

Legless Vet Case Is Taken to U.S. Court of Appeals

WASH., D. C., Sept. 7 — The government's loyalty program was challenged as unconstitutional in a suit filed today by the legless veteran James Kutcher in the U.S. Court of Appeals here. Kutcher's attorney, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., appealed the decision of District Court Judge Curran on June 28 upholding Kutcher's discharge from his clerk's job in the Newark Veterans Administration. Kutcher, who lost both legs in battle at San Pietro, Italy, in 1943, lost his job in October 1948 under Truman's loyalty purge solely because of membership in the Socialist Workers Party.

Kutcher's appeal contended that he was wrongfully discharged and deprived of his constitutional rights. His discharge was based exclusively upon the fact that he belonged to the Socialist Workers Party which had been arbitrarily

Minn. Foundation Sends Donation to Aid Carl Skoglund

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 — The Irving D. Blumberg Foundation of Minnesota has contributed \$100 to the defense of Carl Skoglund, the well-known 68-year-old Northwest union leader whose deportation order was upheld last week by the U.S. Assistant Commissioner of Immigration. This donation was given in recognition of Skoglund's services in labor's cause and in protest against his victimization under the unconstitutional McCarran law.

The Blumberg Foundation was set up in memory of a noted civil rights fighter of the Twin Cities, Irving D. Blumberg, for the purpose of assisting victims of racial, religious and political persecution.

The decision upholding Skoglund's deportation is being appealed by the Civil Rights Defense Committee which has undertaken a national campaign on behalf of this veteran labor leader. The Committee intends to test the McCarran Act by taking his case to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary. Further contributions for Skoglund's defense should be sent to 19 West 10th St., N. Y. C. 11, N. Y.

MYRA TANNER WEISS ON TV, RADIO IN NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 10 — A one-half hour interview on the radio and a brief interview on television were the main highlights of Myra Tanner Weiss's two-day visit here on her coast-to-coast speaking tour under the auspices of the Socialist Workers Party.

Mrs. Weiss appeared this morning on a women's program conducted by Ellen Switzer over a local radio station. The free and unheeded discussion that followed dealt chiefly with the state of civil rights in this country, with Mrs. Weiss clearly getting the better of it in the dispute that ensued.

KUTCHER CASE

The SWP representative gave a revealing report on the case of James Kutcher, the legless veteran who was purged from the Newark Veterans Administration because of membership in the Socialist Workers Party. Miss Switzer, who was evidently already familiar with the Kutcher case, noted that the Communist Party has refused to extend any support to the legless veteran's fight against the "loyalty" purge.

Mrs. Weiss then related the story of the Minneapolis case, involving 18 SWP and CIO leaders who were the first to be persecuted and imprisoned under the Smith Act. Noting that the Stalinists here too had refused to aid the witch-hunt victims and had even aided the prosecution against them, she developed the position of the SWP on civil rights — namely, the defense of the Bill of Rights and traditional democratic liberties for all groups and individuals, no matter how strongly the SWP differed from them politically.

placed by the Attorney General on his political blacklist of "subversive organizations." His complaint pointed out that the Attorney General's list was issued without notice or presentation of charges to the Socialist Workers Party, without any hearing or evidence, and that repeated requests by the Socialist Workers Party for a public hearing to refute the charges were denied. Both Kutcher and his party deny the allegation that they are "subversive" or advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government by force or by unconstitutional means.

Federal Judge Swan, in reversing the conviction in the Remington case on Aug. 22, condemned the Attorney General's list as nothing but "a purely hearsay declaration" which "has no competency to prove the subversive character of the listed organizations." The U.S. Supreme Court ruled this spring that organizations are entitled to a hearing before being branded as "subversive."

DECISIVE TEST

The Kutcher case is now the only one connected with the loyalty program before the higher Federal courts. In view of previous Supreme Court decisions which have placed the status of the subversive list in doubt, it may become the decisive test of its constitutionality.

Kutcher's fight for reinstatement is backed by hundreds of organizations representing millions of Americans alarmed by the restrictions upon democratic rights in the loyalty purge. Among them are the National CIO, American Civil Liberties Union, Americans for Democratic Action, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Veterans Committee, the United Automobile Workers CIO, as well as hundreds of other CIO and AFL bodies.

The argument on Kutcher's plea will very likely be heard by the Appeals Court judges in October. Several thousand dollars will be needed to defray the expenses of taking the case through the higher courts. Contributions for the legless veteran's defense should be sent to the Kutcher Civil Rights Committee, 19 West 10th St., N. Y. C. 11, N. Y.



Was Adamic's Death Suicide Or Murder?

By George Breitman

SEPT. 12 — New Jersey local and state police have indicated that they are almost certain to issue a verdict of suicide in the mysterious case of Louis Adamic, the noted author who was found shot through the head at his farm home near Riegelsville, N. J., on Sept. 4.

The cops, who don't like to have "unsolved" cases on the records, may think this will "close" the Adamic case. But it is safe to predict that the verdict of suicide on the basis of the evidence thus far made available will not be accepted by informed public opinion. The suicide theory hastily adopted by the cops, and stubbornly maintained by them despite all kinds of contradictory facts, has too many holes to stand up against a serious investigation.

Naturally, without additional definite evidence, all possibility of suicide cannot be ruled out. But, on the basis of information already made public, a considerable number of reasons for strongly doubting it can already be pointed to.

WHY NO NOTE?

1. No note, explaining why Adamic should take his life, was found, or apparently written.

This fact strikes those who are well acquainted with Adamic's writings as especially strange. He was the kind of writer who is in a very close, personal and even intimate relation with his readers; who explains everything to his readers about himself and his ideas and how he came to hold or change them; who evidently feels a compulsion not to be misunderstood, even at the sacrifice of so-called author's privacy. His closest collaborators find it impossible to believe that he could kill himself without leaving behind any motivation for the benefit of those he loved and worked with.

2. There were no identifiable fingerprints on the rifle he is supposed to have shot himself with, or on the handle of the axe he is supposed to have used in prying open oil cans with which to set fire to two of the three buildings on his property.

The police have still not attempted to explain the coincidence that no prints were on either rifle or axe-handle.

3. What reason could Adamic have had for wanting to burn down his home — something that would be detrimental only to his relatives and heirs?

One speculative answer is that he had come to despair over the difficulty of completing the book on Yugoslavia he had been working on for two years, and that he wanted to destroy the manuscript, which was found strewn around the oil-soaked room where his body was found. But Adamic knew that carbon copies of virtually the whole work were

'52 Presidential Campaign Plan Hailed in N. J.

NEWARK, Sept. 11 — Members of the Socialist Workers Party in New Jersey enthusiastically greeted the proposal for a 1952 presidential campaign made last week by the National Committee of the SWP, as the local SWP executive committee adopted a resolution pledging all-out support to "the biggest and best political campaign in the party's history."

"1952 will be a year of great opportunity for the revolutionary socialist movement," said the resolution, "which was adopted unanimously. The anti-war lessons of Korea which are being learned by the American people; the ever-increasing tax and price burden which already have produced resentment and are sure to provoke resistance by the working people; the assaults on the Bill of Rights, which alarm everyone interested in preserving our democratic liberties and traditions; the arrogant refusal of both capitalist parties to make good on a single one of their civil rights promises to the Negro people; the collapse of the Progressive Party and the withdrawal of the Socialist Party from independent electoral activity — all these facts add up to the most magnificent opportunity in decades for socialists to wage an effective election campaign for a Workers and Farmers Government."

Expressing confidence that the Socialist Workers Party would meet and overcome the obstacles in the way of getting on the ballot for a national campaign, the resolution pledged, on behalf of the New Jersey membership, "all the energies and all the resources needed to make the 1952 campaign the most successful we have ever run in this state."

BEST 1948 VOTE
In New Jersey, where requirements for getting independent nominations on the ballot are relatively liberal, it is felt certain that the SWP ticket will appear on the ballot next year. In 1948 more votes were credited here to Dobbs and Carlson than in any other state.

"We intend not only to get on the ballot next year, but to conduct a broader campaign, distribute more literature, reach more workers with our socialist message and get more votes than we did in 1948," the resolution concluded. "With such favorable political conditions, we have every reason to expect resurgence in the movement for socialism."

Since 1938, when the SWP was founded, the New Jersey party has engaged in eleven different election campaigns. At the present time it is running George Breitman as candidate for member of the State Assembly from Essex County.

BANKER HITS TOP

Robert A. Lovett, new Secretary of Defense, is a Wall Street banker, and, by all accounts, a grim workaholic.

His nomination for the post is being seized with glee by the militarists and reactionaries. The Senate Armed Forces Committee has given him unanimous approval, and the Hearst press has hailed the choice.

It is not difficult to understand, therefore, that the standard of living of the worker and his family is immediately and directly affected by what happens to his real wage. Rising prices and higher taxes, unless offset by a corresponding increase in wages, mean a lower standard of living for the wage earner and dependents. An increase in money wage rates which does not correspond

of vital distinction to every wage earner. It is take-home pay translated into terms of what the dollar can buy in the way of goods and services. With rare exceptions it is the sole source of income for the wage earner. With his paycheck the worker must provide food, clothing and shelter for himself and family. Schooling for the kids, recreation and medical care, groceries and rent, and a host of other obligations must be met out of the wage earner's pay envelope.

REAL WAGES
Real wages as distinguished from money wages is a matter

Workers of the World, Unite !

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"Big 3" Plot War Pact With West Germany

Pact With Japan Revives Reaction And Militarism

By John G. Wright

There is undisguised gloating in Washington over the signing last week at San Francisco of the pact with Japan. Publicly the pact is being painted up as notable for its "generosity," its "humaneness," its "enlightenment," etc. On this there is remarkable agreement between Gen. MacArthur and the Truman administration.

In his Cleveland speech on Sept. 6, MacArthur, while attacking the Truman administration, went out of his way to laud the pact with Japan as the embodiment of "much of human justice and enlightenment." This would-be conqueror of Asia has every reason to gloat. For the real architect of the Japan treaty is neither Dulles nor Acheson but none other than MacArthur.

WHO BENEFITS

The chief beneficiaries of this pact are the American imperialists and militarists; and next to them those who benefit the most are their military and imperialist counterparts in Japan.

The true meaning of the pact is that it paves the way for reviving what was formerly the strongest reactionary power in Asia, the power of Japanese imperialism and militarism.

To be sure, Washington has written many "restrictive" clauses into its pact with Japan. For example, the military forces of Japan are to be limited to ground troops. "The naval and air arms will be inhibited and will remain the province of the U.S.," assured the N. Y. Times editorial of Sept. 10.

REARMING UNPOPULAR

This is intended not only to reassure jittery European allies, especially Britain and France, and small Asian puppets, like the Philippines, who view with dismay and fear the prospect of a resurgent Japan. It is also intended for home consumption where the rearming of Japan is still just as unpopular as the projected rearming of Germany.

When it comes to rearming, there is no halfway house. Short of full-scale rearming, there is no restoring of Japan to the status of a first-rate military power. The "inhibitions" that are now being imposed, especially on

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Follow Japan Treaty by Arming German Militarists

No sooner was the pact with Japan steam-rolled through at San Francisco than the Truman administration again started pressuring its European allies to toe the line on an agreement with

Western Germany. This "new partnership" with the German capitalists and militarists, patterned after the Japanese treaty, was the main item on the agenda of the top-secret talks held last week in Washington between Secretary of State Acheson, and Herbert Morrison and Robert Schumann, the foreign ministers of Britain and France respectively.

What the American imperialists are determined to force through is a "contractual agreement," that is, a definitive German settlement without the formality of a treaty. This settlement, as outlined on Sept. 10 by the N. Y. Times which on these matters serves as Washington's semi-official mouthpiece, would provide for a "generous non-vindictive" deal, that is, offer the industrialists and militarists of West Germany concessions far beyond anything that London and Paris have been willing to agree up to now.

Elevated to the status of junior partners of U.S., the German ruling class in the person of the Bonn government "would get full sovereignty subject only to specific security safeguards." They would agree to the continued stay of the occupation forces, henceforth to be designated as "defense troops."

The main task of this "sovereign" Bonn regime would then be to carry out full-scale German rearmament. "Some officials," according to the N. Y. Times "hope that West Germany could be brought into the general Western Europe defense program within two months."

German economy, the most advanced and powerful sector of European economy, is, of course, capable of playing a decisive role in raising the living standards not only in Germany but throughout Europe and the world. But such a revival is the last thing envisaged by Washington.

Their aim, in Germany as at home, is not an increased flow of consumer goods, but an ever greater flow of arms at the expense of civilian needs. As in the days of the Kaiser and Hitler, Germany economy is to be revived as a war machine. German man-

power is to be mobilized as military power.

Plans for this military revival have been laid by Washington long in advance. That is why, for years now, Capitol Hill and the Pentagon have extended such zealous protection and patronage to Prussian generals and officers. That is why the notorious Krupp and other German industrialists have been released from jail and their industrial empires — key branches of arms production — restored to them.

Nor is it accidental that under the "democratic" sponsorship of the U.S., reactionary forces have been gaining in strength. As the last elections have shown; the neo-Nazis in Germany and the neo-Fascists in Italy have doubled their strength in the last two years.

However, Washington will not be able to ram through the projected "contractual agreement" with Germany as easily as it did its pact with Japan. As the sole occupying power in Japan, Washington could and did dictate the terms on "a take it or leave it" basis both to the Japanese ruling class and to its European allies. In dismembered Germany it is impossible to proceed without previous agreement not only with France and Britain but also with the German capitalists — an agreement which, as the entire past experience has shown, has not been so readily forthcoming.

There is not a single European government that can move either toward war economy at home or toward promoting the revival of the German war machine, without reckoning with the reaction of their respective labor movements. In this respect the Bonn regime itself is as vulnerable as any of the others.

It is this resurgent labor movement in Europe and within Germany that remains the biggest single obstacle in the way of Washington's plans to turn Western Europe, including Germany, into a vast armed camp.

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Asia and Europe
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Escalator Pacts Undermined by Tax Grab

By C. Thomas

Real wages for factory workers have remained frozen since January 1950. Price rises and tax increases have drained off purchasing power created by higher money wage rates. The new tax measure now before Congress will soon cut real wages again. Bounding prices, punitive taxes, frozen wages, and more of the same — such is the inflationary trend charted in a statistical study published in the Aug. 31 issue of the AFL Weekly News Service.

The survey covers only the earnings of factory workers, a large part of whom are covered by union contracts. The inflationary squeeze on other sections of the working population is undoubtedly worse.

REAL WAGES

Real wages as distinguished from money wages is a matter

of vital distinction to every wage earner. It is take-home pay translated into terms of what the dollar can buy in the way of goods and services. With rare exceptions it is the sole source of income for the wage earner. With his paycheck the worker must provide food, clothing and shelter for himself and family. Schooling for the kids, recreation and medical care, groceries and rent, and a host of other obligations must be met out of the wage earner's pay envelope.

It is not difficult to understand, therefore, that the standard of living of the worker and his family is immediately and directly affected by what happens to his real wage. Rising prices and higher taxes, unless offset by a corresponding increase in wages, mean a lower standard of living for the wage earner and dependents. An increase in money wage rates which does not correspond

to the increased cost of living means a cut in real wages.

In an attempt to offset the worst effects of inflation a number of unions have included cost-of-living (escalator) clauses in the union contract. Approximately 3 million organized workers are now covered by some form of escalator clause. Although a small minority, the tendency is for this section of the labor movement to set the national wage pattern inasmuch as the escalator clause is pegged to the cost-of-living index put out by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BLS INDEX

Tying the escalator clause to the BLS index constitutes the most serious flaw in existing cost-of-living clauses. The validity of the BLS index has been repeatedly challenged by both the CIO and AFL. The BLS method of compiling cost-of-living data re-

sults in a spurious index rigged against the wage earner.

Taxes, for example, are not included in the BLS cost-of-living index. Yet taxes, federal, state and local, bite a huge chunk off the take-home pay of the wage worker. Current tax deductions and the threat of still higher taxes, unless compensated by increased wage rates, can result only in a drastic cut in real wages with its inevitable lowering of living standards.

Union militants are beginning to realize that the power to tax is being utilized by the agents of Big Business in Washington to cut the heart out of their escalator clauses. To ward off this flank attack on labor's standard of living they are raising the demand that taxes be included as a factor in the determination of the BLS cost-of-living index. This is an absolute minimum protection without which the whole pur-

pose of the escalator clause will be negated.

Taxes are paid out of wages. Taxes, therefore, are a part, and an ever increasing part, of the wage earner's cost-of-living. To ignore this factor, as the BLS index does, amounts to a blatant fraud. The escalator clause can function as a safeguard to the worker's standard of living only if ALL factors affecting the cost of living are included in any cost-of-living index to which it is pegged.

The demand to include taxes in the BLS cost-of-living index is a step in the right direction. It must be recognized that so long as the time-servers of Big Business in Washington retain the power to decide what constitutes a proper index, the escalator clause, potentially the sharpest weapon in labor's fight against the ravages of inflation, will be blunted.

Tour Schedule
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Notebook of an Agitator

MURDER IN THE GARDEN

This begins as a straight news story with the who, what, where and when right up at the front. The why and the wherefore come later, after the bare facts are set down in proper order. The who in this story is, rather was, George Flores, 20-year old Brooklyn welterweight. He was knocked out in the semi-final bout with Roger Donoghue at Madison Square Garden Aug. 29. He collapsed in his dressing room a few minutes after the knock-out and died in the hospital five days later without ever recovering consciousness. George leaves a wife, Elaine, 18 years old, who was at his bedside when he died, and a month-old baby son who hasn't heard about it yet.

Other technical information, as reported by the experts at the ring-side: The fatal blow was a sharp left hook which floored the young boxer just 46 seconds after the opening of the eighth and final round of the bout. His head hit the canvas hard and he was counted out by the referee as he lay flat. Cause of death, as reported by the medical experts at the hospital, was a brain hemorrhage resulting from a torn blood vessel. Two operations were unsuccessful. His last hours were spent in an iron lung.

George Flores didn't die of old age or incurable illness, and there was no suspicion of suicide. He was killed. Murdered, if you want the truth unvarnished. And he was not the first to die that way. Sudden death is an occupational hazard in the prize-fight business. Six boxers have been killed in the U.S. already this year, if you count only those who died more or less immediately as a result of blows in the ring. The score would be much higher if you include those who were badly hurt and had their life expectancy sharply cut down in this grisly business which is sometimes described by fools or cynics as "the sport" or "the game." This sort of thing goes on all the time. As a rule, the killing of a prize-fighter doesn't rate more than a few paragraphs in the news, a few floral offerings from the fight mob, and a small purse scraped up for the widow.

THE 'GAME' MUST GO ON

But some exceptional circumstances in the killing of George Flores have caused a sort of an uproar and a public demand for some kind of an investigation. The State Athletic Commission, which is responsible for the supervision of boxing in New York, has solemnly announced an "investigation." The District Attorney is "looking into the matter." Even Governor Dewey, who is a hard man to move, has stated — officially — that the young boxer's death is "a tragedy." The Athletic Commission's investigation, he said, should tell whether any precautions could have been taken to prevent it. This investigation will undoubtedly find that no required precautions were neglected and that all the rules were observed. They will find that the killing of George Flores was, unfortunately, just one of those things, and — after one minute of respectful silence in his memory, and maybe one official crocodile tear from each member of the Commission — they will proceed to business and approve the arrangements for the next bout. The "game" must go on — the game in which human heads are the baseballs and lightly-padded fists are the bats.

Things were not quite so formal and official with Elaine Flores, the young widow of the slain boxer. According to all the reports — and there were many of them, for the sports writers really went to town on this story — the kid took it hard. It seems she loved this guy George and had plans for the future. She stayed at his bedside for the whole five days that he laid there in a coma, refusing to leave until the final verdict came in. I'm afraid she made a bit of a nuisance of herself at the hospital, hanging around and getting in the way of people who had routine work to do. But there are no reports that anybody complained. She didn't kick up a fuss, according to the reports. She just sat there and kept quiet and waited.

ENOUGH FOR A DOWN PAYMENT

Elaine didn't see the fight where George got hit. She didn't like him fighting and was always afraid he would get hurt. She had been trying to get him to give up the fight business. "I never liked fighting," she told the reporters. "After every fight I told him to quit." George would promise, but after a few days he would start training again. He said it was the quickest way to get the money he needed. "George was going to buy a home so that we could live by ourselves," Elaine told the reporters. "Just a few more fights, he said, and he'd be able to make a down payment on a house." Her father, Alexander Rosensweig, said Flores had promised her he would really quit after the Donoghue fight.

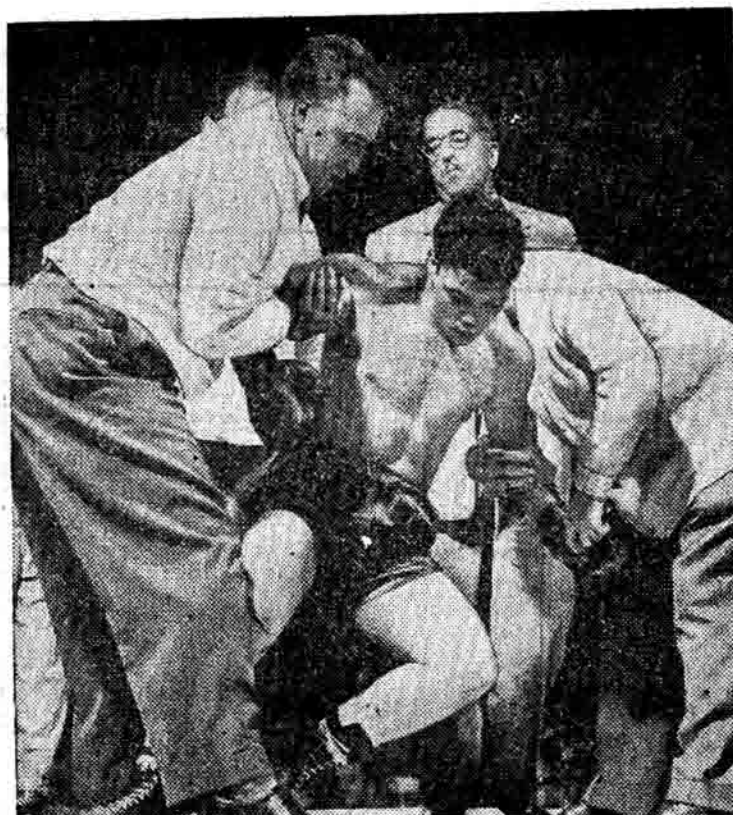
Elaine and George met at Coney Island. They went together a year before they were married. She has the baby to show for their brief time together; that and the purse from George's last fight. "He's a good baby," she told the reporters. "I want him to be a doctor when he grows up. That's a good profession."

Well, it beats boxing; that's for sure. In fact, you would have a hard time naming any profession or good paying trade that doesn't beat boxing. Nobody knows that better than the fighters who take the punches. Then why do they go into it? That's a fair question and it deserves a fair answer. But it can't be answered in a short sentence. The boxer, taking punches in the ring, is put there by many things and circumstances beyond his control; some of them even beyond his knowledge. George Flores, the poor kid who roamed the slums in his early adolescence, without a home or even a regular place to sleep, was not the master of his own destiny.

The fight mob turned out for the funeral. There were some floral offerings. Roger Donoghue, George's opponent in the fatal bout, sadly recited the Rosary, led by a member of the fighter's family. The Rosary and the Lord's prayer, intoned by the funeral director, were the only religious notes in the service. George didn't belong to any church, or at any rate, wasn't in good enough standing to get a sermon from a practicing clergyman. A crowd of about 300 stood silently outside the funeral home during the brief service and remained to watch as the funeral cortege left for the cemetery. That's all for George Flores.

— J.P.C.

Young Fighter Dies



George Flores, young welterweight, in the ring at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., after the fatal bout in which he was knocked out in the 8th round, then lapsed into unconsciousness and later died in a hospital. Victim of a knockout in a previous recent fight, Flores was permitted in the ring in violation of a regulation that at least 30 days must elapse since the last knockout.

ENVOY GRADY RESIGNS IN RIFT ON IRAN POLICY

Henry F. Grady, Ambassador to Iran, resigned last week in protest over the Truman administration's policy in that key Middle East country. Officials in the State Department have conceded that "Mr. Grady has given evidence of dissatisfaction with the way Iranian affairs have been handled in Washington" (N. Y. Herald-Tribune, Sept. 13).

The real story behind Grady's "dissatisfaction" was reported by Marguerite Higgins, Herald-Tribune's roving correspondent who interviewed Grady at Tehran before the public announcement of his resignation. The State Department's course for the last year has been one of persistently ignoring Grady's "urgent warnings" and of complete identification "with British-style colonialism," she said.

Terming Washington's policy in Iran as a "national disgrace," she goes on to attack this policy as a "bad choice for the practical reason — all moral considerations aside — that old-style colonialism does not work in the middle of the twentieth century."

Recounting information undoubtedly supplied to her by Grady, Miss Higgins confirms that the British have persisted throughout in "bludgeoning" Iran and resorting "to traditional (British) methods of bribes and manipulations of local Iranian politicians, thus adding fuel to the fires of ultra-nationalism and Anglo-phobia."

As an instance of British arrogance, she cites the refusal

of the British oil trust to grant the Iranians even the right to purchase oil for domestic consumption — a tiny fraction of the total output — at the same prices granted to the British Navy. The British monopolists flatly rejected this "on the grounds that it was none of the Iranians' business what price the British Navy paid." Grady was repeatedly told by top British oil officials, "Oh, the Iranians will come around all right and ratify the agreements when they start hurting a little for money."

There is a "legacy of hatred" in Iran for the British imperialists — "a legacy," concedes correspondent Higgins, "that any objective observer must admit has considerable justification."

What both Grady and Higgins obviously fear is a "disaster" in Iran "potentially on par with our failure in China." Washington, she pretends, has been unwittingly dragged into backing the British policy and the need is "at all costs" to "break with British policies as exercised in the past in such places as Iran."

Grady's protest resignation and Higgins' article confirm not only the naked imperialist course of the Truman administration in Iran but also the explosive revolutionary situation that has been generated there.

Japanese Pact OK's Revival Of Militarism and Reaction

(Continued from Page 1)

air and naval armaments, will be adjusted or eliminated step by step.

The Japanese islands are now being pictured, in the words of MacArthur, as "vital sectors" of an "island defense system" in the Pacific. As "defenses" these islands are not an asset but a liability. As centers of attack upon the Asian mainland, they are all-important.

These islands served as the springboard for the attempted conquest of Asia by the Japanese conquerors; and they are assigned exactly the same role by the mad strategists in the Pentagon who dream of reconquering all of Asia, with Japan as a central base of operations.

From the status of a defeated rival, Japan has been promoted to the role of junior partner in this projected reconquest of the Asian peoples. But the senior partner mistrusts these newly-fledged junior-grade "crusaders for freedom."

As the main guarantee that the Japanese imperialists live up to their commitments, the pact provides for U.S. military bases and for stationing of American troops on Japanese soil. If there is one permanent feature in the existing pact, it is this provision which perpetuates, in a different form, the military occupation of Japan by the U.S.

The restoration of Japan militarily flies in the face of this plan, which Washington is apparently resolved on maintaining, to keep Japan subject militarily. But there is no other way out of the blind alley in which American imperialism finds itself today.

We find just as glaring contradictions in the economic sphere. To revive militarily, Japan must revive economically.

Every step in Japan's economic revival deals blows to the capitalist economies of Europe, especially Britain and France. They were unable to withstand Japanese competition before the war; they are even less able to do so now.

In certain branches of trade — textiles, crockery and the like — Japan's expansion threatens even the dominant American manufacturers, who, incidentally, are already clamoring to Congress for "protection."

But apart from these by no means minor considerations, there is the central fact that Japanese industry cannot long function without the basic raw materials — coal, iron, foodstuffs — which have come, as they still must, from the mainland of Asia, first and foremost from China.

With these sources barred, the attempt to revive Japan militarily and economically may yet prove the most expensive item on the long list of costly projects upon which Washington has embarked so recklessly.

In one field there is no contradiction whatever; and that is the policy Washington has pursued in Asia. The alliance with the Japanese imperialists and militarists is a fitting climax to a reactionary course which has included alliances with the discredited regime of Syngman Rhee in Korea; the bestial Chiang Kai-shek now in Formosa; the emperor Bao Dai and the French colonialists in Indo-China; not to mention the line-up with the British against the Malaysians, against the Iranians and against the Egyptians.

Was Adamic a Suicide Or Was He Murdered?

(Cont. from page 1)

official, that provides possible motivation for suicide, and should not be overlooked. Mrs. Adamic, according to the official, said her husband was "fighting against time and a changing political picture" in the completion of his book on Yugoslavia. This, which made constant revisions in the book necessary, he said, may have put Adamic under such a heavy strain that he "cracked."

Here is something that at least jibes with verifiable fact. Adamic was a rapid and prolific writer; he did not usually take as long as he did on his last book, which he originally expected to have finished over a year ago. There is reason to think he may have been discouraged by the rightward shift of the Tito regime's foreign policy, which he could not have welcomed, judging from what he wrote about Yugoslavia in his magazine before the rightward shift began in mid-1950.

This rightward shift, which he certainly did not expect since he thought the Yugoslav government would be able to maintain a consistently independent course in the cold war, may well have interfered with the completion of the book and made Adamic question the correctness of his analysis and the value of his work. He took the Yugoslav issue seriously; it had become the most important thing in his life.

But that possibility is still something to be demonstrated. Perhaps it can be verified by a study of his manuscripts. But it need hardly be stressed that the New Jersey police are hardly qualified to make a definitive judgment on such a matter, even if they have studied them.

WHO MADE CALL?

Why did someone, identifying himself as "Samec" of the Yugoslav consulate in New York, twice phone the undertaker in charge of Adamic's body and order him to cremate it? The real Samec denies that he or anyone else at the consulate ever made or would make such a call. Why should someone try to give the impression that the Yugoslavs, who regarded Adamic as one of their best friends, were interested in covering up something that a further autopsy might reveal?

Why is it that none of Adamic's closest associates — with the exception of his wife — give the slightest credence to the suicide theory?

What is the connection between his death and the repeated warnings he got that his book on Yugoslavia had better be written "right" and the severe beating he received at the hands of some hoodlums earlier this year?

THE POLICE THEORY

On the other hand, the police stress that it was physically possible for Adamic to have fired the rifle so that the bullet would enter his head above the right ear and so that the rifle would fall across his lap where it was found. This, together with the fact that there is no definite evidence of murder, seems to be the strongest point in support of the suicide theory they adopted from the first hour of the case.

But there is no gainsaying the fact that if it was a case of murder, it would not be the first that had been staged to look like suicide.

It is difficult to decide how much weight to attach to the opinion of Mrs. Adamic, who was in California when he died, where she had been convalescing from an illness. When first reached there, she said she knew of no reason why Adamic should commit suicide, and she let it be known that she was not coming to the funeral. Soon after, she changed her mind, flew to New Jersey, where she was described as "completely distraught" and unable to even talk to the authorities. The next day, however, she talked to them and told them she had no theory other than theirs — that is, suicide.

There is one aspect of her testimony, as related by a police

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Joseph Hansen, business manager, sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of September, 1951.

REBA G. HANSEN

(Seal) (My commission expires March 30, 1952)

official, that provides possible motivation for suicide, and should not be overlooked. Mrs. Adamic, according to the official, said her husband was "fighting against time and a changing political picture" in the completion of his book on Yugoslavia. This, which made constant revisions in the book necessary, he said, may have put Adamic under such a heavy strain that he "cracked."

Here is something that at least jibes with verifiable fact. Adamic was a rapid and prolific writer; he did not usually take as long as he did on his last book, which he originally expected to have finished over a year ago. There is reason to think he may have been discouraged by the rightward shift of the Tito regime's foreign policy, which he could not have welcomed, judging from what he wrote about Yugoslavia in his magazine before the rightward shift began in mid-1950.

This rightward shift, which he certainly did not expect since he thought the Yugoslav government would be able to maintain a consistently independent course in the cold war, may well have interfered with the completion of the book and made Adamic question the correctness of his analysis and the value of his work. He took the Yugoslav issue seriously; it had become the most important thing in his life.

But that possibility is still something to be demonstrated. Perhaps it can be verified by a study of his manuscripts. But it need hardly be stressed that the New Jersey police are hardly qualified to make a definitive judgment on such a matter, even if they have studied them.

MATTHIESSEN RECALLED

Suicide, therefore, cannot be completely ruled out. This would not be the first time that a man of talent and radical views killed himself in a mood of despair at least partly induced by the tensions of the cold war, as the suicide of Harvard Professor F. O. Matthiessen proved last year. Like Matthiessen and many

others, Adamic was distressed by the course of current politics and conflicts, which were so different from the kind of world they expected to emerge from World War II.

But acknowledging the possibility of suicide is not the same thing as glossing over the above-listed reasons for doubting it, nor does it at all conflict with the possibility of murder.

ADAMIC'S ENEMIES

Nobody acquainted with the record of the GPU will discount the possibility of its having murdered Adamic if it regarded such a crime as necessary for protecting the interests of the Kremlin bureaucracy. (By the GPU, we mean the international murder apparatus of the Kremlin.)

But the GPU is not the only possible suspect. Adamic was also the hated target of a group of Yugoslav fascist elements, who served as quislings for Hitler in Yugoslavia during the war, came to this country as displaced persons in 1946-47, and are violently opposed to any aid to Yugoslavia from the U.S. Some of Adamic's friends strongly incline to the view that these people are responsible for his death; they make mention of the fact that one of the men who beat Adamic in California spoke with a Yugoslav accent. Adamic's publisher has noted that his book contained much damaging material not only against the Kremlin but also against these fascist elements and that it "named names."

For these reasons, it would be wrong to accept the present police suicide theory and to rule out the possibility of political murder until conclusive evidence to the contrary is brought forward. That is why the labor and liberal movements should protest vigorously against any tendency to close the case hastily and should press insistently for a continued, impartial and energetic investigation of the case.

THE MILITANT ARMY

Literature Agent Katherine Cooper is successfully applying the experience of the recent subscription campaign to building Militant circulation in Akron. She believes that selling six weeks prepaid deliveries is still a good way of introducing The Militant to new readers. She also believes in proving her point in action.

Labor Day, she reports, she and Lou went out and sold three new six weekers and a new six months sub to The Militant. "Sally was a great help," Katherine writes, "being our boy's companion for the afternoon. Sally's going out tomorrow to revisit some previous six weekers." The following Saturday Kat went out again and obtained another six months sub from a person she had visited in the previous Sunday's contacting.

With the end of summer, and everyone back from vacations well rested after the strenuous sub campaign, Chicago's literature committee has begun to make plans for increasing sales of Militants. Bert Deck asked us to increase Chicago's weekly bundle. "I hope this is only the first of many raises to come," he writes. "We are now making plans for extended sales of single copies of the paper."

"Mary Lou has been doing yeoman's work in the past period taking a bundle of 20 papers each week and selling them over the weekend. Last Saturday she and Ruth sold 30 Militants at a street corner. Several others are taking regular bundles in the same way. Through this method we hope to be able to build up our circulation in short order."

Bea Allen reports a good sale of Militants at Detroit's Labor Day parade. Combining sales of the paper with the distribution of election literature they sold "88 copies of The Militant with scores as follows: Rose, 45 copies; Chuck, 25; and Cynthia, 18."

"We have also been having very good sales of The Militant at union meetings in the last few weeks," Bea writes. "At one meeting where we usually sell just a few, we increased our sales to 17 copies; and at another, which had only about 30 people in attendance, we sold 12 copies and got a quarter contribution. This was an exceptionally fine result, for some of the 30 had subscriptions to the paper."

The fact that The Militant can be sold to rank and file Stalinist supporters was demonstrated again in New York this week when Militant salesmen sold 21 copies of the Sept. 3 issue at a rally to defend Louis Weinstock, former Stalinist official of District Council 9 of the Painters Union, who is now under a Smith "Gag" Act indictment.

The issue featured an open letter to Weinstock from Harold Robbins, member of the union, explaining why he is ready to defend Weinstock against the indictment. New York Literature Agent George Rock says that "the Stalinist hacks didn't like it one bit as they watched the interested response of their supporters to our slogans indicating why Weinstock should be defended against the Smith Act despite his active support of its use against the Socialist Workers leaders in 1944."

Local Addresses Of Socialist Workers Party

AKRON—For information, write P. O. Box 1342.

BOSTON—Workers Educational Center, 30 Stuart St., Open Tues., 3:30-6 P.M. Social last Sat. of every month.

BUFFALO—Militant Forum, 629 Main Street, 2nd fl., Open every Thursday except Sun., 10 A.M.-6 P.M. Library, bookstore, Phone Main 7781.

CHICAGO—734 S. Wabash Ave. Open daily except Sunday, 12-8:00 P.M. Phone Harrison 7-0405.

CLEVELAND—10609 Superior Ave. Open Mon. through Sat., 12-5 P.M. Phone TY 7-6207.

FLINT—SWP, 1507 Oak Street, Phone 22495.

LOS ANGELES—1702 East 4th St. Phone ANcuel 4-4653.

MILWAUKEE—517 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.

NEW HAVEN—For information, write P.O. Box 1093.

NEWARK—423 Springfield Avenue. Phone AL 5-7852.

NEW YORK CITY—Hq.: 116 University Place, AL 5-7852.

PHOENIX—De Luxe Palace, 558 Howard St., near Lowry's Pitkin. Meeting every Thurs., 8 P.M.

RABBIT—103 W. 110th St. Rm. 23. Open discussion, every Thurs., 8 P.M. Phone Stevens 4-5200.

ST. LOUIS—For information, write P.O. Box 1953.

PHILADELPHIA—1303-05 W. Girard Ave., 2nd fl. Open every Fri. evening. Phone Stevens 4-5200.

ST. LOUIS—For information, Phone MO 7104.

ST. PAUL—Phone State headquarters, MAIn 7781.

SAN FRANCISCO—1739 Filmore St. 4th fl. Open daily except Sunday, 12-4:30 P.M. Phone FT 6-6410.

SEATTLE—Maynard Bldg., 1st Ave. S. and Washington, Rm. 201. Open Thurs. 12-5 P.M. Branch meeting every Thurs., 7:30 P.M. Library, bookstore, Phone Main 9278.

YOUNGSTOWN—324 E. Federal St.

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.

Protest Judges' Action

Editor: I meant to send you an item a few weeks ago that attracted a lot of attention here. Judge Nevin threw a Shamokin, Penna., mother of three into jail for speeding and turned her kids over to the County Welfare. Judge Ford upheld Nevin.

The resulting storm of public protest really terrified the courts and the vindicator (the Youngstown Vindicator, sole daily in Youngstown). Hatred of the

courts and police was expressed in thousands of phone calls. As a result, the woman was released. For unconscious humor, this enclosed item in the CIO News is good — I know it gave me a big laugh.

(An enclosed clipping reads: "Glazer is filling in for Robert R. Nathan, nationally known economics expert, who usually appears on the CIO show. Nathan is making a quick trip to Burma to help strengthen that country's economy.")

Republic Steel transport workers here shut the whole plant down (9,500 men out) Sunday and Monday in protest over the firing of a railroader. A good Labor Day.

M. L. Youngstown, Ohio

Likes The Militant

Editor: Enclosed is 25c. in coin for 2 copies of The Militant Sept. 3rd (Labor Day) issue. Also a couple of other copies of different date. I ran into a copy of The Militant at the Cleveland Public Library and like it very much.

C. M. C. Cleveland, Ohio

Can Tell Onions Yet

Editor: I am past 80 and have arthritis in my knees. I cannot get around. But I still have my right mind. And I say that the man who votes the capitalist ticket has not his right mind.

We have left the capitalists in power so long they think they own us. They are the class that think wrong is right.

I have tried to tell the truth the biggest part of my life. We Socialists have to tell the truth. The Republicans and Democrats can cross their legs and tell all the lies in the book.

I may have grown older and weaker, but I can tell onions yet. Keep up the good work.

L. B. Courts Sharonville, Ohio

"THE JEWISH QUESTION" A Marxist Interpretation

By A. Leon

Leon died in the Auschwitz gas chambers at the age of 26, but the book he left behind is one of the finest products of the underground resistance movement against the Nazis.

"Leon's approach is that of the orthodox Marxist. . . His analysis. . . is refreshingly lucid and sensible, and it offers us the opportunity to examine a solid statement of the materialistic interpretation of the Jewish question." — Oscar Handlin in the magazine Commentary.

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Wednesday	3	Detroit
Thursday	4	"
Friday	5	"
Saturday	6	Chicago
Sunday	7	Milwaukee
Monday	8	Chicago
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CIO and the Witch Hunt

Speaking to the recent New York State CIO Convention, Frank Rosenblum, national CIO vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, said:

"Our civil rights are insidiously being impaired, restricted and curbed. A wave of legislation, beginning with the Taft-Hartley Act and the Smith Act, and embracing the McCarran Act and similar measures, has created in effect a parallel legal system superseding the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and our traditional body of law. This is a dangerous movement toward fascism, representing a real threat to labor and liberal elements in the community. This reactionary movement is deliberate, and is being engineered by those who would substitute fascism for democracy, even though they seek to create the impression that it is being directed against the Communists."

Rosenblum's statement, and the implication that the CIO should do something about the conditions he describes, will be welcomed by every fighter against the witch-hunt now sweeping this country. Everything he said on this score was true; all it lacked was the naming of names, which would show that the Trumanites (whom the CIO leaders helped to elect) are just as responsible for this situation as the McCarthyites.

Perhaps the other CIO leaders recognize, along with Rosenblum, that labor

is the chief target of the rabid anti-communist drive. They used to in previous years, when they and the AFL leaders denounced the Smith Act and similar repressive measures. But in recent months, especially since the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act, they have not put it in the unequivocal terms used by Rosenblum and they have not acted in accord with the urgency of the issue. General statements of mild protest or doubt, which is as far as they have gone lately when they were not altogether silent, are of little avail against a powerful "threat to labor."

It is to be hoped that Rosenblum's remarks at the New York CIO Convention were not meant merely for the record, and that they signify the beginning of an understanding in labor circles of the need to combat and stop the witch-hunt now, before it becomes more powerful. Rosenblum should raise this issue in the national CIO Executive Board, and urge a free and frank discussion of this danger and how to overcome it at the coming national CIO convention. Labor has the duty of mobilizing the American people to defeat the conspiracy of those who would substitute fascism for democracy, and it can accomplish this only by organizing an independent Labor Party to challenge the political monopoly of both parties of capitalist reaction.

Imperialist Plans -- Asia and Europe

Gen. Ridgway's admission that a U.S. plane strafed the truce area at Kaesong would seem to imply that American imperialists plan to resume cease-fire negotiations. This would be in line with Washington's overall strategy.

It is not likely that the Pentagon planners have changed their view, expressed by Chairman Bradley of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that war with China is "the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time, with the wrong enemy."

The two and a half months of on-again off-again cease fire parleys have shown that while U.S. imperialism does not favor allowing the Korean war to spread to an all-out war in Asia at this time, it is no less determined to maintain its military bases in Asia.

The Japanese treaty provides the U.S. with its major military base of operations in Asia.

Thus, with its hold on the Southern half of Korea, Formosa, the Philippines, etc., U.S. imperialism retains a widespread chain of bases from which to attack the Asian continent.

But the build-up of these military outposts does not necessarily mean that the Big Brass is ready to launch all-out war in Asia — that is, on China. Such a war would hold out the prospect of a protracted conflict against the revolutionary Asian peoples, which as the Korean war showed, would consume a great part of

U.S. military forces, with dim prospect of a definitive victory.

In effect, with or without a cease-fire on U.S. terms, there is a stalemate in Korea; while this stalemate continues, American capitalism is pressing the militarization of its main arena — Europe.

All-out war in Asia would make it impossible for the Pentagon to carry out its plan to arm and equip 20 divisions in Europe by 1952.

The stalemate in Korea has enabled Eisenhower to draw upon increasing numbers of newly trained troops for European militarization. Under present conditions Korea has required only replacement troops. But should the war spread in Asia, the Pentagon would be faced with an immediate crisis: under conditions of all-out war with China it would have to shift its main forces to the Far East.

The great problem for U.S. imperialism, as it emerged in the "Great Debate," was whether or not to leave Europe "unprotected" while an all-out war of conquest was launched against the Asian peoples. The rapid increase in U.S. troops concentration in Europe indicates that Wall Street does not intend to yield the industrial power of Europe in exchange for the uncertain prospects of an imperialist conquest of Asia in revolt.

Its preparations for World War III are still concentrated on Europe as the main battleground.

Leaders Challenged at Minnesota CIO Parley

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 9 — The 14th annual state CIO convention adjourned today with a very modest record of accomplishment. A labor party resolution, submitted by Local 722, was not even reported out by the resolutions committee, but was instead returned to the union. This high-handed tactic does not often occur even in the hide-bound American Federation of Labor. Many other resolutions submitted by various unions suffered similar treatment. They were referred to the incoming executive board for future action.

The business of the convention was almost a side issue compared to the very generous treatment accorded the speakers from national CIO. For two days the restive delegates listened to speeches and then on the third and last day were given the issues with which the delegates were most concerned.

DUES INCREASE

A proposal to increase the per capita tax paid to the state CIO Council by 5 cents was defeated by a close margin, as was a compromise proposal to increase it to 3 cents. The small locals pleaded poverty as the reason for their non-support, and several of the large locals voted likewise, although for different

reasons, one of which was — no confidence in the state CIO administration.

There were 29 local unions too poor to send delegates to the convention, and yet the state CIO administration proposed to raise the already heavy per capita tax — one of the largest among the 44 state CIO councils.

The proposed dues increase was scheduled to go to the state CIO department of research, headed by Robert Gannon, former secretary to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey. This department had operated on a voluntary contribution of 10 cents per member among state CIO members. Gannon's work consisted of compiling the voting records of state legislators and lobbying for CIO-supported measures in the state legislature. His record in the latter was almost nil.

There were a few gleams of light in the darkness as witnessed by the fact that Secretary-Treasurer Rodney Jacobson chided Senator Humphrey for sponsoring an amendment to the hated Taft-Hartley law, in conjunction with Taft himself. Jack Kroll, Political Action Committee Director for the national CIO, gave lip service to "independent labor political action," independent of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party as well as the Republican

party. Such a policy, by its very logic, must lead to formation of a Farmer-Labor party divorced from the Democrats.

OPPOSITION STATE

For the first time since he was in office, Jacobson had opposition for his post. Ray Novack, of the United Steelworkers union was defeated decisively, but a start had been made. Elected president was Robert Hess, of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, who was opposed by William Richter, president of the Duluth CIO Council.

An executive board of 18 was also elected, which is looked upon as being friendly to the present state CIO administration. It was reported that the state CIO comprises 56,000 members, an increase over that reported at the last convention. This is the result of the reaffiliation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which withdrew when the struggle between the right and the so-called left, or Stalinist, wing was in progress. Coming in for the first time were the Communication Workers of America, who had just won a jurisdictional fight from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL. On the other side of the picture, however, two international unions, the Barber and Beauty

Report from British Trade Union Congress

By T. Burns

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 7, 1951 — British labor hates war, and its attendant evils. That was the lesson of the Trade Union Congress which has just concluded its sessions here. The Congress results show the leftward movement of the British workers. In spite of the considerable mobilization of the right wing machine, and its block voting and procedural trickery, nevertheless the warmongers in Washington and London can derive little satisfaction from the results.

A gentleman by the name of Richard Gray, who came as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, spent much of his time telling a sympathetic Congress about the injustices of the Taft-Hartley Law. In winding up his speech, however, he astonished everyone including some prominent right wingers, by telling us that he believed sincerely in the two-party Gompers political theory as practised by the trade unions in the United States. He sounded like a man from another world to people who understand the importance of a Labor Party, and

there were many noticeable smiles, even on the platform.

There were three main debates: defense, budget charges on teeth and spectacles, and the wage issue. General Secretary Tewson opened with the usual stuff about the "free" world being attacked by the "Russian aggressor." After a long harangue compiled from notes which more than likely passed through the hands of the Labor attaché at the U.S. Embassy, Tewson called for an all-out rearmament effort.

During the discussion it was obvious that the conference was in an uneasy mood. When one considers that the delegations from the big right wing unions number sometimes as many as 150 per union, and that these delegates constitute a special team of cheer leaders, it was noticeable that on this occasion there was a relative quiet about the proceedings. Even the thickest blockhead could recognize that rearmament means a lower standard of living, and in terms of a rank and file union member, it signified a very uncertain future.

The right wing of the Congress lauded Washington; The Stalinists lauded Moscow, while in be-

tween some old-time centrists such as Bob Edwards from the Chemical Workers Union, made the usual pleas for conscience, God and pacifism.

The Stalinists as usual acted stupidly even from their own point of view. Armed with quotations from the speeches of the mineworkers leader Lawther, who had led delegations of workers to the Soviet Union in the Twenties, the Stalinists set out to prove that the bureaucrats position was against war on Russia then, and in favor of it now.

Without the slightest hesitation Lawther took the floor and said that it was all right to quote from his speeches of the Twenties, but the majority of leaders who were prominent in the Soviet Union at that time had since been liquidated. This finished the Stalinists. They made no reply.

The debate ended with two and a half million votes cast against the General Council (Pro-Government) report, out of a total vote of about seven million.

Had President Tanner of the Amalgamated Engineering Union voted in accordance with the mandate of the last meeting of the national committee of the union, he should have cast his vote against, and this would have brought the minority vote to well over three million. This is a substantial vote when the bureaucratic character of the Congress set-up is understood.

The debate on the budget cuts in the health service was the highlight of the Congress. The right wing held its position by a vote of approximately 3,700,000

to 3,250,000. Unfortunately, Jim Figgens, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, mislaid his voting card, which carried 320,500 votes. Since he would have cast these votes against the official policy, the right wing majority would have been reduced to something in the region of 100,000, which is in effect a left-wing victory.

With the votes of the constituency parties (local Labor Party organizations), there can be no doubt that the government will be defeated on this issue at next month's Scarborough Labor Party conference.

There was great uneasiness also on the issue of wages. The General Council was forced to effect a compromise in its own ranks by accepting a resolution admitting the validity of wage demands, which is a long way from wage freezing, (last year's policy). A resolution openly demanding wage increases sponsored by the E.T.U. received over two million votes, in spite of some vicious right wing tirades. This once again demonstrated the unmistakable leftward trend.

The Trade Union Congress is always the forerunner of the Labor Party Conference. (It usually takes place one month earlier.) There can be no doubt that this year, the Labor Party conference will go much further to the left as a result of this spurt from the Trade Union Congress. Bevan is going to roll up some victories, and since the domestic question of wages and cuts in the Health service is linked directly to the arms pro-

gram, a further step forward in the fight against war will be made.

Here, in fact, lies the big factor in British politics. The Trade Union Congress right wing can carry their policy on defense, but on wages and living standards which are directly linked to this policy, they have to either compromise or accept defeat. That is the danger spot for Yankee imperialism, which is a good sign for the future of the Socialist left wing.

Dunne Pays Last Respects To J. Holmes

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5 — Vincent R. Dunne, national labor secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, delivered the main address at funeral services held here this afternoon for James A. Holmes, 72, who died on Monday, Labor Day.

"We pay tribute today to the memory of a loyal, devoted, earnest workman," Comrade Dunne said. "His great pride was that he raised two daughters who utilize their talents for the benefit of all mankind."

Father of Grace Carlson, vice-presidential candidate of the SWP in 1948, and of Dorothy Schultz, who has run on the SWP ticket in this area, Mr. Holmes was a boilermaker in the Great Northern shops until 1946.

"He always tried to do something for working people in trouble," the speaker continued, "but his last 5 years were the most satisfying period of his entire life. He became an active partisan of the anti-war movement and a staunch supporter of the idea that oppression of colonial peoples is unjust — he had a hatred both definite and clear for the actions of imperialism."

Pointing out that Mr. Holmes understood that a better life is possible and that working men and women should organize and struggle for that attainable goal, Comrade Dunne said: "The notable fact is that this wrecked and outmoded capitalist system, causing misery and death to so many, makes so little provision for staunch men like James Holmes — to give them an opportunity to really have time to think and work for the causes they believe in."

The funeral parlors were filled with flowers sent from friends, neighbors and fellow workmen, and many of them from all races and creeds came to pay their last respects to "a great heart that never tired of helping his fellow man."

"James Holmes was a true 'son of Martha,'" Vincent Dunne declared, quoting from Kipling's poem:

"Not as a ladder from earth to heaven,
Not as a witness to any creed,
But simple service, simply given,
To his own kind in a common need."

Last Meeting of ULPC



Scene at Washington meeting of the United Labor Policy Committee (left to right): Walter P. Reuther, President UAW-CIO seated alongside of AFL President William Green; in the rear, James B. Carey and George Meany, Sec.-Treas. of CIO and AFL respectively. AFL's break with the ULPC was formally announced in the course of the Washington sessions.

EUROPE MUST "EXPORT" MILLIONS OF JOBLESS

By Charles Hanley

The International Labor Office of the United Nations, headed by David A. Morse, has prepared a five year program for shifting 1,750,000 of Europe's "surplus" population to new homes in the Americas and Australia. Morse and his collaborators think the problem of Europe's 4,000,000 unemployed should be solved mainly by mass emigration. A special international conference on migration will open in Naples on Oct. 2.

Last week The Militant pointed out the difference between capitalist and socialist ideas on the problem of the so-called surplus population in relation to the Italian situation. (Militant Sept. 10, P. 2). It was pointed out that the capitalist politicians and the capitalist press pretend that Europe cannot feed its entire population. Without the "safety valve" of mass emigration, "explosions" are to be expected, they say.

NEED MORE GOODS

Yet there is a great need for more production of consumer goods in Europe, and a great amount of labor is necessary to rebuild those areas devastated by World War II. How can there be mass unemployment when there is so much work to be done? The system must be wrong, if it cannot put the unemployed to work. But the capitalists and their publicists tell us that World War II has impoverished the Old World, and that a lack of money prevents the employment of the

Culture Workers and the United Rubber Workers, were unable to send delegates, doubtless for financial reasons.

One of the delegates, known as a strong administration supporter, moved toward the end of the convention, that the committee in charge of next year's convention arrange for fewer outside speakers so that the business of the convention need not be delayed to the last day. This motion received a noisy ovation.

"surplus." (What a word to describe human beings!)

This "lack of funds" persists in spite of the Marshall Plan. Billions of dollars were taken from the American taxpayers for the supposed purpose of providing Western Europe with the money needed for reconstruction of its economy.

SERVES CAPITALISTS

The Militant explained from the start of the Marshall Plan that it would not serve reconstruction, but would only enrich European capitalists.

Today, after several Marshall Plan years, many capitalist politicians have to admit that it did not really give European economy a shot in the arm. Those American billions flowed into the bank accounts of the European industrialists and their go-betweens. They did not help the toiling masses, whose misery remains appalling. American economic aid to Europe helped the profiteers but not the workers.

Morse's statement is an implicit admission of the Marshall Plan's failure. European capitalism is so rotten that real prosperity cannot be restored without changing the social and economic structure of the continent. But that is precisely what Wall Street and the State Department want to prevent.

They prefer a mass emigration of Europe's unemployed to a mass upsurge of the European masses.

There will be more than enough work in Europe — there will also be enough food — if Socialism takes over the industry and resources of the continent, modernizes the whole productive set-up, and produces goods for the needs of the people and not for the profit of a few.

Instead of trying to get rid of an "undesirable" surplus of "human material" — capitalism's solution — a socialist economy will need the aptitudes, talents and help of everyone who is willing to work in order to achieve a better world to live in.

IMPLICATE DETROIT COP IN REUTHER SHOOTINGS

DETROIT, Sept. 9 — Police Detective Sgt. Albert DeLamielleure, who has been in charge of the investigation of the Reuther shootings, was suspended last Thursday on charges of having an "indirect interest" in the Canton bar, located at 6925 E. Jefferson. It is charged that plans for the near-fatal shootings of Walter and Victor Reuther were hatched in the Canton bar.

The bar is located just across the street from the Detroit Stove Company, 6900 E. Jefferson, employers of the infamous Perrone gang. The Kefauver Committee investigation in Detroit uncovered evidence connecting Perrone and his son-in-law, Carl Renda, with the beating of several members of Briggs Local 212 UAW-CIO. Perrone held a lucrative scrap contract with the Detroit Stove Company, and Renda a similar contract with the Briggs Mfg. Co.

At the time it became known that the police probe had been ordered, DeLamielleure had the gall to attack the UAW-CIO, holding the union responsible for

his investigation, and charging that it was "interfering" with his attempts to solve the shootings of Walter and Victor Reuther, and the beatings of other CIO officials.

The investigation into DeLamielleure's suspected hidden ownership, revealed that the bar has been managed by the detective's wife, Marie, and is listed in the name of her brother. Mrs. DeLamielleure was given power of attorney for the bar three months after its purchase, and only she was authorized to sign checks for the establishment.

DeLamielleure is scheduled to appear before a police trial board Sept. 11. Nineteen witnesses will be called. His interest in the bar and a beer store, also listed in his brother-in-law's name, violate State laws and Police Dept. regulations. Police Commissioner Boos hurriedly stated that no evidence had been uncovered to support the charges that the plots resulting in the Reuther shootings were hatched in the Canton bar.

This development is only one more in a series which have strengthened the well-founded suspicions that there are connecting links between the Police Department and the underworld.

Look Who's a Red Now: "Sad Sack," Says Ind. Senator

"Sad Sack," the poor simp who made so many GI's happy by proving that a bum soldier can also be funny, has turned out to be a socialist in disguise.

If you don't believe this, listen to Senator Homer Capehart (Rep., Ind.). He has the following comments to make about a Sad Sack comic book intended to encourage soldiers to re-enlist:

"This alleged comic book looks to me like socialist propaganda, aimed at discrediting American industry. It relates the experiences of a soldier discontented with Army life who gets out and finds civilian life even worse. He finally draws his paycheck — five cents after all the deductions have been made and the nickel turns out to be a counterfeit one, so he goes back in the Army."

Senator Capehart plans a Senate speech denouncing poor Sad Sack. He has it in for the Army because it spent \$17,544 to buy 500,000 copies of the book.

Socialists will gladly admit, before Capehart blows his top, that workers still draw more than a wooden nickel in their pay envelopes. But the fantastic rises in the cost of living and in tax deductions that come out of workers' pay envelopes before they ever get to see them, gives the Sad Sack cartoon enough basis in fact to make it funny.

If Capehart thinks that the falling standard of living of the working people of this country is "socialist propaganda," he ought to put the bee on himself and his Senate colleagues who are voting the tax rises that have all of us Sad Sacks so worried.

SPECIAL!

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Senate at Work

By Tom Conlan

Our readers may glean a faint idea of how the public treasury is being raided by the military "strategists" from the following scene which actually took place on the floor of the U.S. Senate on Wednesday, Sept. 5. Present at the time was a grand total of nine Senators, seven Democrats and two Republicans.

Business before the body, the passage of H.R. 4914, authorizing "certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes." Moneys involved — a sum of almost six billion dollars. (The original requests amounted to "more than 12 billion dollars.")

Senator Russell of Georgia took the floor as reporter for the Armed Services Committee. He was brief, saying among other things:

"This is a bill of great proportions, Mr. President. There have been times when it would have startled the American people if their representatives in the Congress of the United States had submitted a bill of this magnitude. . . . Of course, the committee cannot vouch to the Senate for every facility which is included in the bill. . . . I know of nothing we can do, Mr. President, but to authorize these construction authorizations. I hope that the defense agencies will proceed as efficiently and economically as possible in the construction of these projects, indeed, I insist that they do so.

" . . . Of course, there is a considerable sum of money in the bill for the construction of overseas bases. Those projects are highly classified (read: "top-secret"). The committee inquired into them as best we could and concluded in the light of the evidence submitted to us, that they were justified."

In reply to a hopeful query that perhaps the bulk of the billions authorized may never be spent, Sen. Russell assured that they would: ". . . I am compelled in all candor to say that in my judgment most of the moneys authorized in the bill will be expended."

The committee amendments to the bill were then read into the record by the clerk. Without

a single exception these provided for increases. For example on page 7 of the bill the sum of \$432,230 was struck out and in its place was inserted \$1,453,080, a figure more than three times as large. On page 23 the sum of \$7,150,000 was replaced by one more than double the size, or \$15,435,410. On page 24 the original sum of \$5,172,000 was increased almost five fold to \$24,884,700; and so on and so forth.

Each and every one of these many increases was solemnly declared passed by the assembled body of seven Democrats and two Republicans. Not a single amendment was introduced from the floor; not a single pertinent query raised.

Only when the final vote was taken did one Senator rise to "object." It was Sen. Hendrickson of New Jersey who said:

" . . . I think it is shocking if not outrageous, that the Senate of the United States should consider and act on a bill involving \$5,800,000,000 with but a mere handful of Senators on the floor." He demanded a quorum and then when the "legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll," this same Senator again rose to move "that the order for a quorum—call be rescinded and further proceedings under the call be suspended." Whereupon, there being "no objection," the seven Democrats and two Republicans proceeded to "pass" the bill H.R. 4914.

As a fitting commentary on the above we append a statement read into the Congressional Record of Aug. 30 by G. H. Bender, Representative of Ohio. Under the heading: "DEPARTMENT OF WHAT'S THIS" Representative Bender stated: "Army engineers figure 182 projects would cost \$2,500,000,000 when they asked Congress to approve them. They now say the cost will be almost six billions. Eight hundred million dollars of this comes from poor engineering. Do we need new engineers or not?"

The need for new Congressmen and Senators who truly represent and safeguard the needs and interests of the people is obviously far more acute than the need for new engineers.

On Tour for Socialism

By Myra Tanner Weiss

"At last my tour has started. I have looked forward to it eagerly. I have not had an opportunity before to get acquainted with the Eastern branches of the Socialist Workers Party, and to meet the comrades about whom I have read in *The Militant*, but have never known well personally. I have met some of these socialist militants at conventions, but on my tour I expect to be able to get far better acquainted. It is also a real pleasure to visit the headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party.

Waiting for my train to Boston I looked around the railroad station for something to read. My eye caught a book called "Crime in America," a report of a tour of this country made recently by Sen. Kefauver. His tour included many cities I shall visit. But what a difference. He visited the capitalist politicians and I am getting acquainted with the revolutionary socialists. Believe me, it's quite a contrast.

Kefauver saw corruption, bribery, gangsterism of the worst sort in every city he visited, and I meet the honest, devoted and intelligent fighters against all these things. His reports were "shocking and depressing." Mine can only be full of enthusiasm and optimism for the future of this country.

For example, in Newark my meeting was chaired by George Breitman, the SWP candidate for the New Jersey Assembly. The workers of New Jersey couldn't have a better champion than

George. And in Boston I met Comrade Trainor, our candidate for the School Committee. Our comrades in Boston were busy preparing leaflets, posters and arranging to purchase sound truck equipment for their challenge to the powers that be who offer our youth only a future of militarism.

In New Haven I had two busy days discussing our problems in Connecticut for getting on the Presidential Ballot in 1952, when we plan to run Farrell Dobbs for President, and Grace Carlson for Vice President. The enthusiasm of the New Haven comrades, despite limited forces, was an inspiration to me.

In a New Haven radio interview on a woman's program I was able to tell a wide audience of radio listeners the story of Jimmy Kutchner's fight for civil rights, and to explain our struggle against the witch-hunt, our defense of the civil liberties for Stalinists, despite their many crimes against the working class. And in the evening I had a brief television interview where, despite the nervousness of the "Man on the Street" reporter, I was able to state our opposition to the Korean war and our fight for a Workers and Farmers government in America. All in all, my New Haven stay was both pleasurable and helped push forward the socialist cause.

My next big meeting will be in New York City, with our candidate for President of the City Council, Michael Bartell, as chairman.

Ohio Feelings on Korea

A letter in a Cleveland paper calling for repudiation of the administration's foreign policy and the withdrawal of troops from Korea has been followed by a large-scale expression of approval by the people of the Cleveland area. The letter, which was published last Dec. 13, was written, curiously, by the president of the Lincoln Electric Company. Mr. J. F. Lincoln, apparently, differs strongly with his brother-capitalists, who have been in the forefront of the war drive.

Mr. Lincoln's letter, one of the most sharply worded denunciations of American-capitalist policy to appear in print since the start of the Korean war, evoked more than 500 responses. The overwhelming majority of the comments supported him.

The full text of the letter follows:

Editor
Cleveland Press
Cleveland, Ohio
Sir:

There is much question at the present time as to what should be done about the mess in Korea. Has anyone thought of approaching the matter in a perfectly honest and straightforward way?

First, admit that we are the aggressors and that we have no business invading Korea or any other country. Second, bring back our army to America. Third, pay for the damage that we have done in Korea.

In order to do this, the following program would be necessary:

First, impeach Truman as a war monger who ordered the invasion of Korea by illegal action, without reference to Congress, who, alone under our Constitution, can declare war.

Second, if the dangers of invasion from Communist Russia are in any sense true, which is doubtful, build up our home defenses, and don't weaken ourselves by a war on the other side of the world.

Third, go to China and Russia, after showing our honesty by the above action, and tell them we are not warlike; that the one thing we want to do is live at peace and in co-operation with all nations. State the fact that the invasion which took place was contrary to the desires of the majority of the American people who, under our representative form of government, should have, and will in the future have, control of our acts.

In doing this, we will not lose face, we will not kill our sons, and if we are fearless in our honesty, we will achieve a lasting peace with all the world.

Yours very truly,
J. F. Lincoln

While Lincoln's letter does not mean much by itself, the response of over 500 people in support of it is additional evidence of the opposition by the majority of the American people to the Korean war.

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THE MILITANT

VOLUME XV

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1951

NUMBER 38



MICHAEL BARTELL

Crime Tie-up to Capitalist Parties Hit by Socialist Election Opener

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 — "The trial of the eighteen cops indicted for 'conspiracy to obstruct justice' will pry the lid from the sewer and release a little of the stench of capitalist politics in this city," declared Michael Bartell, candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, as he actively entered the race for President of the City Council.

"Nobody even bothers to pretend any more," Bartell said,

"that the charge of accepting bribes to protect gambling leveled against these cops, who range in rank from Inspector down to Patrolman, is something unusual. Harry Gross, New York's bookie-in-chief, asserts that he's been paying a million dollars a year for official protection, and that he has the receipts to prove it. The lion's share of this payoff doesn't go to the cop on the beat but to the higher ups. This is amply demonstrated by the fact

that Costello's boy, O'Dwyer, is cooling off south of the border, and by 'racket busting' Dewey's curious reluctance to explain why he pardoned 'Lucky' Luciano.

"Every new scandal," Bartell pointed out, "proves that graft and corruption are the principal stock in trade of both parties. However, in all fairness to Costello and Gross it should be said that their take on the deal is strictly chicken-feed compared to that of the 'big boys' down on Wall Street. They're the ones who get the real protection from the government, and make the big take.

"Costello must drool at the mouth as he watches the latest episode in New York's 'great train robbery.' With the transit system already operating at a \$3 million deficit, the city now proposes to 'purchase' the Rockaway line from the bankrupt Long Island railroad at an estimated final cost to the taxpayers of \$40 million, plus an even greater amount in interest to the bankers who will be given the privilege of financing this latest steal.

15 CENT FARE

"If this crooked deal goes through," Bartell charged, "it's a sure bet that the threatened fifteen cent fare will become a bitter reality."

"During the course of this campaign," Bartell concluded, "we intend to convince the working people of this city that they simply can't afford to keep the

Democratic and Republican machines in office. Like the eighteen cops who are now taking the rap for them, they're guilty as sin of 'obstruction of justice' in every one of their crooked deals. Their greatest crime is their contribution to the monstrous national 'obstruction of justice' known as the Korean War. As Socialists we will expose their crimes in the city, and even more vital, will fight tooth and nail against their support of the Wall Street-Washington Murder Inc. that has plunged this country into a bloody slaughter for the sake of their bloated pocketbooks."

The Socialist Workers campaign for Bartell opened this week with a series of open air rallies organized in working class districts by the Brownsville, Downtown Manhattan and Youth branches of the party. The response to these rallies will be reported in next week's *Militant*.

Bartell's campaign committee has also announced plans for a number of meetings to be conducted in Spanish in the Puerto Rican neighborhoods of the city. During the course of the drive to secure the petitions necessary to nominate Bartell it was noted that the response of the Puerto Rican workers to a militant socialist candidate was unusually favorable. In addition to the open air rallies the committee is planning to issue a number of leaflets in Spanish and is exploring the possibility of purchasing time on a local radio station with a Puerto Rican audience.

The Negro Struggle

The NAACP And Stalinism

By Jean Blake

A discussion of the record of the Communist Party and the struggle for Negro equality, by Herbert Hill, member of the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is presented as the lead article in the June-July issue of *The Crisis*, official organ of the Association.

The facts cited to demonstrate that the Communist Party line in relation to American Negroes has stemmed from Stalinist foreign policy rather than the realities and needs of the war against discrimination here are accurate enough, and are familiar to readers of *The Militant*, which has pegged and attacked the crimes of the CP more consistently than any other publication.

But in the opinion of this writer Mr. Hill's article tells only half the story, and fails completely to explain that the Stalinists were able to get away with such false policies and win the support of many Negroes because the NAACP failed to provide an effective alternative.

The reason the article fails to do more than analyze the record of the CP superficially can be found in its concluding paragraphs. The purpose of Hill's article, they reveal, is to attempt to justify the action of the NAACP leadership in pushing through its dangerously undemocratic anti-Communist resolution at the 1950 annual convention in Boston.

CRIMES OF THE CP

After discussing at some length the Stalinist slogan of "Self-determination in the Black Belt," the proposal for an independent Negro Republic in the South, which has never been popular with Negroes, Mr. Hill lists some of the better known crimes of the CP: Economic aid by the Soviet Union to the Italian imperialist invasion of Ethiopia; the Hitler-Stalin Pact in 1939; and the national unity deal with Roosevelt from 1941 through the war, which included selling out the labor movement and the Negro struggle. The CP condemned militant struggles against Jim Crow, opposed the March on Washington Movement which secured the war-time FEPC, and dissolved the Communist Party in the South to avoid struggles with the Dixiecrats.

Hill states that because of their strike-breaking and sell-out tactics, after the war "Party membership dropped tremendously and Communist leaders were voted out of office in many of the major trade unions. . . . Negroes also followed this trend and fell away from the Party."

But that is only a half-truth. What Hill omits is that with the end of the war American capitalism no longer had any use for its deal with Stalin, and launched a vigorous drive to beat down all militancy in labor and Negro organizations in order to be able to fulfill its new role of world imperialist domination without opposition at home. This meant launching a witch-hunt in the labor movement that did not depend on orderly voting processes or the spontaneous indignation of the rank and file to remove Communists from office. It meant bureaucratic purges worthy of a Stalin. It meant Taft-Hartley, an end to FEPC, cuts in social legislation, loyalty oaths, thought-control, etc.

BOLD AND INSPIRING LEADERSHIP

Moreover, it was not following the trend of the witch-hunt in mass organizations by bureaucrats acting as agents of the imperialist government that Negroes dropped away from the CP. They left the CP in droves during the war because they wanted militant struggles against Jim Crow and the CP was opposed to them. They wanted the truth told about the lack of democracy in the country leading the "war for democracy" and neither the capitalist nor the Stalinist press was telling it. — As a matter of fact, thousands first subscribed to *The Militant* in this period because it was the only paper telling the truth; hundreds joined the Socialist Workers Party in this period because it alone supported, and in many cases led, Negro struggles for equality without reservation.

Mr. Hill is right when he characterizes the current drive of the Communist Party to win Negro support for its various campaigns as just another maneuver in the interests of Stalin's foreign policy, while "the fight for Negro rights demands a consistent program under bold and inspiring leadership."

But the conclusion, Mr. Hill, must be that the NAACP should provide such leadership — not serve the interests of American white imperialism and the Administration by concealing their aims, white-washing their crimes, keeping the struggle against Jim Crow "respectable" at all costs, and using anti-Communism as a basis for silencing internal criticism, honest differences, and militant policies in the NAACP.

Killer-Cop Whitewashed By Chicago Grand Jury

By Bert Deck and Marjorie Rains

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 — Cold-blooded murders and inhuman beatings by a degenerate police force are not new to Chicago. But more often than not information concerning the recent case of Killer-Cop Moretti was too shocking to conceal.

Michael Moretti, a policeman assigned to the state's attorney's office, shot and killed two unarmed youths, Edward Salvi, 21, and Arturo Gamino, 15, and wounded a third, Leonard Monaco, 21. At the time the cop was supposedly on a furlough.

The shooting took place at 4 a. m., Aug. 24, about four hours after Moretti was involved in a tavern brawl and lost his .32 revolver. During the skirmish the revolver was thrown into a vacant lot.

SEARCH FOR GUN

According to the wounded Monaco, he, Gamino and Salvi went to the lot to search for the gun. None of the three had been involved in the tavern brawl. They wanted to return the gun to Moretti in order to save the tavern owner from trouble.

"I picked up the gun, and along came Moretti," Monaco reported. "He asked me for the gun and I handed it to him. Then he ordered the three of us to get in our car."

"One of the men with Moretti told him not to hurt us," the wounded man continued. "Moretti mumbled something, I guess he promised." The men walked away.

Moretti then blazed away at the boys. Salvi and the 15 year-old Gamino were killed and Monaco wounded.

FREE MORETTI

On Aug. 31 the Grand Jury, after only twenty minutes deliberation, presented a "No Bill," freeing Moretti without indictment. Collusion between the police department and the state's attorney's office was so obvious as to provoke a storm of protest in the city.

In an editorial the Chicago *Sun-Times* claimed that "he (State's Attorney Boyle) and his assistant, James A. Brown, have protected Moretti and influenced the Grand Jury against indicting the policeman with a political drag."

Moretti and five members of his family are on the public payroll. Contrary to previous Grand Jury procedures, Moretti was

permitted to testify in his own behalf. The state's attorney misled many of the jurors to believe that indictment meant conviction. Of course, an indictment would not send Moretti to the chair;

Detroit Slum Area Rally Condemns Housing Policies

By J. Roberts

DETROIT, Sept. 1 — Nearly 200 spectators witnessed the first public street rally of the Detroit Socialist Workers Party in support of Howard Lerner, its candidate for mayor.

The rally was held in one of Detroit's worst slum areas on the lower East side, called "Black Bottom." This area was selected because it demonstrated to the workers who attended the meeting the need for the housing program that Lerner emphasized. This was summed up in the slogan, "Homes, instead of bombers!"

The administration of Mayor Cobo, incumbent candidate, has a particularly bad record on the housing problem. In the name of slum clearance, Cobo evicted homeless people in the midst of the city's most drastic housing shortage, with no provision for their housing.

SLUMS UNCLEARED

Although these workers were evicted many months ago, the slum areas have not been cleared to this date. Many families still live in the houses with "condemned" markings on them, because they have no other place to go. As one worker at the rally put it, "There's no effort being made to clear these areas."

SWP candidate Lerner pointed out that the housing problem could be eliminated within six months by utilizing some of the war plants in Detroit's area for the mass production of homes.

The feelings of the workers who attended the rally were shown when several in the crowd shouted out in protest against lynchings and racial discrimination.

STRIKEBUSTING MAYOR BOOED; AFL OFFICIAL BEGS PARDON

DETROIT, Sept. 8 — The AFL bosses in the city of Detroit have committed an act of political bootlicking which will long stick in the

The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor (AFL) sent Mayor Cobo a letter of apology for union booing accorded him at the Labor Day celebration. The letter was signed by Frank X. Martel, president of the Federation. The letter states:

"GRACIOUS" COBO

"It was most gracious of you to accept the invitation," Martel wrote, "and give us your time despite the fact that there are points of political difference between us."

These "points of political difference" which Martel didn't mention were Cobo's vicious and open streetbreaking during the recent streetcar workers' strike. "You came and in your usual gracious manner performed the function of your high office and we regarded it as an honor to have the mayor of the city with us," Martel's letter continued.

"We regret any embarrassment caused to yourself by this demonstration."

This cringing letter is addressed to the mayor who broke the DSR strike led by Martel himself.

The boos of thousands of CIO and AFL workers which greeted Cobo at the Labor Day rally represented the feelings of the majority of Detroit's workers against the anti-union Cobo. The boos were also directed against the union officials who sat on the same platform with the strike-breaker.

Cobo, stiff-necked to the end, did not reply "graciously" to Martel's letter. He replied that the real reason he was booed was "misstatements made by union leaders about my administration." The union leaders could learn a little about stubbornly sticking to the people you represent from Cobo, who doesn't hesitate to attack the union in the interests of his bosses — the big money interests — every chance he gets.

THREATEN JURORS

Two of Moretti's brothers are park district policemen; they sat and talked with witnesses waiting to appear before the Grand Jury. A reporter stated, "I saw one of the brothers, who emptied his revolver of shells before he went into the grand jury room, come out, stand directly in front of the witnesses and slowly twirl the cylinder of his revolver and put one bullet into the cylinder at a time."

Jules Schwartz, foreman of the Grand Jury, said "It was the foulest thing I've ever seen. . . . It was a travesty on justice." Virgil Peterson, managing director of the Chicago Crime Commission, said "This certainly is a gross miscarriage of justice."

Several independent probes are now being conducted in an attempt to place the case once again before the Grand Jury.

Moretti claims to have been investigating a dope case at the time of the shooting. When asked why he was working during his furlough he replied, "I've worked several times on my furlough. There's nothing I'd rather do than police work."

The Chicago workers and minorities have long been victims of just this kind of "police work." This killer must not go unpunished.

Philadelphia SWP Candidate Blasts Profit Gougers

PHILA., Sept. 4 — "The workers' pay envelope is being pilfered every week by profit-greedy Big Business." In these words Mrs. Clyde Turner, 5th District Councilman candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, called attention to increasing profiteering.

"There never has been such a profitable period for Big Business. They are making so much money they are finding it hard to find places to spend it. This they openly admit. Yet they fight like jungle beasts against even mild controls over prices and succeed in making these controls a complete joke.

OUTRIGHT THIEVERY

"On the other hand working people are finding their pay envelopes shrinking every week. Out of every worker's pay envelope a sneaking capitalist hand takes its cut. The great mass of people stand helpless before this outright thievery. While Senate committees hunt down the tin-horn gamblers and racketeers and solemnly inquire into the extent of their ill-gotten loot, no politician dares question the thieves who take billions.

"There is a way to check them and it is a way that must come from those who feel this stealing the most. The trade unions of this city must take the initiative in organizing housewives committees which together with the unions can start to police prices. Organized action will show the profiteers that they cannot continue to shear the people."

The young Negro candidate concluded her statement by pledging the active assistance of the Socialist Workers Party in such an action.

Deadline for Militant

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