy could absorb much of her 400,000 annual population surplus through a planned economy, instead of complicated liberal principles, and real land reform."

But Fischer, like the New Leader, is afraid of fundamental social changes and prefers the traditional safety valve of emigration.

Socialists are not at all opposed to free emigration and immigration. We also demand that the unjust American immigration laws be abolished. Yet, this will not really solve Italy's main problems. These can only be solved in

Italy itself and only by the Italian workers and peasants.

Mr. Fischer coldly refers to "human material" which Italy (read: Italian capitalism) is prepared to give up in order to "pay for the decreased communist danger"! For genuine Socialists there is no such thing as "human material." There are only human beings. For Socialists, human beings are not objects to be disposed of like raw materials. Their aspirations, sufferings, needs, joys and happiness are of utmost importance.

SOCIALIST PLANNING

To us the landless farmers and the unemployed workers of Italy are not potential troublemakers to be removed to another hemisphere. They are men and women entitled to a better life in their own country.

Capitalism and landlordism have bred poverty and ignorance and wasted a large part of the Italian land. Socialism would create better living conditions by means of land reform and systematic improvement of the soil by scientific methods. Industrialization would give the farmers modern tools.

Through socialist planning Italy could be transformed into a place really fit for human beings to live in, not only for the 46 million Italians in 1951, but also for the Italians of tomorrow. Mass migration would then become no problem at all.

'Gift' Loopholes Aid Corporations To Evade Taxes

In an article entitled "It Doesn't Hurt Much to Give," *Business Week*, the magazine that advises business men how to squeeze out a few extra bucks to keep the wolf from the door, gives the lowdown on the corporate gift provisions of the income tax law. "If a company is in the top tax bracket," the article reports, "and wants to give \$100 to a research program approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the government will now, in effect, pay \$77 of it."

Close to a half-billion dollars is today being filched under this provision, but *Business Week* points out that if all corporations took advantage of this tax loophole, the amount would come to \$2.2 billion.

PHONY CHARITY

The most common use of the "gift" provision of the corporate income tax laws is to set up and finance research and training projects which the companies require anyhow, and would have to set up out of their own hard cash. Instead, they set up foundations, for research or training, and get the Bureau of Internal Revenue to approve them as "charitable," thus unloading close to 4/5 of the cost upon the other tax-payers.

Business Week says: "There are obvious advantages . . . for setting up a foundation to administer the gifts, rather than writing off contributions as operating expenses. This is especially true in financing a research project that can benefit the company itself."

Now just imagine a worker who set up a foundation to help needy orphans, and deducted his contributions from his income tax. Imagine him telling the Bureau of Internal Revenue, when they asked him who the orphans are, "That's me. Both of my parents are dead."

And yet there are companies that do this every day of the week, and it is not only legal, but encouraged. All of which goes to show how easy it is to save money and cheat the tax collector, when you've got lots of it and don't really need to save it at all.

Militant Reader

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

The Militant is your newspaper. It does not just speak to you, but for you.

Write us your views, your thoughts, your beefs, and your experiences.

Demonstration in Iran



Anti-British demonstrations were almost a daily occurrence in Iran during the latest Anglo-Iranian negotiations. Shown above is a scene in Teheran just before these negotiations collapsed, with the police, aided by armored car, seeking to break up the demonstration.

U.S. Zone Coddles Nazis

U.S. imperialist policy in West Germany has resulted in the re-appearance of the Nazi movement. Not only have the occupation authorities intervened in freeing many well-known Nazi criminals, but they have allowed open Nazi activity to continue without restraint.

This is what is happening, despite the promises of Roosevelt and the top military brass that World War II would bring an end to the brutal Nazism of Hitler.

The German military staff is divided into two groups of former Nazi generals: Those who approved the attempt to assassinate Hitler in July 1944, and who now

collaborate with Adenauer to prepare a new Wehrmacht allied to the U.S. against Russia, and those who consider these "collaborationists" as traitors to Hitler and to Germany. These generals for the time being advocate neutrality between the U.S. and the USSR. Generals von Manteuffel and Schwerin are among the first group, and Gen. Remier is the leader of the second (100 percent Nazi) group.

PENSIONS TO OFFICERS

The Bonn government pays the following pensions to Hitler's officers:

Lieutenants: 100 to 180 Deutsche Mark

Majors and Captains: 160 to 300 DM
Lieutenant Colonels: 230 to 470 DM
Colonels: 280 to 560 DM
(above are according to length of service)
Generals and Field Marshals: 960 DM.

This table of pensions for the officers who staffed Hitler's armies reveals more than any verbal arguments the attitude of the U.S. occupation in Germany. For the Bonn government could not pay these pensions without the OK of U.S. authorities.

In the European press there are frequent reports of Nazi demonstrations in German cities. In Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony fascist agitation has been increasing. In Flensburg 250 persons were reported to have sung the Nazi songs at a social gathering recently.

In the state of Hessen, the neo-Nazis frequently sing these songs in public. They are small but active groups.

Meanwhile, with the rebuilding of German industry, the release of Krupp, and the reconstitution of his industrial empire, the German workers have been suffering a reduced standard of living.

Statistics show that the West German workers' share in the total annual product has decreased 26 percent during 1950. At the same time there are now 1,320,000 unemployed in West Germany.

It is not likely however, that the German capitalists, or the revived neo-Nazi movement will be able to easily intimidate the German workers. The West German unions now have a membership of 5,600,000. These new unions have already shown a great militancy, and determination to protect their gains already made, and to progress further.

Although the unions by and large are led by typical union bureaucrats, the rank and file has shown itself to be very aggressive. This was clear in the struggle for "co-determination," which the leaders have been holding back, but which nevertheless forced big concessions out of the industrialists and the Bonn government.

**For a Socialist
Future Support
The Candidates
Of the SWP**

Kutcher Thanks Local 600 For Its Aid to Fight Case

Ford Local 600 UAW-CIO, largest union local in the world, last month donated \$500 to aid the legless veteran James Kutcher in his fight against Truman's loyalty

purge. Kutcher has sent the following letter of thanks to the Executive Council of the local:

"Mr. Carl Stellato, President: I am writing to you to express my personal thanks for the generous contribution of \$500 which the Ford Local 600 has made to the Kutcher Defense Fund. Without the assistance so generously afforded me by the labor movement, especially the CIO, it would have been impossible for me to have waged any kind of fight at all. The New Jersey CIO came to my assistance from the very beginning, and it was this which opened the doors of the powerful CIO movement to me all over the country.

"I am sure all of you realize that I am not fighting for myself alone, but for the rights of all the victims of the present witch hunt.

"I would be very happy for the opportunity to visit and talk to the Ford workers again some time in the future, since the memories of the reception they gave me several years ago are still fresh in my mind. For instance, the worker who got up in one of the meetings where I spoke, and said: 'When we decide to do something, we do it right, and we are not satisfied with half-way measures.' He proposed they take a full page ad in the booklet for the banquet we had at that time. There were many other incidents besides this. Only such support can help guarantee that the liberties won in the Bill of Rights will not be banished from the land.

The shipyard was taken over by the Navy in 1946 which then proceeded to lease the facilities to different firms, among them the Buffalo Weaving and Building Co.

"Once again I want to thank you for the assistance you have rendered in my behalf, and I hope I will be again in the Detroit area some time soon."

Steel Coffins For Korea Dead

The Cramp Shipyard, in the Port Richmond-Kensington area along the Delaware River is booming, the Philadelphia papers are glad to report. Not only ships from the mothball fleet are being reactivated.

The facilities of this 121-year-old shipyard are also busy producing "9,000 seamless steel coffins, to be used for bringing dead servicemen back from Korea," boasted the Bulletin on Sept. 2.

The order is being filled by the Buffalo Weaving and Building Co., which "employs 350 persons and occupies 100,000 square feet of Cramp's."

"Thomas Chester, chief engineer, said the firm works on the coffins at night and makes steel kitchen cabinets for the Crane Company of Chicago on the day shift."

The shipyard was taken over by the Navy in 1946 which then proceeded to lease the facilities to different firms, among them the Buffalo Weaving and Building Co.

Letters from Readers

The Militant welcomes every expression of opinion, whether pro or con, and will make an effort to print all letters received from readers as promptly as possible. Names will be withheld upon request.

"Naturally Afraid"

Editor: Enclosed newspaper clippings might be of interest to you.

Baltimore Negroes have reason to be "naturally afraid" of the cops. Cops, when talking to any white man, even one they have never seen before, have no hesitancy in expressing hatred and contempt for all members of the Negro race.

In regard to the second clipping, another newspaper article told of the utter callous indif-

ference to constitutional rights, in that when Wood and Myers were arrested (on charges of violating the Smith Act) and asked to consult Braverman, their lawyer, they were promised they would be given plenty of opportunity to talk with him, and that this "opportunity" was when Braverman was arrested and locked up in the same cell with Wood and Myers. I tried to locate the newspaper in which this story was told, and cannot find it.

R. D. Baltimore, Md.

(One of the clippings enclosed by this reader reports how an 18 year-old Negro youth was shot, and his leg broken, by police who were chasing three hold-up men with whom he had no connection. The boy and some companions

said they ran because they were "naturally afraid" when armed cops came running. — Editor)

Editor: The article on armed forces justice in the Aug. 27 issue of *The Militant* is one that really makes people of my age take a second look. In a few years we will be going into the army or navy, and as if going out and getting shot at for no good reason isn't bad enough, we have to be victimized by the lousy judicial system too.

We will be forced to comply with the whims of every officer, who is incapable of making a mistake, he thinks. Anyone who does not think so is removed as quietly as possible to cool his heels in some prison. . . .

S. G. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Vol. XV - No. 37

Monday, September 10, 1951

Taxes and the Escalator Clause

The Wage Stabilization Board's policy which "allows" wage increases to meet increased living costs, and approves escalator clauses in union contracts, is nothing but a new version of the old shell game. Now you see it, now you don't.

A worker who picks up his pay envelope expecting to find some ready cash after he is granted a cost-of-living wage increase, finds to his disgust that there is nothing there.

Not only do the pay hikes fail to meet the full increase in the cost of living, but steadily increased taxation keeps taking bigger cuts in workers' pay. And these taxes are not considered in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index. Thus, the whole procedure becomes a fraud.

Workers are discovering that a direct struggle with the corporations over wages, as a means of keeping up with rising prices, is no longer much of a solution. What the employer is forced to give, his partners in Washington take away by taxation. In the end this taxation puts more money into the hands of the big companies, as a result of cost-plus contracts.

Crushing as these taxes are, and to federal taxation there must be added the various state and local gouges — it is only the beginning. As the arms program gets under full swing, the tax burden is bound to grow heavier and heavier.

Given an independent political party of labor, the working class could press effectively for legislation that taxes the rich and not the poor. But thanks to the cowardly policies of the official labor leaders, there is not a single spokesman in the halls of Congress to protect the interests of the workers.

China -- Imperialism's Dilemma

When Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas proposed that the U.S. recognizes the new China in his San Francisco and Seattle interviews, he was not making this proposition out of any feeling of friendship toward the anti-imperialist masses of the colonial world.

As he himself made clear, he wanted to strike a blow against the anti-imperialist forces. He proposes to try to "split China from Russia." His line is one of trying to bring China into the imperialist camp, and thus defeat the colonial revolution by a combination of force and fraud, instead of entirely by force.

Douglas, just back from a two month tour of Southeast Asia, pointed out that the revolution is spreading in Asia, not declining. He cited the undeniable fact that the present government of China is gaining in support along its borders in Southeast Asia.

In brief, all that Douglas wants his class to do is recognize the facts, and try to deal with them. Yet his statement was greeted by an outburst of rage. The whole incident illustrates the dilemma into which American imperialism has fallen with the Korean war. While capitalist politicians of both parties have de-

But there are immediate, practical steps that workers can take to protect themselves and their families against the blows of the tax steal. One such step is to launch a determined campaign in the unions to include taxes in the calculation of the living cost index.

An escalator clause based on an index that completely disregards taxes is a fake. The big corporations, like General Motors, can agree to an escalator clause, because they know that in the long run, with the taxes finding their way back into company coffers, it will cost them very little.

Unions should demand that the escalator clauses in contracts with companies provide not only for the full increase in the cost of living but also should take into consideration the rise in taxes. This in itself will put pressure on in Washington to add the tax burden to the figures on living costs.

Unions can and should set up their own research staffs, which can honestly compute the rising cost of living, and then fight for wage increases based on the facts.

Under the present circumstances the escalator clause, which in principle is the best way to protect the workers standard of living, is rendered ineffective. And even this emasculated cost-of-living provision has been established in only a few unions, covering about three million workers.

The labor movement will be forced by conditions to put the escalator clause on a genuine footing. And it should also fight to spread the provision for automatic increases in wages to meet living costs to all workers.

nounced Douglas, it remains a fact that the problem of what to do about the new government of China remains unsolved.

An all-out war on China would be required to destroy that government. But such an all-out war poses the danger of a long-drawn out military venture which even the big brass do not believe has prospects for real success. The other alternative is to recognize the government and follow the line proposed by Douglas. But this too, has its difficulties for imperialism. It would bring up such questions as withdrawing U.S. troops from all its Asian strongholds. And this the American warlords are not willing to do.

The end result of this dilemma thus far is that as American imperialism careers upon its reactionary world course, it shuts its eyes ever more tightly to the real facts of the world around it.

For our part, we are for the immediate recognition of the Chinese government. But not for Mr. Douglas' reasons. We are against any attempt by U.S. imperialism to try to dictate to the Chinese people what kind of government they should have, or to try to impose upon them the hated regime of the bloody Chiang Kai-shek.

Subversive List Ruled Out by Judge in Remington Decision

In an important decision ordering a retrial of the Remington perjury case, the U.S. Court of Appeals has placed two important obstacles in the path of those who are trying to destroy civil liberties.

The Court ruled unanimously Aug. 22 that the "subversive list" drawn up by the Attorney General is not admissible as evidence in a court of law, and also that the charge of membership in an organization must be supported by direct evidence of "the act of joining," or other such overt acts.

ONE MAN'S OPINION

The decision of the court fully supports the contention of the Socialist Workers Party that the list of so-called "subversive" organizations drawn up by the Truman administration is not proof of evidence of anything whatever, but only one man's opinion. The court opinion, written by Chief Judge Swan, and supported by both other judges, Learned Hand and Augustus Hand, says on this point:

"Over defense objections, the prosecutor was permitted to make numerous references to the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations during the defendant's cross-examination.

"This was error, for the list is a purely hearsay declaration by the Attorney General, and could have no probative value in the trial of this defendant. It has no competency to prove the subversive character of the listed associations, and failing that, it could have no conceivable tendency to prove the defendant's alleged perjury even if it were shown that he belonged to some or all of the organizations listed."

The Appeals Court ruled further that the judge had failed to make it clear to the jury that there must be direct evidence of membership in the Communist Party before it could convict Remington of perjury. Remington was charged with lying under oath because he told a grand jury that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Perjury cases are tried under a

Judges Order Retrial



REMINGTON

"perjury rule" which requires that evidence must be direct, and not circumstantial. Therefore, the Appeals Court points out, the judge in such a case must instruct the jury as to the type of directly witnessed overt acts which must be proven for a conviction. Since the judge in the Remington case had failed to do this, the Appeals Court overruled him.

Direct evidence of membership in any organization, the judges pointed out, would be, first of all, evidence of the act of joining, or of some other overt acts which constitute membership. Hearsay, circumstantial evidence, or vague allegations do not suffice.

The court also slapped U.S. Attorney Saypol, who tried the Remington case as well as other witch-hunt cases, for attempts to arouse anti-Semitism in the jury. It said:

ANTI-SEMITISM

"We wish to admonish counsel for the prosecution that in case

of a retrial, there should be no repetition of the cross-examination attack upon defense witness Redmont's change of name. Redmont testified that he had changed his name from Rosenberg for professional reasons, and that he had done so pursuant to court order.

"On cross-examination the prosecutor continued his inquiry of this matter long after it became clear that the change of name had no relevancy to any issue at the trial and could only serve to arouse possible racial prejudice on the part of the jury."

Eddie's Fate

By Theodore Kovalesky

The man spoke with an air of finality, ending doubt and discussion for all time: "Well, when you got it coming, it's gonna come, that's all." From antiquity the words cannot have changed much. They are the words of resignation to a stern and inexorable fate. They are said with finality or with cynicism or with a wise-guy kind of bravado, and you hear them whenever men gather together to discuss disasters and accidents and death and anguish. Jimmy, Slim, Sam and I listened to the man, and when he finished we said nothing.

I didn't believe what the man said, the part about fate, but I didn't argue with him. Because in a way he was right. Not that our destinies are written unchangeably and ineradicably in a great book somewhere, or on tablets of stone in sinister, everlasting hieroglyphs, no, I don't mean that. I mean another sort of fate that I can explain only by telling the story the man told us.

It was at 7:41 A.M. on the morning of August 20, 1951 (the man said) that a very young man was helped into the dispensary of the Wilson Machine Co. Another worker — nobody seemed to know his name, but he was about forty years old and wore glasses in a heavy brown frame — brought the young man in and addressed him as Eddie. The man with glasses said it had happened just about three minutes after the startling whistle, so that would set the time at just 7:33 of that Monday morning. That was the minute of the hour of the day that Eddie stopped having two hands and began to have one.

The man who told us about this in Emil's place last week seemed quite sure that the book of fate had a notation in it specifying that Eddie's hand should be disposed of at 7:33 A.M. of that day, that the cold-roll machine was primed and waiting, and that perhaps he himself was also marked down in the book as one of the people who should be waiting in the dispensary of the Wilson Machine Co. to see Eddie brought in by another accomplice of fate, the man with glasses.

With all of the grim details it was something like this: Several of them were sitting on the white-enamelled steel chairs. The nurses were still chattering behind the immaculate white door that was marked Private. There were two girls waiting silent and sleepy-eyed for aspirin tablets or something. One old man was slumped sullenly on the chair next to the table that held the bandages, adhesive tape, mercurchrome, and ichthyl. The man who told us the story was there to have a small cut dressed so that it wouldn't become infected, and there was another man next to him waiting too. They were all strangers to one another as it happens in vast factories where men and women work year in and year out with only casual and forgotten meetings in the cafeteria line or the dispensary. Besides, it was early. They felt heavy with sleep; the steel, enameled chairs were good to relax on, so they didn't speak.

It was when one of the girls screamed that the man first saw Eddie. Then he was wide awake, shouting, "Nurse! Nurse! Emergency!" The others were shouting too. The door opened. A woman's head and bare shoulder leaned out, part of her slip showing. Her eyes were heavy-lidded — you know, 7:41 A.M. She looked and said, "Just a minute," and slammed the door only

to reopen it almost immediately and run out buttoning up her nurse's uniform.

It was horrible, the man said. He never saw anything like it. The hand (there ought to be another word, because it wasn't really a hand anymore) was like a claw, a ghost's claw as he said. The fingers were all there, but only in their basic, bony elements. At first he couldn't understand why the hand was so small and skinny, why it was so immaculately white, and why there was so much blood splashed on the floor where Eddie had come in, with more where he was standing, half held by the man with glasses.

The nurse kicked a chair over to the sink, and Eddie, a tall, husky young fellow, was sitting on it with the hand, the claw, or whatever you might call it with its naked bones hanging over the basin, when he began to cry. That was how the man knew the name was Eddie, because the man with glasses, his face and voice miserable, began to pat him on the shoulders and say over and over again, "Aw, come on, Eddie. Don't cry, Eddie," the way you talk to your child.

The two girls had gone, the man didn't know just when. He heard Eddie sobbing. Even after the nurse and the man with the glasses had helped him into the little room where they keep the beds he still heard him sobbing, and it began to get him, so he muttered, "The hell with this business," and grabbed a bandaid from the table and went back to his department, shocked, a little sick, but sure that it was Eddie's time, so that was that.

As I said, I can't see this "book of fate" stuff, but with Eddie (whose wife, we found out later, was eight months pregnant at the time) there's something that might be said.

7:33 A.M. of that August Monday marked a point forever unchangeable, to Eddie an eternal truth. Perhaps he himself believes or will come to believe that it was ordained and had to be. And maybe it was in a way.

Because if Eddie had been born with a million dollars, I can't see why he wouldn't have two hands to fondle his baby with next month. The thing is, he didn't have a million. He was born, instead, into the class of people who lose their hands in the cold roll if they're not lucky, or, if they're even less lucky, lose their whole arms if nobody hits the release in time like they did for Eddie. He was born among the people who go into the mines to be buried or burnt, who leave their lives under the wheels of the trains, who climb the blast furnace stairs to meet the fire and hot metal. He was one of those sentenced even before his birth to bear the cuts and bruises and aches and scars that are the byproduct of factory production. That much I suppose you could say for fate.

But for the story as a whole, I think you ought to say one thing more, a not very original thing but a very true one: Eddie didn't earn much — you must have guessed that — and commensation won't give him much in the long run, either. But the Wilson Machine Co. manages to run at a profit, a mighty good one that seems to keep the stockholders and directors in yachts and mansions. And that brings me to the final point, a question: What of the rich man's fate? Did you ever see or hear of a capitalist sobbing with shock and anguish over a bloody dispensary sink?

Truman Uses Injunction in Copper Strike

The Truman administration brought the Iron Heel down on labor with another Taft-Hartley injunction as the government moved in to help the coppermine bosses in their strike-busting campaign against the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The copper miners are still on strike against three of the Big Four of the copper industry. However, it is reported that the miners will return to work. Union officials have stated that they would instruct the copper miners to go back if an injunction were issued.

GOV'T PROPOSAL

The strike began on Aug. 27, after the companies refused to accept a proposal by Cyrus Ching, federal mediator, for a compromise of union demands. Ching proposed a 20 1/2% package settlement. The union accepted the figure, but the four largest producers in the copper industry made it clear that they would not even talk about the terms, calling Ching's proposal completely unacceptable.

Since that time, one of the Big Four, Kennecott Copper, has signed a contract with the union providing for 197c. an hour in pay increases and pension money. An 8c. increase will be given to all workers, and another 7.2c. in pay rises per man hour will be used to correct wage inequities. In addition, 4.5c. an hour per man will be paid by the company into a pension fund.

The three other major copper-producing companies, Phelps-Dodge, Anaconda Copper, and the American Smelting and Refining Company, have refused to sign the Kennecott contract. Among other things, they object to a clause providing for a reopening of the wage section of the contract after six months.

60-DAY INJUNCTION

The Taft-Hartley Law provisions for an 80-day injunction were last used in Feb. 1950 against the coal miners, who defied the injunction and went on to win their strike. Although John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, told the miners to go back to work, they continued their strike, protesting that they were acting as individuals.

The corporations which are getting Truman backing against the copper miners have reported record profits for the first six months of 1951, ranging from 25 percent to 41 percent above 1950.

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union was expelled from the CIO together with a group of Stalinist dominated unions in the red-baiting campaign of the CIO top leadership. No expression of support to the strikers has been made by the leaders of either the national CIO or AFL.

Rifle Shot Ends Life of L. Adamic, Left-Wing Writer

Louis Adamic, well-known left-wing author, was found dead under mysterious circumstances in his farmhouse, Milford, N. J.

Early in the morning of Sept. 5 his body was discovered stretched out on a couch of a second-floor bedroom. He had been shot once through the right temple with a 22-caliber gun which was found lying across his knees.

Fire had been set to the garage, which burned down, and to the lower floor of the house. Oil-soaked rags were found on both locations.

NEW BOOK

At the time of his death Adamic had been at work completing his book in support of the Tito regime and the break of the Yugoslav Communists from the Kremlin. This volume, entitled *The Eagle and the Rock* has been scheduled for spring publication by Doubleday & Co.

Among the materials destroyed by the fire was the manuscript of this book, but the publishers have announced that a duplicate copy is in their possession and that the publication plans will be carried out.

His death has been tentatively listed as a suicide; but the possibilities of murder have not been ruled out by the authorities. Adamic had been threatened several times since 1949 and had previously suffered physical assault from a group of thugs.

SWP Will Run Presidential Ticket in '52

(Cont. from page 1)

plans to set up committees well in advance of 1952, to draw up campaign literature, organize

special staffs nationally and locally, prepare radio and television speeches, and in general lay the groundwork for spread-

ing the Party program far and wide.

Commenting on these plans, Farrell Dobbs stated at the National Committee session, "We stand on the shoulders of the 1948 campaign. In 1952 we will do everything better."

LOCAL CAMPAIGNS

He pointed out that not only does the Party have its first national presidential campaign experience to draw upon, but a whole series of local campaigns which have given the Party members much experience in election work.

The National Committee discussed the status of the case of James Kutcher, legless veteran who was fired in 1948 from his job with the Newark Veterans Administration because of his membership in the Socialist Workers Party.

Attorney are now preparing an appeal from the unfavorable decision of Federal Judge Curran to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, this fall.

This is the only case challenging the loyalty program of the administration now before the Federal courts. The decision in the Kutcher case can prove decisive in determining the legality of the loyalty program

and the rights of government workers.

The Plenum asked the SWP members to intensify their efforts in support of the Kutcher Civil Rights Defense Committee in its national campaign to win backing for the appeal of the case to the higher courts.

INTERNATIONAL REPORT

The Plenum adopted a resolution analyzing the world situation, and the tasks of revolutionary socialists in the unfolding world crisis.

Calling attention to the preparations for World War III, the resolution pointed to the rapidly developing internal contradictions of the capitalist system. "... The swollen apparatus of production of American imperialism ... is stilling within the already too narrow boundaries of the capitalist world and which can find no other solution for its contradictions than the conquest of the entire world."

But, the resolution stresses, the upsurge of the revolutionary peoples of Asia, and the radicalization of the European working class stands as an insurmountable obstacle to the plans of U.S. imperialism.

At the same time, the resolution states, Stalinism, which

temporarily has spread its influence as a result of the degeneration of the capitalist system in Europe and Asia, is also doomed by the spread of revolution in all parts of the globe.

IN THE U.S.

In a discussion of developments in America since the outbreak of the Korean war, the National Committee observed the rapidly developing signs of social crisis in this country. The divisions within the ruling class revealed in the "great debate," the walk-out of the labor leaders in their Feb. 18 break with Truman, and their cowardly retreat; the uncontrolled inflation; taxes on low incomes and the drive toward an all-out war economy; all these developments tend to sharpen the class struggle in the U.S., and are producing a growing dissatisfaction and restiveness among the workers.

With the abandonment of genuine socialist independence from imperialism by all other radical parties, the Socialist Workers Party, the Plenum noted, stands as the sole spokesmen in this country for true revolutionary socialism.

Last War Cost: 40 Million Dead, 4,000 Billion Dollars

How much did the last war cost? At the request of Sen. McMahon of Conn. the Research Division of the Library of Congress prepared a memorandum setting the costs at "40 million dead and 4,000 billion (that's 4 trillions!) dollars in wealth destroyed."

Commenting on this memorandum, the Senator then read into the Congressional Record, Aug. 31, the following:

"The price which the entire world has had to pay for World War II in human suffering and material destruction, can never be completely answered. The last war inflicted seven times as much damage as World War I. People died because they were bombed, exterminated, starved and frozen. More civilians died than men in uniform. Nations were bombed so that their capacity to fight would be destroyed; and the terrific destruction of property reduced economic life to the point where millions of people found it difficult to exist."

"The memorandum," continued the Senator, "then goes on to point out that if we were to translate \$4,000 billion into peace-time production, we would find that we would have enough money

to build a five-room house for every family in the world — even including the Hottentots. We would find that all the families in the world would have enough money to support themselves for 10 years and that a hospital could be built in every town of over 25,000 people and operated for five years. Other improvements could also be provided in these towns."

These are only the "initial" costs. In addition there are the costs of "liquidating" the war, i.e., paying the principal and interest on the astronomical debts incurred, etc. According to the same memorandum "the liquidating cost runs to four times what the original cost of the conflict was."



NEW YORK

THE OUTLOOK FOR AMERICA

Lessons of the Korean War



Speaker
MYRA T. WEISS
National Committee
Member, S.W.P.
Former Candidate for
Mayor of Los Angeles



Chairman
MICHAEL BARTELL
Socialist Workers
Candidate for President
of the City Council

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Admission 35 cents

A Word on Corruption

By Fred Hart

Herbert Hoover has changed his high collar, but he still clings to his old-style, stiffly starched homilies which he peddles as political philosophy.

His latest contribution to American thought is the following observation on the subject of corruption in government:

The U.S., said Hoover, is going through "a growth of intellectual dishonesty in public life which is mostly beyond the law. . . In its frustration the Congress is groping for some code of ethics which might protect the citizen from his own officials. Much as Congress has my good wishes, something stronger than a new code is needed in America."

No one can refute this statement, if one leaves out the part about Congress, conscious of its own crookedness, looking for a way to protect the citizens. Swindlers, political or otherwise, are not known to put obstacles between themselves and their victims.

That something much stronger than just a new code is needed — something very much stronger — cannot be denied. The "elder statesman" said more:

"Let me say at once that honor is not the exclusive property of any political party." (That is, Democrats or Republicans.)

Honor, in fact, is the only kind of property which seems to have no attraction for the pillars and footpads of either the Democratic or Republican parties. Nor is dishonor the exclusive property of either party. Both of these outfits are experts at shortchanging the public.

Truman, at whom Hoover obviously aimed his moralizing, has been dealing from a cold deck to the voters ever since he learned the game from Pendergast. Under his leadership bribery, corruption, and general all-around crookedness never were more rampant in high office.

But the Republican standard-bearer Thomas Dewey, is not much outdone in this field. He went so far as to bribe an old man named Hanley to prevent him from running for office, and when asked to testify on this dirty little matter by a

Senate investigating committee, was quite suddenly found to be on vacation.

His career is no different from that of O'Dwyer, who also made a name for himself in politics as a racket-buster, now hiding out south of the border under cover of an ambassadorship to Mexico.

Something a lot stronger than preaching is needed to rid the American people of these political confidence men in position of power. For they are merely the practitioners in government, of the dog-eat-dog code characteristic of capitalism.

The doddering Hoover, notwithstanding his sermonizing, is a standard bearer for a system based upon the exploitation of the majority by a small minority of super-plunderers. Every hour of every day this ruling class steals from the workers the just fruits of their labors.

The "code of ethics" of capitalism, includes child labor, the suppression of the right to think, the unbearable speed-up which destroys men and women before their time — all this and more for the dollar.

But that is not the sum total of the "ethics" and morals which Hoover represents.

While he objects to the "mink coats and deep-freezes" which a few hangers-on around the White House managed to grab as bribes, he has never once raised his voice against Truman's greatest crime: the wholesale murder of hundreds of thousands of people in Japan with the Atom Bomb. Nor has he found the destruction and mass-murder in Korea to be distasteful.

Hoover, and the capitalist class for whom he speaks, have about as much respect for their fellow men as the brutal Roman emperors who threw slaves to the lions as a means of recreation. They are far more dangerous than the Romans. For they have means at their disposal to destroy much if not all of the great civilization which mankind has so painfully erected.

For morality in government more is needed than a change of administration; a complete change in the economic and social system is required.

VOLUME XV

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1951

NUMBER 37

N. J. Strikers Expose Mich. Gov. Williams

Company He Owns Refuses Union Pact

DETROIT, Sept. 1 — The need for independent labor party politics was made clear by two strikes this week. According to an AP dispatch in the daily press, "An AFL union on strike at the Mennen Co. warehouse in South Kearny, New Jersey, picketed the Company's shaving cream and talc plant here with signs denouncing G. Mennen, Williams, governor of Michigan."

"A typical picket sign read 'G. Mennen Williams, Governor of Michigan — for votes he's with the working people. For money he's against them.'"

"Samuel Zakman, president of Local 102, UAW (AFL), said his executive board issued a statement which claims Williams is 'a leading executive and stockholder' of the company."

"The warehouse was hit by a walkout of its 35 employees on Aug. 17. The union said the strike was to gain recognition for its local as bargaining agent."

WILLIAMS' ALIBI

Governor Williams made the following statement as an alibi: "I don't own the Mennen company and I never have taken any part in its management," he said. "The company is run by my uncle and his sons."

"I am strictly a minority stockholder and have no control of company policies."

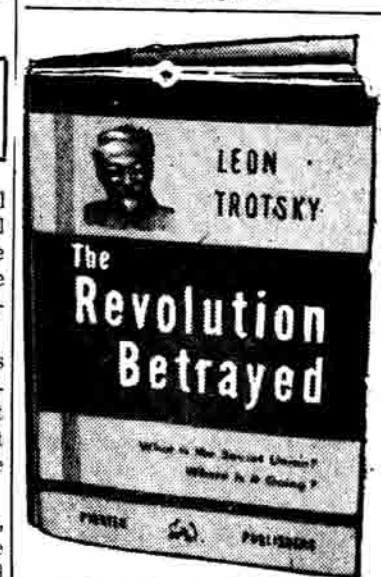
His open shop uncle, William G. Mennen, and figure-head president of the company, rushed to the Governor's defense with the statement that the Governor owns "less than 20 percent" of the stock, and does not participate in management of the company.

AFL union officials stated that Williams was vice-president of the struck company, that he and his mother, Mrs. Henry P. Williams of Detroit, owned 51 percent of the stock, and that the strike would spread to its Los Angeles and Chicago plants, and Michigan's Capitol would be picketed. It is plain that Governor Williams uses his family as a front for his open-shop financial interests.

Williams is the favorite Democratic politician of the labor officialdom in Michigan. His backers include both the CIO and AFL. He was put in office by labor's votes. The Reuther administration has backed him 100 percent, and done everything possible to cover up his capitalist connections. He is even granted a personal column in the Michigan CIO News.

His real contempt for labor was further shown by his conduct toward a picket line at the Michigan State Fair in Detroit on Friday, Aug. 31. Merle Oliver, writing in the Detroit News Sept. 1, states: "Five women pickets marched before the gate carrying an 'Unfair to Labor' sign. Detroit police saved the Governor from embarrassment by spitting the pickets away to Palmer Park Station a minute or two before he appeared. Otherwise he would have had to choose between crossing a picket line or not attending the ceremony."

Williams is a typical example of the so-called "friends of labor" paraded by Reuther and his fellow labor-fakers as "good democrats." They are presented as labor's answer to the Republican Party, which everybody knows to be controlled by Big Business. The truth is that the Democratic Party is equally controlled by Big Business. No political progress by the labor movement is possible until the CIO policy which permits support of such company scoundrels is scrapped. Every worker can strike a blow at this policy by voting for Howard Lerner, SWP candidate for mayor in the election Sept. 11.



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THE MILITANT

SWP Files Petitions For Bartell in N. Y.

Copper Strike Pickets



Pickets of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union demonstrate before the Detroit plant of the American Smelting and Refining Co. Truman ordered an injunction against the 58,000 strikers involved. (See story on page 3.)

FAMILIES OF 4 TO PAY \$1,110 A YEAR IN TAXES

While the final tax bill has still to pass Congress, it is a foregone conclusion that another increased tax load will bear heavily on the great majority of the people, who are already carrying a staggering tax burden, paying by far the largest share of all the taxes.

There is no important difference between the House and Senate versions of the projected tax bill. Both agree on soaking the low-income groups, with the Senate determined to make it even easier on the top brackets. The House version calls for a 12 percent hike on the majority of the taxpayers; the Senate for "only" 11 percent.

The difference, if any, is so slight that in many instances the "lower" Senate version would actually mean higher tax payments for many groups for whom every dollar counts.

1950 BURDEN

Last year, according to Census Bureau figures recently released, federal tax collections had reached close to the tell-tale mark of \$250 for every man, woman and child in the country. This crushing burden will shortly be increased by 11 to 12 percent.

Henceforth each man, woman and child will have to pay a minimum of \$277.50 and upwards in federal taxes a year, or \$1,110, if not more, for a family of four a year. On a weekly basis this amounts to tax payments of \$21.34 for such a family.

These are not just figures on paper. These are permanent charges that, by law, have the first call on the take-home wages. If to this sum, we add the other taxes, local and state, plus the federal, state and local indirect taxes, we begin to understand the extent to which taxation is biting into our people's living standards.

DELIBERATE PLAN

There is nothing accidental about the sudden spiralling of taxes which are just as much a threat to living levels as the price inflation. It is part and parcel of a deliberate policy of Big Business and its government in Washington.

Heads of large corporations, like GM's C. E. Wilson, have long been advocates of taxation as the superior method of driving labor's real wages down. In a recent letter to the Wall Street Journal, Wilson again pointedly emphasized the "tax policies of the federal government" as the key to the whole problem of unloading the arms costs on the backs of labor.

Wilson continues to favor escalator clauses precisely because these are tied to a living cost index which excludes TAXES. Thus, even the strongest organized section of labor which is capable of effectively defending itself against rising prices, is stripped of any defenses what-

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 — An independent nominating petition containing 9,000 signatures was filed with the New York Board of Elections this morning on behalf of Michael Bartell, Socialist Workers can-

didate for President of the City Council. The election laws require 7,500 signatures to win a place on the ballot for an independent nominee.

In a statement issued at the time of filing, Bartell's campaign committee declared, "The splendid response to our appeal for the signatures needed to nominate Bartell indicates that a platform of independent labor action and opposition to the Korean slaughter will certainly get a favorable hearing in this campaign."

RESPONSE GOOD

Pointing to the Government-sponsored campaign of intimidation designed to cut off popular support to any opposition voice, the committee said, "When we opened the drive to secure the signatures for Bartell some of our friends feared that the Truman-McCarthy red-baiting campaign would make it difficult to persuade workers to put their names on a petition nominating a Socialist for public office. It is extremely gratifying to report that this certainly was not the case. We actually secured a higher number of signatures per hour this year than in previous campaigns."

"The response in the Negro and Puerto Rican communities," the statement continued, "was particularly encouraging. We found that the Negro people react very favorably to an appeal to support the democratic right of a minority party to participate in the elections."

"Now that we have successfully finished the petition drive," the statement concluded, "we intend to get down to the business of a hard-hitting campaign. We'll open up this week with a series of open-air rallies in various working class districts. On Friday, September 14, we anticipate a capacity audience at the Myra Tanner Weiss coast-to-coast-tour meeting."

as they signed the petition were such remarks as, 'They think they can make everybody shut their mouths and not try to do anything about their conditions.' One worker grinned as he signed and said, 'Let them deport me to Africa.' The seething rage against Jim Crow was expressed in the bitter comment, 'I hope they drop an atom bomb on Georgia.'"

New York's rapidly growing Puerto Rican population provided a large portion of the signatures, the committee said. "We found that this sector of the community, which has taken its place along with the Negro people, as the most oppressed and exploited in the city, to be unusually class conscious. The words 'labor' and 'socialist' brought immediate response from these workers as they quickly signed and persuaded their friends to do likewise."

PUERTO RICANS

"A Spanish-speaking petitioner secured over 800 signatures during the course of the drive by approaching groups of Puerto Rican workers and explaining that Bartell was running for President of the Council on an anti-capitalist, anti-war program. We are now making special plans to reach this important new group of workers during this campaign. We are confident of a sympathetic response."

NEGRO PEOPLE

"The Negro people in this city," the committee observed, "are in the main unaffected by the witch hunt and understand the real purpose of it. Typical of the comments of Negro workers

The Negro Struggle

Negro Candidates And Labor Party

By Jean Blake

One thing that the increasing number of independent Negro candidates for political office indicates is the readiness of Negro Americans for a labor party.

It is true that the Negro people still vote for Democrats and Republicans where they do not feel strong enough to run their own candidates. But this is due to the failure of the labor movement, so far, to provide an independent party as an alternative. Few persons would deny that the 15 million Negroes in the United States would be among the first to support a labor party.

Aside from the fact that millions of Negro unionists would be on the ground floor of such a movement from the beginning because of their membership in unions, millions of others have learned from the limited gains won through running independent Negro candidates that they need a strong ally. The demands and needs of the independent Negro campaigns — equal rights, jobs, housing, health and educational opportunities, social security, etc. — indicate an alliance with labor.

Labor is also moving toward independent politics, although at a slower pace than the Negro people. The formation of the CIO Political Action Committee and the AFL Labor League for Education and Political Action are evidence of this. The chief obstacle to a decisive break with capitalist parties and the formation of an independent labor party remains the misleadership and disloyalty to the working class of the labor bureaucracy.

But there are powerful internal and external forces operating on the labor movement, ripening it for its new role of leadership in this country, that cannot be stopped by the bureaucrats at its head.

INDEPENDENT WORKING CLASS POLITICS

Abroad, the international working class and the colonial peoples are demonstrating that they refuse to be exploited any longer by world imperialism, including American capitalism. Here at home the symptoms of the fatal sickness of capitalism — inflation, high taxes, war economy, the housing crisis, the reactionary government attack on civil rights — are more and more evident. These problems cannot be solved without the elimination of capitalism and the reconstruction on a socialist basis of an America and a world of peace, security and opportunity for all.

The means for achieving that goal is independent action by the working class, the only class large enough, strong enough and prepared by its historical experience and needs to perform the operation.

What can the Negro people, who suffer from capitalism even more than the rest of the working class, do to speed the development?

One thing they are already doing — opposing their own independent candidates to regular Democrats and Republicans wherever they have the forces.

Another thing they can do is provide leadership in the labor movement. Negro unionists can and should call for the formation of a labor party and support all developments toward running independent labor candidates, Negro and white.

Further, Negroes who do not want to waste their votes by helping perpetuate the stranglehold the Democrats and Republicans have on our political life, should vote for the socialist candidates: Clyde Turner for City Councilman in Philadelphia, George Breiman for New Jersey Assemblyman in Newark, Michael Bartell for President of the City Council in New York, Lawrence Trainor for School Committee in Boston, Howard Lerner for Mayor in Detroit, and Harry Press for Supervisor in San Francisco.

Finally, Negroes who are ready to participate in the year-round task of educating themselves and others to lead the struggles of the working class on every front, should join the most advanced section of the working class, the most conscious in the movement for social change, the Socialist Workers Party.

Price of a Baby's Life

By Thomas Raymond

Why did Mrs. John Rickoski travel all the way from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to England to have her son operated on?

Didn't she trust American doctors? Yes, but she just couldn't pay them!

Mrs. Rickoski, a British war-bride, took her son, John, 5, to England in order to save his life in a "blue-baby" operation that would have cost her \$5,000 here but was performed free there under the National Health Service. All of her savings had been exhausted by the costs of treatment, medicines, and doctor bills, and she literally fled the American medical profession.

"Now I wouldn't think of leaving this country again," Mrs. Rickoski says. Her husband, a cable lineman, will join her and his son soon.

Mrs. Rickoski may possibly have been taken in before by slanders against socialized medicine, certainly never will be again. And neither should anyone after reading her instructive story.

Here is a woman who was driven penniless from the shores of this nation to which she had come with hopes of a better life, after having been fleeced by a rapacious medical profession that grows fat on the misery of millions like her. The wealthiest 5 percent of the medical profession, which controls the American Medical Association and directs its fight against socialized

medicine, is the "host" that Mrs. Rickoski can thank for her treatment here.

Not only the tops of the medical world, but all of American big business, are part of the conspiracy against the health of the American people. All American capitalists are hostile to socialized medicine because they know that socialization would not stop with medicine.

They say that socialized medicine would be a terrible flop, and that it has been a flop in Britain. But they know better. They know that socialized medicine would teach the American people how beneficial it is to get rid of the parasites that exploit them.

They know that people will reason: "If we can improve our medical treatment and lower the cost by socialized medicine, why can't we improve our food consumption and lower the cost by getting rid of the food brokers, commission agents, canning and packing profiteers, and the rest. And why can't we improve all of our living standards in every way by getting rid of the capitalist class that performs no useful function, but fleeces us mercilessly?"

That is why socialized medicine is feared by all capitalists, not just the wealthy Park Avenue specialists. And that is why they have all joined in the conspiracy that took Mrs. Rickoski's money, and forced her to go back to England, where she could at least save her baby's life.

The Case of Sergeant Rice

Racial restrictions on housing follow us even to the last house of all, the grave.

That is what the family of Sgt. John R. Rice, a Winnebago Indian from Nebraska, found when they sought to bury him in a Sioux City cemetery. The official of Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery stopped the funeral just as the body of Sgt. Rice, who was killed in the Korea fighting a year ago, was being readied for lowering into the grave, because they had discovered he was an Indian.

The cemetery contract contained a clause restricting the use of the burial plot to "members of the Caucasian race." This is the same type of white-supremacy restrictive covenant found in many property deeds in residential areas all across the nation.

In a hasty last minute action, President Tru-

man tried to take the curse off the burial scandal by arranging for a plot in Arlington National Cemetery for the dead soldier. However, despite this grandstand play, the incident once again made it perfectly clear that racial oppression is interwoven into the whole capitalist set-up.

Truman's attempt to save the situation was made because capitalists and government officials are becoming increasingly worried about the reputation that their system is getting, at the very time that they are anxious to dupe the peoples of the world into supporting them.

But despite Truman's well-publicized gesture, everything remains as before. Minorities are restricted to second-class citizenship, prevented from voting, given the dirty and menial jobs, live in segregated slum ghettos, and even told where to bury their dead.