

President Uses Racist Formula To Fight Rider

By Herman Chauka

FEB. 1 — At his Jan. 25 press conference, President Eisenhower threw the weight of his office behind the formula that school desegregation must be achieved "gradually." This is the argument used by the white supremacy defenders throughout the South to defeat integration. Eisenhower lined up with the racists in opposition to an anti-segregation amendment proposed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) to the school construction bill. The rider would bar federal aid to states maintaining segregated schools.

GRADUALISM

When a similar amendment was offered last year to the military reserve bill, Eisenhower opposed it on the pretext that it was "extraneous" and that it would defeat the "urgently needed" measure. He was more brazen about his opposition to the anti-Jim Crow school rider. School building, he proudly declared, must begin "now," but the Supreme Court anti-segregation decision "must be implemented gradually."

In its original decision in May 1954 the high court flatly declared Jim Crow schools to be unconstitutional. In its implementing decision the following May, the court made major concessions to the white supremacists by refusing to set an early deadline for compliance. Instead, it passed the buck to the federal district judges — who in the South are under immediate pressure of the racists — and charged them with seeing to it that the ruling was enforced "with deliberate speed" (a purposely vague phrase).

Eisenhower has now interpreted the ruling for the district judges. "The Supreme Court . . . provided, and specifically provided, there be a gradual im-

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Exchange Letters



Why Eisenhower Said "No" to 20-Year Pact

By Myra Tanner Weiss

President Eisenhower received a letter from Soviet Premier Bulganin, Jan. 25, proposing a 20-year treaty of "friendship and cooperation." Four days later the American people were informed of its contents and at the same time told that the U.S. answer was "no." Eisenhower, as President, has the power to make treaties only with the consent of the Senate. Presumably he doesn't have to get that consent to reject a treaty offer.

Even if Eisenhower had consulted with the legislative branch of office, the answer would have been the same, for the Senate is just as upset by Soviet peace offers as the Administration. But if the American people had been consulted — fairly and directly — the answer might well have been different. For the overwhelming majority of the people in this country do not want war. Their opinions may be heavily influenced by a monopolized Big Business press. Still, the average American who makes no profit from either war or the conquest of the world, would probably find no difficulty in saying — "O.K. We agree. Do you?"

THE DIPLOMATIC DILEMMA

The capitalist press informed us that everyone, everywhere, was satisfied with Eisenhower's reply. But there was a note of regret at the difficulty the U.S. has in meeting this new peace offensive of the Soviet Union.

The liberal N. Y. Post, Jan. 30, editorially moaned about the press handling of the Eisenhower reply. It quoted one headline that read, "Ike Answers Bulgy's Peace-Pact Bid: NO!" The Post's editor writes that what matters is how such a headline "looks when reproduced in Europe and Asia, where most of humanity is groping for a sign that our

civilization may be spared the ultimate agony of atomic war."

Even the Wall Street Journal, which isn't overly concerned with anyone except its own Big Business clientele, expressed a wistful sadness at U.S. propaganda difficulties: "Though President Eisenhower's reply to Premier Bulganin's proposal for a twenty-year U.S.-Soviet non-aggression pact was admirable in tone and content, the exchange does illustrate a diplomatic dilemma the United States not infrequently finds itself in."

What is this diplomatic dilemma? The Soviet Union proposes a ban on nuclear weapons. The U.S. says "No." The Soviet Union proposes a ban on nuclear tests — because of radiation, these tests can never be kept secret. The U.S. says "No." The Soviet Union suggests agreement that each nation promise not to be the first to use the bomb. The U.S. says "No." (How could Dulles play his "brink" game, brandishing the H-bomb, if the U.S. were publicly committed not to be the first?)

This dilemma is not an accident. The Soviet Union has no monopoly on clever diplomats, who, with superior skill, can put the Washington experts on the spot time after time.

The dilemma arises out of the simple fact — buried under a mountain of cold-war propaganda — that the Soviet government genuinely wants peace with the U.S. This was not true of Germany in World War I or World War II. Germany had a capitalist economy. As a capitalist nation groping for a sign that our

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"Inform or Go To Jail" Cases Reversed by Court

Inform-or-go-to-jail rulings were set back last week by U.S. Appeals Court reversals of two witch-hunt contempt convictions. The New Orleans court ruled an unfair trial in the March 1955 conviction of Harvey Matusow, confessed paid FBI informer who was jailed, not for lying, but for refusing to reiterate his lies in the second trial of one of the victims of his previous false testimony. The Washington court ruled that the Velde committee had asked non-pertinent questions of UAW organizer, John T. Watkins, when he testified without invoking the Fifth Amendment. He refused to testify about past associates, was fined \$500 and given a one-year suspended prison sentence in May 1955. The Watkins case ruling brought screams of protest from Sen. McCarthy who said that the judges who wrote it should be hauled up before a Senate committee for questioning.

DEMOCRATS' POSITION

Appeasement of Dixiecrats on the desegregation issue is not confined to Eisenhower and his party. Northern Liberal Democrats and their supporters in the union officialdom are attempting to alibi their shameful failure to support the Powell amendment with these two arguments: (1) the time-worn "lesser evil" plea, that the amendment might defeat passage of the school aid bill; (2) the rider is really unnecessary since the government already has power to bar aid to states that defy the Supreme Court ruling.

The struggle to abolish Jim Crow is one of the most crucial issues confronting the labor movement today. The Powell amendment offers the one immediate opportunity in Congress to deliver a stinging blow to the racists. To pass up the chance to strike such a blow on any account — and especially for the many school aid bills presented by the Administration — is a cruel betrayal of the Negro people.

In Hillsboro, Ohio, Negro mothers and children picket the Jim Crow school every morning, then go home where the children

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Scab's Car Wrecked



An American flag, planted by Westinghouse strikers, waves triumphantly atop wreck of overturned car which scabs attempted to drive through the picketline at Columbus, Ohio. Columbus was the scene of the Jan. 3 savage police attack on strikers resulting in the killing of Troy Tadlock, a young striker.

The Shooting of a Union Organizer in Mississippi

An Editorial

The racist terror campaign against the Negro people in the South goes hand in hand with a bloody attack on all attempts to unionize this open-shop territory. The shooting of strikers and the lynching, bombing and beating of Negroes demonstrates the violent lengths to which the racists will go to preserve the open-shop, Jim Crow tradition of the South. It has netted the Southern capitalists billions of dollars in super-profits.

The two-pronged assault can be driven back and defeated only by the combined efforts of the Negro and white workers backed by the resources of the entire labor movement throughout the country.

In the heart of the Southern Jim Crow dictatorship — in Columbus, Miss. — Ed Blair, assistant organizing director of the AFL-CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was shot in the back, Jan. 16, while assisting the International Union of Electrical Workers in the organization of a picket line. Workers streamed to the Doctor's Hospital in Columbus to supply the constant blood transfusions that were required in Blair's battle for life.

The same week a striker was shot in Chapman, Alabama. The city judge, also on the company's payroll, jailed the strikers without bail while deputy sheriffs escorted scabs through the picket line. With the city authorities openly functioning as agents of the company, the union appealed to the federal Justice Department for intervention.

Gordon Knapp was seriously wounded by strikebreakers hired by tugboat owner J. W. Banta of Plaquemine, Louisiana. Three unions involved in the strike, the Masters, Mates and Pilots, the Marine Engineers and the National Maritime Union, tried unsuccessfully to extradite the Banta thug suspected of shooting Knapp to Illinois. These unions, too, took their case to the federal Justice Depart-

ment. As of last reports, Brownell's office still had taken no action.

Add these recent shootings of strikers to the October attack on a Packinghouse workers' meeting in Florida in which 12 unionists were struck by bullets, and it becomes quite clear that the racists have declared war against the unions as well as the Negro people.

The parallel is exact. Negroes are shot for demanding their civil rights in the South. All who attempt to organize unions are submitted to the same terror. Clearly, the victory against this open-shop Jim Crow terror will be won when the powerful labor movement of the North and West moves in on the South with all its strength, cutting across all boss-constructed color lines.

The organizing drive must be complete. It must include all workers on a completely integrated basis. It must mobilize the white and Negro workers together in self-defense against the anti-union, racist forces. From this unified power of the majority of Southern workers, the terrorists will recoil in fear. They will no longer dare to open fire on either Negroes or strikers. The offensive of the racists will be crushed.

The union movement, like the Negro people, finds that the federal government turns deaf ear to those who are fighting to liberate the South from decades of backwardness. A march on Washington to demand federal protection for the victims of dictatorship would serve as a powerful pressure to break down official indifference and federal collusion with the racists.

But the surest way to smash the Jim Crow, anti-union terror is to unify the forces of the labor movement and the Negro people. This cannot wait. If the open shop is to be defeated in the South, if segregation is to be ended once and for all, the resources of the entire labor movement must be thrown into the battle.

GOVT. HELP

Although the corporation has been virtually eliminated from the small appliance market, it is maintaining its place in the heavy industrial equipment market through the cooperation of competitors who are taking Westinghouse contracts on a friendly "help out" basis. The most important group of Westinghouse customers, the big utility corporations have assured Westinghouse of full sympathy and cooperation. The government has come to the aid of Westinghouse with new orders as was reported in the Jan. 23 Militant. It also did its bit by sending the Justice Department into action against the UE by citing it under the Humphrey-Bulter Communist Control Act of 1954.

Slowly, but very slowly, the critical nature of this strike is penetrating the consciousness of the official labor movement. While money is being raised, there are only lone voices calling for an all-out campaign to come to the aid of the Westinghouse strikers. And this is exactly what is needed.

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Kutcher Carries Fight for His Job To White House

Westinghouse Strike Needs All-Out Help

By Art Sharon

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 — The Westinghouse strike has entered its sixteenth week with no sign of a break on either side. This giant corporation has set its course toward a humiliating defeat for the electrical workers unions. Big Business generally views this as an extremely important probing operation against the newly-merged labor movement. Standing as the first line of defense are 55,000 Westinghouse workers who have withstood everything this corporation has thrown at them and have become all the more militant and determined.

The principle issue of the strike is the demand of the company to have unreserved right to speed-up and rationalize its production without regard to its effect upon the workers involved. All the proposals for impartial fact-finding bodies made to date have been turned down by the corporation. They maintain that this province of free enterprise cannot be compromised.

To other mass production industries busily introducing automation or on the verge of doing so this issue is of paramount interest and concern. That is why Westinghouse is getting wide cooperation and aid in its war against the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers and the independent United Electrical Workers.

The organizing drive must be complete. It must include all workers on a completely integrated basis. It must mobilize the white and Negro workers together in self-defense against the anti-union, racist forces. From this unified power of the majority of Southern workers, the terrorists will recoil in fear. They will no longer dare to open fire on either Negroes or strikers. The offensive of the racists will be crushed.

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Mass Rally to Support Legless Vet Scheduled In New York, Feb. 17

By Harry Ring

JAN. 30 — In a stepped-up drive to win back his Veterans Administration job, legless veteran James Kutcher on Jan. 26 appealed directly to President Eisenhower to order the VA to reinstate him.

Kutcher's letter to Eisenhower recalls that he was honorably discharged from the army after losing his legs in the Italian campaign of World War II. Then after being equipped with artificial limbs he secured a file clerk's job with the VA. In 1948 he was fired solely for his avowed membership in the Socialist Workers Party which had been arbitrarily designated by the U.S. Attorney General as "subversive."

"Now, I belonged to the Socialist Workers Party before I was drafted, during my army service, and I still belong to it. I am a socialist and proud of it," the letter declares. "I intend to keep on belonging to the Socialist Workers Party as long as I think it is in the right."

SEEKS TEST OF BLACKLIST

Pointing out that he had not been accused of "disloyalty" while in the army or employed by the VA until the listing or the SWP by the Attorney General, Kutcher told the President that "for almost eight years I have been fighting through all the loyalty hearing boards and federal courts to vindicate my name, get my job back, and get a constitutional test of the Attorney General's list."

Describing the public VA hearing where he won reversal last month of that body's decision to cut off his disability pension, Kutcher said that at the hearing, "I was charged by faceless informers with giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and rendering assistance to the enemy."

At the hearing it turned out that the charges were based on outright lies attributing to me ignorant and un-socialist statements plus such charges as being active in the Socialist Workers Party (which I never denied) and the fact that I wrote a letter to the editor of a newspaper defending civil liberties for the Communists (to whom I am opposed politically)."

"The VA committee," he continued, "decided not to take my pension away and I consider that a personal vindication against the faceless informers as well as a refutation of the monstrous charge that holding socialist beliefs is treason."

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ATTENTION CHICAGO READERS

- Kutcher Protest Meeting
- hear: Kenneth Douty Ill. Dir. of ACLU and James Kutcher
- Hamilton Hotel (Madison and Dearborn) Feb. 10, 8:00 P. M.

Meeting sponsored by leading Chicago citizens including: Saul Alinsky, Joseph Brumberg, Jim Cunningham, Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Kermit Eby, Maynard Krueger, Edward Marciniak and many others.

that you will agree that the American tradition of political freedom means that I have a right to hold them without being persecuted as disloyal and a traitor and being kicked out of my job."

RIGHTS OF ALL VETERANS

Because Eisenhower commanded the troops in the last war, Kutcher expressed the hope that he would feel "a particular duty to protect all disabled veterans, no matter what their political beliefs, from being deprived of their pensions and to protect all veterans in their rights as citizens."

"Because the Veterans Administration is directly under the Executive branch of the government," Kutcher concluded, "I am writing to you in the hope that you will look into my case and order me restored to my job."

Additional support to Kutcher's fight came with a declaration, Jan. 20 by Warren K. Billings, defendant in the famous Mooney-Billings case. Hailing the victory in the pension case, Billings said, "Kutcher's fight is not over. He is still without his clerk's job from which he has been fired because he is a member of the Socialist Workers Party. Though it sometimes takes a long time in a seemingly endless fight, as I

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The Role of the Negroes in American History

By Daniel Roberts

This is Negro History week. What is being celebrated by the Negro community and its allies is the inspiring struggles waged during the last 200 years by an extremely oppressed section of the U. S. population. The Negroes fought first to eman-

mass demonstrations against the British from 1765 to 1776 and in the American Independence War until 1783, Negroes achieved the abolition of slavery throughout all Northern states. A Negro fugitive slave, Crispus Attucks, a lieutenant of Samuel Adams — was the first man to die for American independence during the Boston Massacre of 1770.

During the Civil War (the Second American Revolution), 200,000 Negro slaves ran away from the plantations and fought in the Union armies. President Lincoln declared that without their effort the North could not have won the war. It was their participation and pressure that led Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863 abolishing slavery in the rebel states.

In the great upsurge of the CIO in the 1930's and 1940's — which clearly showed the revolutionary potential of the U. S. working class in a prologue to

the Third American Revolution — Negro militiamen wrote some of the most heroic pages. In turn their participation won the labor movement over to championing the demand for Negro equality.

The Negro people are again on the march for equality.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

The Personal History of a Negro CIO Militant

By Elizabeth Stephens

"I started working for Bethlehem in Lackawanna when I was 20 years old," Henry Moore, a Negro steel worker said to me the other day. "That was in 1919. And I started in as a scab."

He saw the amazement on my face and said, "Oh don't get me wrong. I didn't know I was a scab. I didn't even know what a scab was. All I knew was they promised to give me three times as much money for laboring in the Lackawanna Steel plant as I'd been getting in a textile mill in Georgia. My wife had just had a baby, and \$30 a week sounded fine to us."

Henry Moore was one of tens of thousands of Negroes who migrated North after World War I and found jobs in basic industry. Until the 1930's they remained walled off from their fellow white workers by seemingly insurmountable prejudice bred by the open shop conditions. Then came the great union battles of the CIO in 1935-37, 1941 and the strikes that followed World War II. These epic battles engendered a class solidarity that cut across all racial dividing lines and united Negro and white. It was the prime factor in the CIO's successes.

STRIKE OF 1919 BROKEN

Moore's story is the account of how some of the best Negro militants arrived at union consciousness.

"I was one of a whole train load that went off to the North in 1919," Moore continued. "It was a long trip. But when we got to Lackawanna we never even stopped at a railroad station. The train kept right on going into the plant over the company tracks. There were big crowds of white men outside the plant gates, and they roared in anger when the train took us through. We didn't know why."

"We worked day and night in the steel plant and slept there, too. It was us that broke the 1919 Steel Strike — and we didn't even know what we were doing. Not then, and not for a long time afterwards." The

"Here they come!" Negro and white workers pour out of Chevrolet Gear and Axle, Detroit's largest GM plant at 11 AM, Nov. 21, 1945, to begin the famous post-war GM strike. Members of UAW-CIO in 102 plants throughout the country hit the bricks 225,000 strong for 113 days in the biggest industrial strike in U.S. history. Their solidarity broke the war-time wage freeze, won the biggest wage increase to that date, and smashed all hopes of Big Business to bust unions by pitting veterans against unions or white against Negro.

over the whole American continent, engulfing the working class and at the same time uprooting old traditions and accustomed ways of thought.

"The 1930's turned all my ideas topsy-turvy," said Moore. "Not only mine but millions of people's. I don't have to tell you that the depression hit the Negroes hardest of all, that we were the first laid off and the last to get relief, that our pay was cut to 35¢ an hour, that many a day we'd wait at the plant gate to get two hours' work or none at all, and that most of us lost our homes to the banks."

"In the first months we thought the depression was a special tribulation just for the Negroes. But after a while we couldn't help seeing a lot of white people on the bread lines and in the relief offices, and waiting with us at the plant

gates. It made us realize something so big had happened it even cut through the color line.

"It was only in those years we got to hate the Company more than the white workers in it. We could see right in front of us, every day, how the Company pitted colored against white to drive wages down further."

Moore didn't happen to live in Detroit, so he never experienced directly the most brutal of all boss-inspired drives against the awakening class consciousness of both white and Negro workers. The Ku Klux Klan and Black Legion terror of 1935 and 1936, the anti-Negro riots of 1943, the insidious campaign of Henry Ford to block the CIO in 1941 by playing up the racial angle — all these he knew about only from reading: "I also read about the sit-down

strikes in Detroit, Flint and Akron," he said, "and how Negroes were joining the CIO by the thousands because it did not discriminate. I heard from relatives in the South that they were even joining secretly down there."

Then he participated in the short but hard-fought strike in 1941, which finally forced Bethlehem Steel to sign a contract with the CIO United Steelworkers of America. However, it wasn't until the great, victorious post-war strike of 1946 that Negroes of Bethlehem emerged not only as the most loyal union men, but as daring and tireless leaders in the battle.

"I learned more in that seven weeks of strike than in all the years that went before," Moore told me. "I learned that you can't wait for justice, you got to fight for it. I was proud of my race, because in the 1946 strike not one of the miserable

scabs cowering inside the plant was a Negro. We took the most dangerous posts and the longest picket shifts. And we knew that the best white union men were proud of us too. We had overcome their prejudices and won their confidence."

The modern history of Negro people in the U.S. begins with the birth of the CIO. Today Negro organizations such as the NAACP, struggling for civil rights, look to the labor movement as their most dependable ally.

The Negro struggle for equality and the working class struggle for socialism are inseparably joined. The connecting link is supplied by the hundreds of thousands of Negro industrial workers who, like Henry Moore, are flesh of the flesh of the union movement and who at the same time stand in the vanguard of the battle for civil rights.

History of Labor And Anti-Slavery

By Jean Simon

LABOR: FREE AND SLAVE. By Bernard Mandel. Associated Authors, N. Y., 1955, 256 pp., \$3.00.

Negro History Week, 1956, finds the Southern ruling class engaged in an organized campaign against workers' rights and Negro equality comparable only to the death agony struggle it waged a hundred years ago to preserve chattel slavery.

DIVIDE AND RULE

Much of the strategy and tactics the Dixiecrats employ in their fight to preserve segregation—the chief bulwark against the threat that a united working class would present to their rule—is very similar to that used by the slaveocracy in the period leading up to the Civil War. Then it was "divide and rule" in order to exploit chattel slaves. Today, it is "divide and rule" in order to super-exploit those wage slaves with the lowest living standards in the country and keep them from climbing out of their misery.

There are parallels, too, between the South's use then and now of Congress, state legislatures, the courts and—force and violence.

But the class consciousness of the workers, about which most bourgeois historians are as silent or dishonest as they are about the role of Negroes in American history, is also described, with a wealth of documentary evidence.

Mandel is therefore able to explain a highly contradictory feature of the labor movement prior to and during the Civil War. He shows how the very class consciousness of the workers contributed at that stage of its development to their slowness in recognizing that the slavery issue had to be settled before they could advance the struggle against wage slavery.

With the same scientific objectivity, he describes the conflicting tendencies within the working class during the Civil War, which he correctly calls the Second American Revolution. He analyzes the draft riots, in which workers attacked Negroes and Republican leaders, wrecked recruiting offices, and even burned down a Negro orphan asylum.

But here, too, he neither condemns nor condones. He explains the grievances the workers had against the way the war was being conducted, against the discriminatory features of the draft which made it "rich man's battle and a poor man's war," and against the breaking of strikes through use of Negro labor, anti-strike laws and troops.

DESPITE PREJUDICE

But the big lesson emerging from the whole story of the interrelation between the working class and the anti-slavery movement is that, despite the prejudices and shortsightedness of the white workers, they were driven by their class interests to side with the Negro movement against their common enemies in the decisive struggles.

The book is of value to the labor movement in helping to dispel the obscurity and myths about its history. For labor, too, it has important lessons for today. In this reviewer's opinion, the most important of these are: (1) the necessity for ending political collaboration with labor's class enemy in order to end wage slavery and (2) the urgent need to unite Negro and white labor in a militant struggle against segregation so as to build a strong, independent working class movement capable of reconstructing society along socialist lines.

Detroit Fri. Night Socialist Forum

Celebration of Negro History Week

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Fri., Feb. 10, at 8 P. M.

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Speakers:

Rev. Charles A. Hill

Minister, Hartford Ave.

Baptist Church

Arthur L. Johnson

Executive Secretary,

Detroit NAACP

Arthur Fox

Secretary, Detroit Kutter Civil Rights Committee

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At 3000 Grand River, Rm. 207

Donation 25¢.

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Feb. 10: Counter Revolution in the South

Speaker: Clyde Turner

•

Feb. 17: The Fight to End Jim Crow and the Two-Party System

Speaker: Eve Bailey

•

1702 E. 4th St., 8:15 P. M.

Donation 25¢.

A New Pamphlet

Desegregation!**Labor's Stake****In the Fight****For Negro Equality**

By Jean Simon

10c.

Pioneer Publishers

116 University Place

New York 3, N. Y.

How did all this come to be known? American authorities immediately threw the Africans, children and all, into prison on charges of murder and mutiny. Abolitionists sprang to their defense. A professor of languages at Yale found a Negro sailor who could speak the Meudi language. In the jail, where for several years the Africans were kept, the Abolitionists set up a school and taught the freedom-seekers English.

The case finally reached the U.S. Supreme Court. There Cinque and his companions were defended by former president John Quincy Adams. The tide of opinion in America, quickened by Cinque's heroic bearing in court, forced a decision freeing the Africans. Later they were returned to Africa.

If your criteria for a good book

is that it is both entertaining and instructive — then you won't want to miss Slave Mutiny. — G. L.

Negro-White Working Class Solidarity Forged in Struggle

"Here they come!" Negro and white workers pour out of Chevrolet Gear and Axle, Detroit's largest GM plant at 11 AM, Nov. 21, 1945, to begin the famous post-war GM strike. Members of UAW-CIO in 102 plants throughout the country hit the bricks 225,000 strong for 113 days in the biggest industrial strike in U.S. history. Their solidarity broke the war-time wage freeze, won the biggest wage increase to that date, and smashed all hopes of Big Business to bust unions by pitting veterans against unions or white against Negro.

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Monday, February 6, 1956

Another Leak in the Dike

British Prime Minister Eden is in Washington for consultations with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. Eden has explained the purpose of his visit as seeking the coordination of the strategy of the two countries in the face of a complex world situation. The U.S. and Britain are the two most stable capitalist countries in the world. The crisis-ridden French government, unable to produce a prime minister in time, has been frozen out of the talks.

The range of topics scheduled for discussion spans the globe. The political and military dikes the imperialists have so painstakingly erected to stem the tide of national and social revolution are being breached in many places. However, it is clear that uppermost in the minds of the British visitors is the new leak that has been sprung in the Middle East.

It is here that the conflict between British and American oil interests have given the Arab masses an opportunity to advance their national independence movement by playing the main contending imperialist powers in the area off against each other. Economic and military aid offered by the Soviet government recently strengthens the Arab nationalists further. Eden wants coordination of the strategy of imperialism against the Arab revolution.

N. Y. Times correspondent Drew Middleton, writing Jan. 29, from aboard the Queen Elizabeth, and clearly expressing the sentiments of the British diplomats en route to the U.S., says, "When Sir Anthony and President Eisenhower survey the world horizon, the queer state of affairs in Saudi Arabia, rich in American oil production, and the Buraimi oasis where British oil operations are starting,

Truman's Memoirs

In the second installment series of his Memoirs now being published by the N. Y. Times, ex-President Truman relates in detail how at the end of World War II, the U.S. government sought to prevent the Chinese people from achieving a government of their own choice.

The Truman Administration wanted China as a Wall Street colony. Chiang Kai-shek was its agent. But, as Truman admits, this representative of the landlords, bankers and U.S. imperialists "did not command the respect and support of the Chinese people." In fact he was hated by them.

Nevertheless, every move Truman made was designed to preserve the power of the dictator. When the war ended, he says, "we . . . had to take the unusual step of using the enemy [the defeated Japanese troops] as a garrison until we could airlift Chinese troops to South China and send Marines to guard the sea ports."

Why the "unusual step"? Against whom were Japanese troops to be used? The answer is: against the Chinese people, themselves, who had fought heroically against Japanese imperialism since 1937 and who were now pressing forward to rid the country of all foreign domination.

The Mirage of

"Class Peace"

David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers Union, has been an ardent advocate of the "Geneva Spirit" in labor-capital relations. He won laurels in this field by his notorious January, 1954, arm-in-arm tour of the steel plants with former U.S. Steel president Benjamin F. Fairless. The union official and the steel baron paraded their good fellowship while the company opened one of its most savage attacks on union working conditions and security in a year when mass unemployment ravaged the steel industry.

Now this crusader for class peace, who has sent down a ruling that "in America there is no class struggle," has just extended another olive branch to Big Business. Speaking to a conference of the American Management Association, he militantly attacked any notion that a battle was shaping up in the coming steel negotiations. "We neither contemplate nor anticipate 'war,' a big battle, or a strike, and I pray and hope the feeling is mutual," he pleaded.

To emphasize his appeal for amity he castigated any notion of a Labor Party "now or ever." Organized labor, he asserted, in its new merged form believed the country's needs could best be served "in the framework of our existing two parties."

Coming at the end of steel's best profit year, McDonald's case for repealing the law of the class struggle seems to be well founded. After all, 1955 was the year when some of the biggest corporations decided to postpone any major showdown with

the conservative trade union bureaucrats of the West German labor movement have been forced to take brutal measures in an attempt to stem the growing discontent and fighting spirit of the rank-and-file trade union workers.

The Jan. 17 N.Y. Times reports: "The Building Workers Union closed down nine Communist controlled locals in the Ruhr today. The action, carried out with military precision, inaugurated a national move by the West German trade union movement, a prime target of Communist infiltrators."

The list of locals closed by the national union officials reads like a roll call of the important industrial centers of the Ruhr area. Among them are Essen, Dusseldorf, Duisburg, Muenchen-Gladbach — names of cities that have become famous as centers of the most revolutionary struggles of the German workers in the pre-Hitler days.

The Ruhr district of the Building Workers Union has over 50,000 workers. The elected district executive committee has been dissolved. Nine of the 18 locals were closed, 15 of the 25 paid union officials were dismissed. Technical and youth organizations were also closed. The National Executive is discussing further expulsions.

The trade union leadership is troubled and scared. This kind of action, a violation of the most elementary trade union democracy, is the only reaction it is capable of in the face of a ground swell of radicalization in the West German working class movement during the last six months. The national leadership of the strong trade union movement in the West German Republic is demonstrating during this period that it is neither capable nor willing to lead any kind of fight along class lines



ADENAUER

against the masters of industry. This, in spite of the pressure for a battle manifested by the industrial working class in many ways and regardless of the most favorable economic conditions.

In these circumstances the West German working class is beginning to search for a new leadership. The revival of the influence of the Stalinist KPD (Communist Party of Germany) in the shops, shipyards and mines is an expression of this process.

THE NEED FOR STRUGGLE

An unprecedented boom for West German capitalism is creating very favorable conditions for a vigorous struggle on the economic front. The Organization for European Economic Cooperation, Europe's administrative body for handling the distribution of aid under the Marshall Plan, estimates that in the first half of 1955 industrial production rose at a faster rate in West Germany than in any country in Europe outside the Soviet bloc. Industrial production was 17% higher than in the

... Peace Pact Rejected

(Continued from page 1)

that reached the stage of imperialist development later than the others its survival depended on its capacity to conquer world markets. Japan also needed war. It . . . arrived late as an imperialist power and wanted nothing less than China as its own special preserve.

The Soviet Union is fundamentally different. Its survival does not depend on conquering markets. The workers' revolution of 1917 brought planned economy into existence. Production in the Soviet Union ceased to be dependent on profit. Soviet economy won't collapse without a war budget.

Bulgarian speaks in the interests of the privileged bureaucratic caste in the Soviet Union just as Eisenhower speaks in the interests of the capitalist class. But this caste really wants peace with the capitalist world. It believes in coexistence with the West. It has hoped to buy that peace with its betrayals of the revolutionary struggles of the workers in the capitalist world for two-and-a-half decades.

CHINA AND EAST EUROPE

The Kremlin didn't want the Chinese revolution. The Stalinists did everything in their power to make a deal with the U.S. and its puppet Chiang Kai-shek. They agreed to leave the capitalist system in China intact and even to protect U.S. capital invested there. But Chinese capitalism was too weak. Chiang was long accustomed to dictatorial rule. His regime, bankrupt and degenerate, could not brook even the most modest reforms on which a capitalist popular front could rest.

Stalin thought he could coexist with capitalism in the East European states. Although he confiscated as war booty the property of the Nazis and their collaborators, he retained capitalist property relations from 1944 to 1948. He pitted the weight of the Red Army against the insurgent people of East Europe and foisted on their backs capitalist regimes.

This bureaucratic experiment with coexistence was short lived — but not because Stalin's overtures to the capitalist world were insincere. In the first place, this hybrid social set-up was highly unstable. Capitalist economy cannot flourish where the capitalists do not control the armed forces and law-making powers of government.

NATURE OF BUREAUCRATS

The Wall Street government in Washington, of course, is not adverse to dealing with the Kremlin bureaucrats. They have in the past and they will in the future. They will negotiate every last drop of counter-revolutionary advantage they can gain from Stalinist betrayals of the working class.

The problem is much the same as the one Big Business confronts at home with the organized labor movement. The labor bureaucrats are always hoping to get a negotiated class peace. Struggle stirs up the rank and file and endangers the privileged positions of the union officials. Taking advantage of the fear to struggle on the part of bureaucrats, Big

did not expect this outcome — and did not want it. But history does not conform to the wishes of statesmen, be they capitalists or Kremlin bureaucrats. History has its own objective laws. The class struggle decides big social questions not political regimes which are merely one of the instruments in that struggle. In a revolutionary epoch such as the one in which we live, the people intervene into the affairs of the world and make their own history.

DEEDS NOT WORDS

In his reply to Bulgarian Eisenhowe said that "it is deeds and not words alone which count." It might appear that he has come over to the Marxist view which always scoffed at the much-touted idea that the UN charter and treaties between nations, mere words, would guarantee peace to a war-weary world. But the Marxists, who always look for the basic economic conflicts in society, never denied the importance of "words" either.

A SOLUTION SEEN

The dynamic economic system of the Soviet Union, despite the bureaucratic degeneration of the workers state, stands as a beacon of hope to a world that is struggling to extricate itself from imperialist-imposed backwardness and misery.

The socialist solution to the problems of the working class and the colonial people is no longer an abstraction. It can be measured in terms of tons of steel and coal, barrels of oil, electrical energy — and even atomic energy.

With all the Stalinist bureaucratic suppressions of political freedom and despite the parasitic privileges of the millionaire bureaucrats, it can be measured also in terms of security from unemployment and the lowering of living costs.

In addition, the colonial people of the world see a vast area where foreign capital is excluded. For example, Standard Oil of New Jersey has no "exploitation rights" in the Soviet orbit. It can quarrel with England over the oil in the Middle East. It can extract exclusive rights to the reserves of many Latin American countries.

Together with other U.S. oil companies, it can even demand the U.S. government as it did during World War II when it forced the government to pay double the contracted price for Saudi Arabian oil. But none of N. J. Standard Oil's \$717 million profit last year came out of the resources and labor of the Soviet orbit.

General Motors can make profits from the labor of auto workers in Germany, France and England as well as the United States. Altogether Big Business took a \$2½ billion profit out of foreign investments in 1954, and this doesn't include profits realized in overseas sales. But not one cent of this came from the labor of the workers in the Soviet Union and now China.

The world revolution will not stop at the borders of the United States. The crisis of world capitalism is being concentrated in its ruling center. In gathering the wealth of the world and its control into its own hands, the capitalist class of America has also gathered the internal contradictions of a dying economic system.

This crisis will pit the American workers in the front ranks of the world revolution. That will mark the end of the capitalist system.

The Stalinist bureaucracy will likewise be eliminated. It will be reckoned in history as a terrible and costly price that the workers paid for the long isolation of the first workers' state. The Eisenhower-Bulgarian exchange will be recorded as the futile maneuvering of tyrants in their last efforts to survive.

THE MILITANT

The Economic Boom in Western Germany

By John Black

The conservative trade union bureaucrats of the West German labor movement have been forced to take brutal measures in an attempt to stem the growing discontent and fighting spirit of the rank-and-file trade union workers.

The Jan. 17 N.Y. Times reports: "The Building Workers Union closed down nine Communist controlled locals in the Ruhr today. The action, carried out with military precision, inaugurated a national move by the West German trade union movement, a prime target of Communist infiltrators."

The list of locals closed by the national union officials reads like a roll call of the important industrial centers of the Ruhr area. Among them are Essen, Dusseldorf, Duisburg, Muenchen-Gladbach — names of cities that have become famous as centers of the most revolutionary struggles of the German workers in the pre-Hitler days.

The Ruhr district of the Building

corresponding period in 1954. The output in agriculture rose 5%.

The Jan. 6 issue of the West German Handelsblatt (Commerce paper) carries an estimate by the Bank of Germany that the rise in West German export trade was percentage-wise faster than in any country of the capitalist world. The share of West Germany alone in the world export trade is now equal to the pre-war share of the unified German Reich in its "best" years, that is, under the forced and artificial "export or die" program of Hitler's Ger-

many.

German capitalists have re-

gained their markets in the Mid-

dle East, South and East Asia.

German engineering concerns

play a significant role in the at-

tempted industrialization pro-

grams of those areas.

The extent of West Germany's

resurgence on the world market

can be gauged by the announce-

ment of Adenauer's government

that it is preparing a politically

motivated economic aid program

for underdeveloped and neutral-

ist countries. This is described

as an economic inducement to

support its world campaign

against the diplomatic recogni-

tion of the East German Repub-

lic by these "uncommitted"

countries. Coupled with these

promises are threats of diplo-

matic and economic reprisals

against any country entering into

diplomatic relations with

East Germany (N.Y. Times, Dec. 13).

West Germany's industries

have even invaded the American

market. As an example we can

cite the more than tenfold in-

crease of Volkswagen (automobile)

exports to the U.S. in the

years from 1953 to 1955. On the

home market, too, these indus-

tries are prospering. For ex-

ample, the Opel Corporation, a

General Motors affiliate, an-

dustrial machinery during World War II led to the introduc-

tion of the latest and most

advanced technological equip-

ment. This and the skill of Ger-

man craftsmen make for a high

productivity per worker. Ger-

many's re-penetration of the

world market has in part been

made possible by this. For the

same reason, even at the height

of the present boom some un-

employment prevails. Thus in

December 1955 almost half a million unemployed were added to the ranks of the destitute. Over a million West German workers are now out in the streets and definitely not in on the boom.

NEW WAR BURDEN

An additional economic burden is about to be loaded on the unwilling shoulders of the German proletariat. Dr. Schaeffer, West German Finance Minister presented his budget to the Bundestag, Dec. 8, 1955. The total estimated outlay for 1956 of almost eight billion dollars includes a two billion dollar item for the establishment of West Germany's new army. Adenauer's contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is to consist of half a million soldiers. This is an army five times the size permitted to Germany after World War I. The standing army and the expenses involved in maintaining this parasitic body were never sanctioned by the workers. The working class has repeatedly manifested sharp opposition to rearmament. Nonetheless, it is the workers who will have to carry the burden of the army.

Adenauer and Schaeffer had let it be known

The Negro Struggle

By Jean Blake

Youth Want Jobs (III)

The "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work" campaigns of the Thirties and early Forties were marked by a relatively high degree of success because they correctly estimated the relationship of forces in particular local communities, then used the correct tactics for the situation — the picket line and boycott.

But the aims of these campaigns were, of necessity, limited to ending job discrimination in Northern urban communities (where organized labor had won the right to picket) and in areas where Negroes were in a majority. This meant, in the main, compelling small retail stores to hire Negro clerks. The same tactics were used to win jobs for Negroes in chain stores, in some bakery, milk and other delivery services doing business in colored communities, and even some public utilities and small plants located in or near the ghetto.

It is clear from the history of the "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work" campaigns that they worked under special conditions, and could possibly be useful again, but only under similar conditions.

There is a big difference in the situation facing Negro youth seeking jobs today. Negro workers, taking advantage of the changed relationship of forces on a national scale when war production needs increased the demand for labor, broke through the Iron Curtain that limited them to jobs in Negro areas or services. Again it was mass pressure that won gains. The March on Washington Movement, with its threat — no idle one — that hundreds of thousands would demonstrate, won an executive order requiring non-discriminatory hiring in defense plants.

At the same time, industrial unions, par-

ticularly of the CIO, which had been able to organize on a mass scale only by admitting Negroes to full membership, received a big influx of colored members.

Thus, the picture for youth seeking jobs today is quite different. Not that there are unlimited jobs available: On the contrary the predominant picture in industry is still one of discrimination in hiring and up-grading. Moreover, automation, increased productivity, scientific discoveries and technical progress only mean more profits, not more jobs, so long as they are limited by the organization of production for profit rather than to satisfy the needs of man.

Negro youth today have two main alternatives before them: They can seek a business or professional career, generally within the confines of the segregated colored community — if they can afford it. Or, they can seek jobs in industry.

For the mass of Negro youth, the latter is the only realistic perspective. And it is not a gloomy one. It means opportunities to carry on the struggle against job discrimination and for equal opportunities within industry, within and through the unions. It means "doing missionary work" among white workers, educating them, combatting the propaganda of those who profit by keeping workers divided in order to pit white against Negro.

A conscious working class perspective for Negro youth today means opportunities to participate in building and leading the organizations of the class that will be the decisive force in reconstructing society and in ending the class, race, sex and age limitations on the freedom and progress of mankind.

[Last of a series of three.]

"The Woman in the Gray Flannel Suit"

By Joyce Cowley

Sloan Wilson is the author of a best-selling novel, "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit." I haven't read it but a review in the N.Y. Times describes it as a book with a "happy ending" about a man who manages to make money and stay honest, too.

In a recent issue of the N.Y. Times Magazine, the same author writes about "The Woman in the Gray Flannel Suit." He read a couple of articles, one warning career women against ulcers, the other outlining opportunities for women at the "administrative level," and he got worried. He checked government publications to find out how many married women were working, and he is now thoroughly alarmed and predicts that one day women will be dashing off to work while men "loll around the house in kimonos." On both of them will dash off and a great 12-handed machine will mind the children. Maybe they will take turns on careers — the husband can have on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the wife will get the rest of the week. His final suggestion is for men to become more motherly as women become more fatherly.

MONEY IN MARRIAGE

He obviously thinks that women belong at home, but is embarrassed to find himself defending such an "old-fashioned" point of view. So he admits that some working women are justified. Some don't want to get married and others haven't been asked. Some find that they have to take jobs to keep the family together, and he admits no one can blame them.

What really disturbs him are not exceptional cases of this type but a prevailing attitude that a woman ought to do something more than devote herself whole-heartedly to helping a husband and children. He thinks the work of good wife is made to appear "drab" and argues that it consists of a lot more than scrubbing and vacuum cleaning. The wife of a successful man learns more about investments, accounting and upper bracket public relations than most women in offices. He winds up with an eloquent sales talk: "There's money in marriage, girls! The retirement benefits and opportunities for travel are often excellent."

One reason he's so strongly in favor of women becoming what he calls "executive wives," is because male executives are becoming more and more helpless in their personal lives and have no time for anything but work. He tells about a friend, president of a small college, whose capable wife screens his social engagements, keeps track of personal finances, runs his house and takes care of the children. If his wife decided to have a career of her own, the man would succumb from confusion and bewilderment.

This college president worked out an interesting theory. He thinks leadership in many large organizations requires so much energy that only compulsive workers — i.e., neurotics — are capable of large-scale success. That's the reason there are so many wars. Compulsive workers are seething with hatreds and are more likely to fight than the ordinary people they lead. (Especially when it's the ordinary people who do the actual fighting!)

The college president believes that without an unusually warm, dedicated wife, most successful men would not have children and there would be no reproduction of the great. Now there's one of the best arguments I've heard yet for the career wife. We might eliminate these compulsive neurotics, whose aggressions are encouraged by our present society and who play such a destructive role. (Mr. Dulles, for instance, has on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the wife will get the rest of the week. His final suggestion is for men to become more motherly as women become more fatherly.)

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Mr. Sloan makes some interesting comments of his own. In other societies, he says, a man could have a lot of wives — the more successful the man, the more wives he had. Now all this "career talk" is reducing the one wife permitted Western man to just a fraction, and it's time to rebel.

He goes on to tell how sorry he feels for the career girls he has known. They may wear gray flannel suits, even carry a briefcase and look glamorous in the street. (Depends on your taste — I can't see anything glamorous about gray flannel and a briefcase) — but the unmarried ones live in lonely walk-up apartments and their social life consists mostly of going to the movies with girls like themselves. He knows of one case where a girl sneaked into the office to work late at night simply because she had nothing else to do. (If he will put me in touch with the girl, I have a number of suggestions as to what she could do with her time. Evidently girls in gray flannel, like their male counterparts, have few interests outside of themselves.)

The married career women that he knows are not much better off. Mothers are semi-fulfilled, husbands are harried and "hard lines of discontent set in." (To round out this picture, maybe he should check up on the jobless wives of rich men. I've heard that time drags for them, and they are likely to fill the idle hours with pursuits like bridge, alcohol and sex.)

Mr. Wilson concludes that women should leave the ulcers to men. I don't know if this is chivalry, or if there is some kind of prestige involved in getting ulcers. Obviously, the problems he raises are very little general application. Few men require the kind of wife he has in

mind. For instance, most husbands would be delighted if their wives did a little less screening of their social engagements. Not many women work at an "administrative level" — the average income of women workers is still about \$1400 a year. While it's true that ten million married women are working, most of them are married to men who make less than \$5,000 — often a good deal less. The management of their personal finances requires more knowledge of how to dodge bill collectors than it does of investments and accounting. When the husband makes more than \$10,000, there's about one chance in ten that his wife holds down a job, compared with one in three at the lower income level (I read those government bulletins, too). So most successful men are still able to buy a wife and get full value.

In case things reach a point where there are no longer any women willing to make a full time occupation of helping bewildered executives, there are other solutions suggested by Mr. Wilson himself. Facetiously, he spoke of a 12-handed machine, taking turns at careers and men becoming more "motherly." But he's looking in the right direction.

The twelve hands that will care for children while both parents are at work, are those of trained, intelligent nursery school workers. They can create a happy environment for children to play and grow, and in some ways will do better than the average mother who lacks both the facilities of a nursery school and the training and experience of a teacher.

Mr. Wilson must have heard about the machines that are available for other household tasks. He knows the kind of people who own the most up-to-date dishwashers and floor polishers.

As for taking turns at careers, it could be deeply satisfying for both the man and his wife. Women will not only have a chance to get out in the world — but men, who complain they are confined in an office and shop, having no time for anything but work, can cut their working day in half. They'll have time to go shopping and take the kids to a ball game, they may even screen their own social engagements.

In one sense, men will become more "motherly." They will have more time to spend with their children and get to know them better. They will help in the concrete tasks of caring for them.

This is a perspective that means greater freedom for men as well as women, and I don't know why men should object to a shorter working day, less financial responsibility, more leisure and more fun. I can foresee a day when no one gets ulcers and even the compulsive neurotic will learn how to enjoy his life.

THE MILITANT

VOLUME XX

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NUMBER 6

Auto Layoffs Increase; So Does Boom Ballyhoo

By William Bundy

JAN. 31 — Layoffs hit another 1,900 Chrysler workers in Detroit this week bringing the reported nation-wide total of auto workers laid off by the Big Three and American Motors since mid-December to 28,800. The score by corporation so far is: Chrysler, 19,500; Ford, 4,600; GM, 3,900; and American Motors, 800.

Company spokesmen say production is being cut "to bring dealer stocks in line with current market demand," but so far the production cuts have failed to reduce the stocks. Output down to 610,000 cars for this month, 11% below last January, but dealer's stocks remain at a record high of close to 800,000 cars. Even if sales stay at the high, year-end level of about 525,000 monthly (few experts are that optimistic), more layoffs are definitely ahead.

WORKERS' REACTIONS

"It looks like another 1954 or worse," said one Detroit auto worker.

Overtime which had become regular for many auto workers has been virtually eliminated. The Jan. 30 Wall Street Journal reports reactions of a number of people affected by the cuts:

Top weekly pay of a Ford tool shop employee was \$135 last year. Now he's getting \$80. He had big buying plans before the cutback. "Of course everything will have to wait now," he said.

"Our essentials will come first even if it means repossession of some of the things I bought," says a Flint Chevrolet worker whose take-home pay is down to \$55 from an overtime top of \$100 last year.

The proprietor of a snack shop near a Detroit plant said: "The fellow who used to drop in for a sandwich and coffee, now just takes coffee."

General Motors reported that it paid out in wages \$104 million less in 1954 than in 1953. At the same time production rose slightly. It is true that the number of workers in auto increased in 1955, but not nearly so much as production did. At best the capital expansion will provide jobs temporarily for those who build the new installations.

Even in the short run they will not provide more jobs for auto workers. In the same Jan. 17 speech where GM president Harlow H. Curtice made his highly publicized announcement about spending one billion dollars for "expansion" he estimated a drop in auto production this year of 18% under 1955.

Now that the cuts have come we can be sure that the least efficient units will be stopped first, and that those requiring the least manpower per unit of production will be kept operating. In other words, all other things being equal, the cuts in working force will be even greater than the cuts in production.

LONG LINES AT GATE

Everything indicates that many thousands of auto workers will be out of work this year, a long struggle.

Workers in industries indirectly connected with auto are also losing their jobs. Unemployment in Detroit alone has increased by 20,000 since mid-1955 according to the official figures, always low estimates.

The guaranteed annual wage plan (actually supplementary unemployment pay) does not go into effect until next summer. Even then, most of the workers first hit by layoffs will not have enough credit accumulated to qualify for much help. In any case, tens of thousands of auto workers will be in the street before Reuther's highly touted plan to "prevent" unemployment even goes into effect.

BIG BUSINESS BALLYHOO

Big Business also tells us it has plans to prevent unemployment. Billions in excess profits are to be invested in "improvements and expansion." This will continue the boom, they say, and save the country from recession or worse. It doesn't look like there is much more than ballyhoo in these promises. In the first place those investments amount to only about two-thirds of what the government is spending on war production. The only sections of the nation's economy which will experience "prosperity" in 1956 will be those connected with this war spending. The Jan. 20 U.S. News and World Report, the business-men's magazine, admits "A dip in output of homes, appliances and autos will produce a drag on the general economy" this year.

WORKERS' REACTIONS

"It looks like another 1954 or worse," said one Detroit auto worker.

Overtime which had become regular for many auto workers has been virtually eliminated. The Jan. 30 Wall Street Journal reports reactions of a number of people affected by the cuts:

Top weekly pay of a Ford tool shop employee was \$135 last year. Now he's getting \$80. He had big buying plans before the cutback. "Of course everything will have to wait now," he said.

"Our essentials will come first even if it means repossession of some of the things I bought," says a Flint Chevrolet worker whose take-home pay is down to \$55 from an overtime top of \$100 last year.

The proprietor of a snack shop near a Detroit plant said: "The fellow who used to drop in for a sandwich and coffee, now just takes coffee."

General Motors reported that it paid out in wages \$104 million less in 1954 than in 1953. At the same time production rose slightly. It is true that the number of workers in auto increased in 1955, but not nearly so much as production did. At best the capital expansion will provide jobs temporarily for those who build the new installations.

Even in the short run they will not provide more jobs for auto workers. In the same Jan. 17 speech where GM president Harlow H. Curtice made his highly publicized announcement about spending one billion dollars for "expansion" he estimated a drop in auto production this year of 18% under 1955.

Now that the cuts have come we can be sure that the least efficient units will be stopped first, and that those requiring the least manpower per unit of production will be kept operating. In other words, all other things being equal, the cuts in working force will be even greater than the cuts in production.

LONG LINES AT GATE

Everything indicates that many thousands of auto workers will be out of work this year, a long struggle.

Bus Boycott Leader's Home Bombed in Ala.

By Fred Talbott

JAN. 31 — The home of Rev. Martin Luther King, a leader of the Montgomery, Ala., boycott against Jim Crow buses, was bombed last night while his wife and their seven-week-old daughter were in the house. A hole was blown in the concrete porch of the house, but miraculously, no one was injured.

According to the N.Y. Post, Rev. King told a group of 300 Negroes who had gathered out-

FEB. 2 — As we go to press, there is news from Montgomery, Ala. that the home of a second leader of the bus boycott was bombed last night. E. D. Nixon, former State NAACP President was on his job as a Pullman porter when a bomb exploded in front of his house. His wife, Mary Nixon, 49, was home at the time.

"I didn't hear the car from which the bomb was thrown because of the TV. But I certainly heard the explosion. It shook the whole house," she said. "In five minutes there were hundreds of people outside. They calmed down when they learned no one was hurt."

Negro policemen were sent to the scene, but other Negroes insisted on standing guard. "They are madder than ever," Mrs. Nixon said. "Whoever is responsible for these bombings isn't going to end the boycott that way. We're all in this to the end."

BOYCOTTERS' DEMANDS

The boycott was voted last Dec. 5 by 5,000 people at a mass meeting called to protest the firing of Mrs. Rosa Parks, a seamstress, for refusing to give up her seat when ordered to do so by a white bus driver. The next morning Negro patrons of the bus line fell off by almost 100%.

The boycotters are demanding a "first come first serve" seating rule, more courteous treatment of Negro riders, and employment of Negro drivers in Negro areas.

The bus company claims that it cannot agree to these demands without violating the state's Jim Crow laws.

Ads by the White Citizens Councils urging whites to ride the buses more often, and a 50% fare increase have failed to make up for the 75% drop in the bus company's total business.

Montgomery Negroes have shown resourcefulness and courage in helping each other stick it out against Jim Crow. Cars are pooled. Negro cab companies take riders for a dime a head, and private cars stop on corners to pick up people who are waiting for transportation — but not for buses. The "get tough" moves by the racist city administration have failed to break up this determined solidarity.

Judging from the way in which Negroes immediately rallied to the aid of Rev. King after the explosion, the Negro community's solidarity is not to be broken by terrorism, either.

Report from England on Tory Strategy

By John White

LONDON, Jan. 26 — At the beginning of this month, the Daily Telegraph, arch-Tory paper, lifted the lid off a smoldering discontent in the ranks of the Conservative party with a leading article headed: "Waiting for the smack of firm government."

Sharply attacking the Tory Prime Minister — Anthony Eden — it declared, "Conservatives around the country, Ministers and backbenchers are unenraptured with their leaders."

On the same page, an editorial entitled, "A time for action," made acid comments. "In the first seven months of its life," it concluded, "the Government has lost both prestige and decisiveness."

Above all, they are alarmed at the constant inflation — in the past four years recent official figures show that the cost of living has risen 20%. Inflation has not brought to the small businessmen or the middle class with fixed incomes the same super-profits reaped by Big Business and the banks.

The rank and file of the Conservative party blame the inflationary rise on the wage increases of the workers. They are bitterly hostile to the working class, to its power and confidence and particularly to the organized strength with which it fights to maintain its living standards.

"A strong policy from the government" means primarily for these people resolute resistance to the wage claims being presented from all sections of industry.

INFLATION CAUSES UNREST

During the next week, the correspondence columns of the Telegraph were filled with the letters from Conservative party members endorsing its criticisms, condemning the weakness and vacillation of Eden and his Government and their lack of firm policy — particularly against inflation.

"Why wasn't Winston Churchill 20 years younger," sighed one correspondent, expressing the yearning of the middle class for a "strong man" who would act ruthlessly in the "interests of the nation."