

Top ADA Leader Accepts Post on McCarran Board

By John F. Petrone

On Oct. 23, exactly one month after the enactment of the McCarran-Kilgore police-state law, Truman appointed the five members of the bipartisan Subversive Activities Control Board, empowered under the law to order any group in the country to register as "communist action" or "communist front" organizations.

Truman's appointees, who will receive \$12,500 per year, are: As chairman, and for a three year term, Seth W. Richardson of Washington; as members for two-year terms, Peter Campbell Brown of New York and Charles M. LaFollette of Virginia; as members for one-year terms, David J. Coddare of Boston and Dr. Kathryn McHale of Loganport, Ind.

Richardson is a Republican and a former assistant attorney general in the Hoover administration. More recently he has served as chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, in charge of the Truman "loyalty" purge of government employees which set the pattern and paved the way for the McCarran-Kilgore law. In that post Richardson repeatedly refused to uphold challenges by any of the purge victims of the Attorney General's arbitrary "subversive" list, which he accepted as gospel.

Brown is a lawyer, a special assistant to Attorney General McGrath, and a Democrat. Coddare is a lawyer too, a former member of the Maritime Commission and a Republican. Dr. McHale is an educator, psychologist and — most important qualification of all — sister of the Democratic national committeeman from Indiana.

The most revealing selection, however, was that of LaFollette. A former liberal Republican congressman from Indiana, he served until recently as executive director of Americans for Democratic Action, the "super"-liberal outfit that has supported Truman so passionately. He is still closely identified with the ADA.

His appointment represents the liberal sugar-coating on the enforcement of the McCarran-Kilgore law. His acceptance of a post to enforce a law which the ADA denounced in the strongest terms and said should never be passed throws new light on the Oct. 1 statement by ten Senators, most

of them also associated with the ADA, who had called on the American people to "loyally obey" the law so long as it was in effect. For such liberals, to "loyally obey" a police state law also means to participate in enforcing it, of course at \$12,500 per annum.

Oct. 23 was also the day when alleged "subversives" were supposed to come forward voluntarily and register under the law as conspirators, totalitarians, etc. As was expected, no one did so. With the appointment of the SACB, McGrath is now preparing to appear before it with a petition listing organizations he wants registered and setting forth the reasons why he believes they come under the law.

If the organizations cited wish, the board will then hold hearings for them before deciding whether or not to grant the petition. Under the government "loyalty" purge, the Attorney General could and did put organizations on his "subversive" list without even notifying them beforehand, let alone give them the opportunity to know what the specific charges were and to answer them.

Under the new law, the Attorney General is supposed to prove his contentions at an open hearing, and the accused organizations will have a chance to answer him before the board formally hands down its decision. That is, he has to "prove" it to the satisfaction of the board, all or most of whose members support the new law, and all of whose soft jobs will depend on their ability to demonstrate that the law is "effective" and "workable."

The decisions of the SACB can be appealed to the courts. A Washington lawyer representing 107 people tried to get an injunction on Oct. 23 to restrain the Attorney General from enforcing the law and challenging its constitutionality, but it is highly unlikely that the administration will stop enforcing it until the law is repealed or the courts act on the appeal of persons convicted under it.

ALIEN ARRESTS RECALL 'PALMER RED RAID' ERA

In zealously enforcing the McCarran-Kilgore police-state law, the Truman administration and its Department of Justice have opened up a campaign against so-called "alien subversives" that is strikingly reminiscent of the "Palmer Red Raid" period. As in those shameful years after the first World War, America is today witnessing official terrorism and repression, midnight invasions of homes, raids and mass arrests.

On Oct. 23, the Department of Justice announced the beginning of a nation-wide "round-up" of non-citizens who McGrath claims are "communist propagandists" and "deportable under the new law. The first persons scheduled for arrest and detention without bail contained 86 names. The seizure of 29 of these was announced within a day after the list was made public.

Most of them had previously been arrested for deportation, but the country of their origin would not accept them. Under the new law the government can keep them under arrest at Ellis Island for six months; after that, if they still cannot be deported, the Immigration Service can keep them under "indefinite surveillance."

GOVERNMENT'S AIM

Newspapers made it clear that the government intended to use the law to hound and harry them until they will want to get out of the U. S. For one thing, it will be very difficult for them to earn a livelihood under "surveillance."

The 86 are but a tiny part of the hundreds of thousands of non-citizens, many of whom have spent their lives here, who face harassment, detention and surveillance or deportation because at some time they may have been associated with trade unions, fraternal or political organizations that the Department of Justice says are "communist."

One of the accused, who came here from Yugoslavia 37 years ago at the age of 17, is designated as an "alien subversive" because he was once active in the National

Miners Union — which has been out of existence for 15 years. Another, aged 64, came to this country in 1903; a third, 48, has lived here since 1906; a fourth was brought here at the age of 10 in 1913.

In St. Louis, where a mother of two children, Mrs. Antonia Sentner, was arrested, her lawyer told a federal court that he has been unable to learn why, except that McGrath had ordered it, and that an offer to supply any bond had been refused. The judge accepted an application for a writ of habeas corpus, saying every person has the right to know why he is arrested. A hearing on the application will be held later. Mrs. Sentner had previously been freed on bail pending deportation proceedings.

Truman has suppressed the Bell Mission report on the inefficiency and corruption of the puppet government which the U. S. set up over the "independent" Philippines and financed to the tune of \$2 billion in the past four years. The economic "fact-finding" mission, headed by former Under Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel W. Bell, was sent by Truman himself to investigate conditions in the former U. S. colony.

At his news conference on Oct. 19, Truman under questioning declared that it would be "some time" before the report would be made public — if it was made public at all. It is the consensus of the press that this means Truman intends to bury the report for good.

However, the general contents of the report have been disclosed by other sources. These, including

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Germain Series On Yugoslavia Starts Next Week

A new and timely series of articles on Yugoslavia by The Militant's European correspondent, Ernest Germain, will begin in the next issue of this paper.

The series, which will appear under the general title, "Yugoslavia Seen With Open Eyes," is based on reports brought back by many of the people who visited Yugoslavia this summer with the youth, brigades and workers delegations from France, Italy, England and other countries.

Germain has carefully checked scores of such reports against one another, and compared them with printed material from Yugoslav sources and foreign correspondents. The result is objective material and Marxist interpretation of the high caliber readers of The Militant have long come to depend on getting from Germain's articles.

The scope of the series is best demonstrated by the subject matter of the eleven articles:

1. New Course in Yugoslavia.
2. What Has Been Achieved.
3. Economic Difficulties.
4. Political Opposition.
5. Workers Councils.
6. The Struggle Against Bureaucracy.
7. Freedom of Expression.
8. The Solution of the National Question.
9. Foreign Policy and the New Course.
10. How Could It Happen?
11. Permanent Revolution: Theory and Practice.

This exclusive series will undoubtedly be of great interest to the growing number of workers and students who want to know the truth about what is going on in Yugoslavia today. Readers of The Militant are urged to order extra copies for sale to their friends and acquaintances, and to press for subscriptions as the handiest and surest way of getting the entire series.

FLINT TRIAL COMMITTEE CONDEMNS WITCH-HUNT, FINDS ACCUSED INNOCENT

By Emmett Moore

FLINT, Oct. 16 — A seven-man Chevrolet union trial committee flatly rejected charges of subversiveness and conduct unbecoming a union member brought against

Theodore Karpel by 115 workers in Chevrolet UAW Local 659. The trial committee accused the company of participation in this action to expel a union member on trumped-up charges, and vigorously denounced the entire witch-hunt.

In a month-long investigation that was open to all local union members the evidence demonstrated that a few misguided and bigoted workers had been duped by forces outside of the union to set in motion a purge of all workers with radical beliefs.

Karpel had been accused of violating shop rules, getting into fist fights, eviction from his apartment, exhibiting a "subversive" film (Native Land) in the YMCA, distributing "subversive" literature to high school students, etc. His accusers did not attempt to link him with any political party.

In spite of careful investigation the committee was unable to find a single person who would admit authorship of the charges. Many had never read the charges before signing. Many did not know what they were putting their signatures to when questioned by the committee. Even before the trial committee started to investigate the issue, 96 workers withdrew their names from the petition when they became aware of its significance.

HIT 'SUBVERSIVE' LISTS

The trial committee, dealing with the core of the charges against Karpel, stated, "The charge of being a member of a subversive organization is a broad and sweeping charge due to the fact that agencies of the

federal government have designated hundreds of organizations ranging from political to religious, fraternal and patriotic organizations as being subversive.

"Labor leaders and unions in general have condemned the indiscriminate labeling of many of these organizations as being subversive."

"American labor has bitterly experienced the hysteria caused by the extensive attempt at controlling the subversives through the infamous Taft-Hartley Law...

"These repressive, anti-labor laws have paved the way for passage of the McCarran Bill which provides that workers suspected of being potential subversives can at the whim of the five-man board be deprived of their liberty..."

"In Senate debate, Senator Lehman (D, N.Y.) pointed out that under this law, the UAW-CIO could be cited as a 'Communist Front'."

"This law, as was Taft-Hartley, was passed over President Truman's veto."

The Lessons Of Korea

Articles on the role of U. S. Imperialism and Stalinism by Art Preis and Paul G. Stevens

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Truman Suppresses Report on Philippines

By Joseph Keller

Truman has suppressed the Bell Mission report on the inefficiency and corruption of the puppet government which the U. S. set up over the "independent" Philippines and financed to the tune of \$2 billion in the past four years. The economic "fact-finding" mission, headed by former Under Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel W. Bell, was sent by Truman himself to investigate conditions in the former U. S. colony.

At his news conference on Oct. 19, Truman under questioning declared that it would be "some time" before the report would be made public — if it was made public at all. It is the consensus of the press that this means Truman intends to bury the report for good.

However, the general contents of the report have been disclosed by other sources. These, including

the U. S. News and World Report magazine, appear to have had access to the text denied to the public or have received a first-hand description of its contents. It is apparent from these disclosures that the report is so damaging that Truman fears its publication might precipitate a major scandal implicating the American government and his own administration.

This would be particularly embarrassing at this time when U. S. imperialism is promising "clean" and "democratic" government to conquered Korea. If the Philippines — America's own former colony — is a sample, the peoples of Asia will certainly give a vigorous "No, thanks!" to any future proffers of America's good offices.

According to Washington columnist Robert S. Allen, who seems to have some inside knowledge of the report's contents, it's

"a scorching" and "so scathing that it may never be published in full." It is "unsparing in its condemnation of the Philippines government" which is "denounced as graft-ridden, venal, incompetent, and a menace to the security of the Philippines and the U. S." A member of the Bell Mission, E. M. Bernstein, director of the International Monetary Fund's research division, stated publicly in New York City on Oct. 21 that the report deals with the "fearful economic mess" in the Philippines.

The Oct. 20 U. S. News and World Report gave considerably more details of the Bell report, revealing that the "fearful economic mess" appears in the report as "a story of a U. S. show place bogged down in bankruptcy, inefficiency, corruption, and threatened by Communism. There's that old familiar smell of China all over again."

Among the findings of the report, says the U. S. News, is that the government is so "inefficient" and "corrupt" that "after an inflow of some 2 billion U. S. dollars" it is "already 180 million dollars in debt," with "unpaid bills... piling up," and "teachers, even soldiers, aren't paid regularly." Though the islands are rich in resources, prices are higher than in the U. S., wages "much lower, far out of line." But "a few Filipinos profit" and there is "great wealth for a select few."

CORRUPTION RAMPANT

Government corruption is rampant. President Quirino's three brothers and 19 Senators and 83 Representatives are involved in a racket to sell entry permits to Chinese into the Philippines. Top politicians got rich on the "sale of U. S. Army surplus."

Part of the report involves the great land-owning Catholic

Protest War And Reaction --Vote SWP

Grace Carlson's Ballot Struggle Taken to Court

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25 — Attorneys for Grace Carlson, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, today filed an appeal with the state Supreme Court against a district court ruling of Oct. 21 barring her name from the November Minnesota ballot. The Supreme Court will hear the case on October 31.

Grounds for the appeal — made by Attorneys Josiah Baker of Mankato, M. J. Myer of Chicago and C. R. Hedlund of Minneapolis — are that state courts have no jurisdiction in determining qualifications of congressional candidates, that Congress determines qualifications of its own members.

In his ruling last Saturday, District Judge Frank E. Reed ruled that Grace Carlson was ineligible to run for office because of her conviction in federal court for violation of the Smith act in 1941. He held that the federal felony of which she was convicted was also a felony under Minnesota's criminal syndicalism statute. This decision came as the result of a suit filed by Stanley E. Danielson, secretary-treasurer of the Transit Employees' union, which was brought last week by Sydney W. Goff, a well-known St. Paul criminal lawyer.

At this same hearing, Grace Carlson filed a counter suit charging "collusion" between Danielson and County Auditor Fitzsimmons. The Danielson suit asked that the county auditor be restrained from placing the SWP candidate's name on the ballot. The Carlson affidavit charged that the Danielson suit was a continuation of the previous hostile attitude of the auditor. (Fitzsimmons twice rejected the Carlson petitions for a place on the ballot, but was himself overruled by the Hennepin County Attorney.)

Grace Carlson's affidavit asked the dismissal of the proceeding against her on grounds that the suit was "collusive and sham as to the said parties named as petitioner and respondent herein and a persistent bureaucratic effort to rule out the nomination of Grace H. Carlson for Congress in the Fifth District."

Meantime, the attention given the campaign by the public press evidences continued interest in the fight to put Grace Carlson on the ballot.

Build for a Socialist Future Of Peace, Plenty, Freedom

By The Editors

The capitalist politicians have big schemes on tap for tightening the screws on American labor, slashing living standards, hiking taxes, boosting the arms budget, regimenting the nation. Only one thing gives them pause. They are fearful how the people will take it.

Arrogant and disdainful of the people's will as they are, they still do not dare to go too far and too fast. And that's why they attach such importance to the coming elections.

While both Big Business parties, Democratic and Republican, claim they will be victorious, privately their spokesmen admit that they really don't know what the voters think and how they will act on election day.

They are watching this election for a sign of the people's reaction particularly to the Korean "police action" and the measures passed by Congress since June — the immense expansion of the military program that has sent prices soaring; the drastic increase in income taxes; the restrictions on credit; the crippling of the housing program; the McCarran-Kilgore police-state law to suppress political opposition.

If the results on Nov. 7 indicate that the people will passively submit to these measures against their living standards and liberties, then the capitalists and their political agents will be emboldened to speed up the tempo of their war mobilization program. If the vote indicates apathy, docility or support of the war program, they will feel safe in taking the next steps — still heavier taxes, wage-freezing, curbing of strikes, etc.

But if the vote demonstrates growing opposition, resistance to Prussianization of the country's economic and political life, antagonism toward the war drive, then the capitalist politicians will be under pressure to adopt a slower, more cautious policy.

There is no mass anti-capitalist and anti-war party through which the people can express this opposition. But the ballot is not closed to them. In a number of states throughout the country they can make their voices heard by voting the ticket of the Socialist Workers Party.

No one will mistake a large vote for the SWP candidates as anything but a militant protest against capitalist war and regimentation. The program and record of the SWP is so clear and unambiguous in its consistent opposition to capitalism and its wars that there can be no chance of Washington misunderstanding the sentiments that would motivate a large vote for the SWP tickets.

Such a vote, however, would be more than a protest against existing evils. It would be a positive declaration of the need for a program to end imperialist wars, dictatorship, exploitation of labor, racial oppression, depressions and inflation. It would be a vote for the program of socialism, for the social ownership of the means of production and distribution, for a planned and rational economic system controlled and run cooperatively by the whole people and in their own interests. It would be a vote for a Workers and Farmers Government which will end the political rule of the monopolists and carry out the socialist program of the people.

Vote against price-gouging, profiteering, Jim Crow, crushing taxes, militarization. Vote for freedom and equality, peace and plenty. Vote SWP!

HANSEN EXPOSES ALP RECORD IN TV DEBATE

By Paul Abbott

In the Oct. 22 debate over television station WPIX with Joseph Hansen, Socialist Workers candidate for Senator, Ewart Guinier, spokesman for Paul Ross, American Labor Party candidate for mayor of New York, ended up in badly battered shape.

After the miserable showing of Dr. Clementina Paolone, ALP candidate who debated Michael Bartell on last week's program, the Stalinist strategists decided to take no chances with Paul Ross for whom WPIX had made the time available. They sent Ross down to an obscure forum to speak on rent control and gave Guinier, an up-and-coming hatchetman in the Marcantonio machine, the klieg-light assignment.

Following opening presentations, each party was given seven minutes to direct questions at opposing candidates. Joseph Hansen came first.

ROLE OF PAUL ROSS

"You boast that Paul Ross resigned in 1948 from his \$14,000 a year job as Administrative Secretary to Mayor O'Dwyer because O'Dwyer doubled subway fares and Ross wanted to show his independence and protest this crime against the people — isn't this so?"

Guinier agreed and at once launched into a speech on how the ALP was following a policy of

independence in the elections, Hansen cut him off and asked another question:

"Why did Ross take the job in the first place? Didn't he know that in 1941 the Communist Party exposed O'Dwyer as 'Nazi-supported' and an enemy of labor because of his 'connections with anti-Semites and Negro-haters'?"

"Paul Ross had nothing to do with the Communist Party. The American Labor Party follows its own policy as a party of the people..." And Guinier was off on another speech.

"In other words," Hansen broke in, "Ross was following the new line of the Communist Party that O'Dwyer was 'always close to labor'?"

This didn't faze a case-hardened, professional apologist like Guinier. He simply went on speaking.

"If Ross was so much for labor," Hansen asked, again cutting Guinier off, "why did he wait until 1948 to resign? In February of 1946 O'Dwyer broke a Western Union strike. Why didn't Ross resign then?"

Guinier evaded this by again going into the glittering gen-

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Report from Europe

New Party Arising in Germany

By Ernest Germain

Two important events marked the end of the summer in Western Germany. For the first time since the monetary reform — and in fact for the first time since 1933! — a well organized and successful strike movement swept through several branches of industry, forcing the employers to grant important concessions even to categories not directly involved in the strike. The weekly paper, *Freie Tribune*, has started publication, and several thousand vanguard workers have already regrouped themselves around this organ of the future Independent Workers Party of Germany.

These two events are intimately interrelated. They are two clear indications that the years of prostration of the German labor movement are nearing their close. They are the first signs of a new upsurge of the German working class movement, on which revolutionists all over Europe have pinned so many hopes.

It is true that since 1945 there have been several important strike movements in Germany. The

workers struck often for 24 hours in important industrial towns and even in provinces (Laender) against the return of former Nazis to high government or industrial posts. But these movements were purely demonstrative in character; they were led from the top and there was not a very strong participation of the masses, who followed rather passively the directives of their leaders.

A series of stronger actions also took place during the first postwar years — actions against hunger, against starvation rations, against dismantlings. These actions again were of a special character and while allowing the young generation to collect first experiences of class solidarity and class consciousness they fall under the sign of desperation rather than of growing militancy of the workers.

BUILDING STRIKE

It is only since the "normalization" of economy, i.e. since the monetary reform, that the workers have had occasion to recover

— physically through the re-establishment of a normal labor demand, and socially through the normalization of the process of production — their potential of struggle and militancy which has now found its first expressions. Above all the strike of the building workers at the beginning of September 1950, which ended with a wage increase of 14 DM an hour (something like \$2 a week, making an average weekly wage of \$14) has shown the first real signs of militancy for many years.

Participation of rank-and-file in the strike action was very marked and did not decrease after ten days of strike. Strike committees and picket lines were set up. Rank and file sharply criticized the conduct of the leadership who accepted the arbitration board's verdict, and wanted to continue the strike action in order to get a bigger increase.

The bourgeoisie has clearly understood this lesson. On Sept. 18 it granted the metal workers a 15% wage increase — a much bigger concession than was given

the building workers — in order to prevent a strike. The day before, delegates of the miners union from all over Western Germany met at Bochum and discussed the launching of their struggle for higher wages. Here too, the employers came forward with an offer of a 15% wage increase. Although one cannot speak about a snowball development, it is clear that the German workers for the first time in many years can really exploit a favorable economic situation in order to wrest important concessions from the employers. These initial successes of organized action will contribute a lot to raise the confidence of the workers in their own forces.

MIDDLE CADRES

During the years of passivity of the great mass of the working class, the few attempts at united action were invariably initiated by the middle cadres of the working class organizations (local and provincial leaders of the trade unions, the Social Democratic Party, the Communist Party, etc.). Whereas the national leaderships of these organizations did everything possible to extend even more the passivity of the workers, these middle cadres, mostly with a fine record of pre-Hitler and later of underground militancy, constituted in a certain sense the nuclei where all the remnants of socialist consciousness were concentrated.

These same middle cadres have assimilated more or less instinctively the lessons of pre-Hitler class struggle in Germany. They are full of distrust toward reformism and Stalinism. They have been even more disgusted by the policy of betrayal followed by these two organizations since 1945. They are ready for a new revolutionary working class party in Germany, and they can build up a party which, whatever its political weaknesses might be, can right from the start wield an important influence among the masses themselves.

To build such an organization, at a time when the big traditional working class parties have thoroughly discredited themselves as never before (the CP by its foul "national front" policy, the SPD by accepting the remilitarization policy of imperialism) and when the preconditions for an upsurge of mass action are slowly being prepared, the expelled middle cadres of the Communist Party convened a conference of working class militants near Dusseldorf on July 23 and planned to issue a weekly paper, *Freie Tribune*. They also drafted a preliminary political platform and started a programmatic discussion. Since then, seven issues of the *Freie Tribune* have appeared regularly.

The paper has met with a great response among the advanced militants of the German working class. There is hardly an important town or an important factory into which it has not already penetrated. Hundreds upon hundreds of letters of approval have been received from all parts of the country. From Berlin there came an order for a huge bundle — several thousand copies.

On Sept. 10, the provisional committee for the launching of the Independent Workers Party, which was elected at the July 23 conference, met for the first time to draw a balance sheet of the results obtained, which surpassed all expectations. Everywhere in Western Germany, the vanguard militants who had remained outside the traditional parties or had

tried to organize oppositions within them were joining the organization built around the *Freie Tribune*. This movement has a great future and it is the task of all revolutionists to assist it with all their forces.

AMAZING PROGRESS

Of course, the *Freie Tribune* could not from scratch work out the correct answers to the burning questions of German and International politics. The paper reflects in a certain sense all the hesitations, illusions, hopes and confusions of the German vanguard, isolated and defeated for so many years. But its political progress has really been amazing. It has in a few weeks done more for the international education of the German vanguard than was done during all the years since 1945.

It has taken a correct and courageous stand against remilitarization, around the correct slogan: "Let the people vote on rearmament." It has attacked violently the measures of the bourgeoisie, the occupation forces and the red-baiting Social Democratic bureaucrats against members of the CP. It has denounced the resurgence of fascism and of the power of the big industrialists. It has taken up all the past threads of Marxist traditions in Germany, and above all, it has entered a frank and public discussion with its readers on fundamental programmatic questions, which will serve to clarify the minds of the advanced workers and to hammer out the program for socialist revolution of the German proletariat.

How Resistance Killed The Fugitive Slave Law

By George Lavan

Following a half-hearted battle against the McCarran police-state bill in Congress, Senators Lehman, Douglas, Humphrey and other "liberals" of their stripe urged opponents of the unconstitutional law to "loyally obey" it.

In 1850 reaction also ruled the country. The slaveholders with their northern political allies passed the Fugitive Slave Law. Fortunately political cowardice, the trademark of today's liberal opposition, was unknown to the Abolitionists. They scorned "loyal obedience" — their program was intransigent opposition.

Passage of the law was prepared by a campaign against the Abolitionists. Newspaper denunciations, thunderings by the clergy and educators, mob actions against Abolitionist meetings set the stage. Opponents of the bill were labeled wild radicals, infidels, secessionists, etc.

The new law provided that any alleged fugitive slave in the North could be seized and shackled wherever found, could not have a trial by jury, could not testify or summon witnesses, had no right of appeal and could be shipped South to his alleged master no matter how long he had been free. Enforcement was to be by the federal circuit courts which would appoint commissioners to conduct the hearings "in a summary manner." Should the commissioner decide against the Negro his fee was to be double what it would be if the defendant were acquitted.

Further, hindering a slave-

catcher, or assisting an escaped slave or harboring or concealing a runaway was punishable by fine, imprisonment and payment of indemnity to the slaveowner. Should commissioners or assistants fear an attempted rescue they could command bystanders to help them. This legally obligated every citizen of the free states to be a slavecatcher.

Every Negro in the North was in danger. Not only those who had found freedom through the Underground Railway but thousands of legally free Negroes as well. Kidnapping free Negroes as alleged fugitives and selling them South was a flourishing business. The new law greatly facilitated this.

As soon as the law was passed Negroes began arming themselves or fleeing to Canada. White Abolitionists joined the Negroes in forming self defense guards and vigilance committees to watch known kidnappers.

"SEE YOU DAMNED FIRST"

Compare the public statements of the fighters for freedom then and the "loyally obey" whimpering of the Fair Deal liberals of today.

At the 1852 Free Soil Party convention Frederick Douglass described the law as "too bad to be repealed, a law fit only to be trampled underfoot. The only way to make the Fugitive Slave Law a dead letter is to make half a dozen or more dead kidnappers."

Ralph Waldo Emerson, not given to rash statements, wrote: "This filthy enactment was made in the 19th Century by people who could read and write. I will not obey it, by God."

Senator Ben Wade, upon being asked on the Senate floor if he would loyally obey the law, told his questioner, "I will see you damned first."

However, the great chorus from the political leaders of the free states was for the law. Daniel Webster, who by now had sold his soul to the devil, advocated "loyal obedience." So did the "Little Giant," Stephen Douglas, spiritual ancestor of the present Senator Douglas from the same state. Merchants and bankers organized meetings pledging support.

In February 1851 the authorities tried to deport a Negro named Shadrach from Boston to Virginia.

During a recess a group of Boston colored men entered the courtroom and quickly spirited the prisoner away. He was next heard of in Canada. The U. S. Senate nearly had a nervous breakdown. President Fillmore issued a proclamation signed by Daniel Webster ordering immediate prosecutions.

In Pennsylvania a group of Negroes fought a pitched battle against slaveowners and sheriffs. Forty were prosecuted for "treason to the U. S. by levying war against the same."

Many Negroes, free as well as runaway, were sent to the South. In some cases children born in freedom were awarded as a sort of dividend to the slaveowner claiming the mother. Many Negroes could not be taken alive and were murdered by the slavecatchers.

The resistance of the Negro people and the agitation of the Abolitionists opened the eyes of the people to the hateful law. The success of the Abolitionist fight for public support was dramatically demonstrated in 1854.

THE BURNS CASE

Under direction of President Buchanan, federal authorities in Boston tried and sent Anthony Burns back to slavery. To do this the city had to be placed almost in a state of siege. Federal troops, marines and 22 companies of the state militia were needed to move the prisoner from the courthouse to a government vessel. He had to be returned by sea, since moving him overland was impossible against an aroused people. Troops held back 50,000 onlookers as Burns — surrounded by a guard with drawn sabers — was marched to the pier. Business in Boston came to a standstill, houses were draped with mourning. The government never again attempted to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston.

Though the next president in his inaugural address urged the people of the North to "respect cheerfully" the hated law, its opponents had won their fight. The people of the free states increasingly recognized the law for what it was and increasingly disobeyed it "cheerfully" and started on the road to destroy not only the law but the system that gave birth to it.

Hansen Exposes ALP Record in TV Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

cralties of the ALP program. When Hansen tried to get the floor back again, Guinier shouted, "Do you want me to answer your question, or don't you? All right, go ahead and make your speech."

"In that same month of February 1946, O'Dwyer broke the tugboat strike. Why didn't Ross resign then?"

"I've already explained —"

"Why instead of resigning, did Ross accept an appointment on the Emergency Fuel Commission that was set up as part of the strikebreaking apparatus?"

"That's a lie! A lie! Paul Ross never did that. O'Dwyer wasn't breaking any strikes then."

Hansen got in another blow: "Why didn't Ross resign in 1946 when O'Dwyer doubled the sales tax?"

"That was a mistake." This was the only time Guinier tried following Dr. Paolone's tactic of admitting ALP "mistakes." The studio audience broke into loud laughter.

"In February 1947, O'Dwyer held the first hearings on raising subway fares. The Socialist Workers Party said this was a deliberate move to double them to a dime. Why didn't Ross resign then? Why did he wait until O'Dwyer went after the ALP?"

"You people! All talk and do nothing. You weren't even at the hearings —"

"We were at the hearings —"

"Ross tried to work from the inside. We fight for the people —" and Guinier was off again.

When Hansen managed to get the mike cleared again he asked: "Twice last year Ross publicly refused to defend civil liberties of Trotskyists. Doesn't this mean he would purge and suppress political opponents of the Communist Party if elected?"

"Oh, we're for everybody's civil liberties. The American Labor Party believes —"

"You would defend civil rights for Trotskyists?"

"The American Labor Party believes in civil rights for everybody —"

"Including Trotskyists?"

"Do you want an answer or not? All right, go ahead and give your little speech."

"No, I want you to give a straight answer. Do you defend civil rights for us, the Socialist Workers Party?"

"Yes, we favor civil rights for everybody — even you — but we do not support the right of anyone to advocate force and violence. If you incite violence, we believe the law should take care of you."

With this slander, to which Hansen violently objected, Guinier tried to wiggle out of what was a tight spot for a front man of the Stalinist machine. The irony of Guinier's statement is that the Stalinists themselves are charged with "advocating force and violence" by the witch-hunters.

Hansen got in one last question that seemed to hit Guinier harder than any: "I've been trying to get an answer out of your Senatorial candidate for weeks on an important question of foreign policy without success. Maybe you can answer it. Yugoslavia has set out on the road to socialism. It now faces famine from a drought. Do you favor the Kremlin line of using any means including starvation to break the Yugoslav people and force them into submission?"

"Why, Dr. DuBois favors sending food to anybody that's starving. Dr. DuBois is the distinguished Negro educator and sociologist running on the ALP ticket —"

"But does the ALP favor sending food to Yugoslavia?"

"I said Dr. DuBois favors sending food to anybody —"

The moderator, Lowell Limpus, brought his gavel down. Time up. Guinier was saved by the bell from giving an unambiguous reply.

These same middle cadres have assimilated more or less instinctively the lessons of pre-Hitler class struggle in Germany. They are full of distrust toward reformism and Stalinism. They have been even more disgusted by the policy of betrayal followed by these two organizations since 1945. They are ready for a new revolutionary working class party in Germany, and they can build up a party which, whatever its political weaknesses might be, can right from the start wield an important influence among the masses themselves.

To build such an organization, at a time when the big traditional working class parties have thoroughly discredited themselves as never before (the CP by its foul "national front" policy, the SPD by accepting the remilitarization policy of imperialism) and when the preconditions for an upsurge of mass action are slowly being prepared, the expelled middle cadres of the Communist Party convened a conference of working class militants near Dusseldorf on July 23 and planned to issue a weekly paper, *Freie Tribune*. They also drafted a preliminary political platform and started a programmatic discussion. Since then, seven issues of the *Freie Tribune* have appeared regularly.

The paper has met with a great response among the advanced militants of the German working class. There is hardly an important town or an important factory into which it has not already penetrated. Hundreds upon hundreds of letters of approval have been received from all parts of the country. From Berlin there came an order for a huge bundle — several thousand copies.

On Sept. 10, the provisional committee for the launching of the Independent Workers Party, which was elected at the July 23 conference, met for the first time to draw a balance sheet of the results obtained, which surpassed all expectations. Everywhere in Western Germany, the vanguard militants who had remained outside the traditional parties or had

FLINT TRIAL COMMITTEE CONDEMNS WITCH-HUNT

(Continued from Page 1)

man's veto and receives the well earned condemnation of CIO President Murray, UAW President Walter Reuther, AFL President Green, as well as all enlightened labor."

In spite of some confusion on the role of the labor leaders and Truman, the committee showed it is aware that the attack on so-called "subversives" is a cloak for anti-labor legislation and repression of militants in the unions. The committee succeeded in proving that behind the purge in Chevrolet was an alliance of police agencies and the corporation.

It was disclosed at the open trial hearings that a general foreman in the plant was constantly agitating and advocating violence against the defendant. He was reported to have told Karpel that if his son was killed in Korea he would take care of Karpel personally. For some months he had been inciting workers in the plant against the defendant.

Company information, unobtainable by union representatives, was available to the person or persons who wrote the charges. The accusation that Karpel violated shop rules established arbitrarily by the company was proof enough of this.

The committee sharply denounced the unknown ringleaders, declaring: "It is not the concept of the trial committee as being good unionism for union members to police company rules, policy or regulations. As a matter of fact, the committee vigorously condemns and admonishes any union member who in any manner attempts to aid management in the enforcement of shop rules, regulations and company policy, upon the workers."

"The good relations between the company and the union referred to in the charges are a figment of the mind..."

As "proof" of Karpel's "subversive" activities, his accusers noted that he had been ejected from his apartment. The committee's investigation disclosed that his "alleged subversive activities" in this instance, however, are based on the fact that he chose to have his Negro union brothers visit him. This is in keeping with the preamble of the constitution of the UAW-CIO and all union principles."

The nature of the information contained in the charges proves

that police reports were available to the accusers. While the FBI does not disclose its information to honest union members, it is always ready and willing to turn over material from its secret files to the company and stooges in the union ranks. For some time the FBI has been regularly supplying GM corporation officials with a blacklist of radical workers. The FBI has questioned any number of union officials in an attempt to ferret out information which in turn is passed back to the corporation.

Members of the local attending the hearing were shocked to learn that the state police had accumulated a "subversive" file of 4,000 names immediately after the war. Undoubtedly anyone who had ever been active in the union in the entire city of Flint must have been included on this list.

"UNBECOMING CONDUCT"

Perhaps what revealed most strikingly the complexity of the company in the charges was the accusation that Karpel's conduct was unbecoming a union member because he opposed the recently signed five-year no-strike contract. If this charge had been sustained, almost 40% of the delegates at the last national GM conference who voted against the five year contract could be tarred with the same brush.

The trial committee bluntly tossed out this charge, declaring, "To condemn a union member for taking an active part in contract settlements either for or against, would destroy the democratic rights of every member of the most democratic labor union in the world."

Two of the trial committee members did not concur with the report. Nor did the Flint Journal, the public mouthpiece of General Motors. For three straight days it tried its best to distort and smear the stand of the committee.

THE MILITANT ARMY

Chicago Shows How Consistent Work Builds Circulation

The reorganization of the Chicago literature committee with Frank R. as Literature Agent has led to increased sales of *The Militant*. Frank has raised the bundle order twice this past month so Chicago now gets 100 copies each week. Here is how this was done.

"Every Saturday we are selling at an elevated station nearby a newsstand. Two weeks ago Ruth and Frank sold 25 copies of the paper. Last Saturday Ruth and Snow sold 36 copies. The plans are for a regular sale of 50 a week in this area. The last two times the comrades sold out in 30 minutes. The aim of this campaign is to build up our newsstand sales of *The Militant* by making it better known. The newsstand owners are friendly as they realize that this type of activity will build up sales for them. We plan to sell at the present station for about a month and then move on to another station."

"This Thursday comrades Marge and Don will start regular sales at the University of Chicago. We plan to increase the tempo soon and go to union meetings and plant gates as well."

We think that the attention of the Chicago comrades to newsstand sales is of great importance. The cultivation of newsstands that can sell sizeable numbers of *Militants* each week is an important phase of literature activity too often neglected.

Some weeks ago Milwaukee Organizer James Boulton informed us that his branch was setting up a *Militant* scorecard. Assignments and results would be posted on this scorecard for the information of the branch. It seems that the idea is spreading. Al Lynn of Los Angeles writes us that they too, have a scorecard in the headquarters and "are working up a competitive spirit on *Militant* sales." Los Angeles is organizing door-to-door sales in the 19th District, where Myra Tanner Weiss is running as independent candidate for Congress.

Detroit Literature Agent Shirley Mason reports a *Militant* sale at "a meeting of the AFL and CIO public workers unions where the Mayor was invited to report on the city's latest wage offer to

city employees. Three comrades covered the meeting with *The Militant*, plugging the article on the recent attempt to break the United Public Workers. They sold 38 copies of the paper, a very excellent sale."

Shachtmanites Register In N. Y. Liberal Party

Labor Action, which expresses the views of the Shachtmanite Independent Socialist League, urged all New York readers to register in the Liberal Party on the ground that "Such registration enables the voters to have a voice in inner-party developments, without committing him to support of the pro-Democratic line of the party."

Local Addresses Of Socialist Workers Party

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

BOSTON—Workers Educational Center, 30 Stuart St., Boston, 5-3034 P.M. Social list Sat. of every month.

BUFFALO—*Militant* Forum, 629 Main Street, 2nd fl. Open every afternoon except Sun. Phone Madison 3330.

CHICAGO—165 W. Washington St., Rm 312-314. Phone Dearborn 2-470.

CLEVELAND—Peck's Hall, 1446 E. 82nd St. (off Wade Park Ave.), every Sun. 9 P.M.

DETROIT—6108 Linwood Ave. Open Mon. through Sat., 12-5 P.M. Phone TY 7-5257.

FLINT—SWP Hall, 215 E. 9th St. Open home every Sat. evening. Phone 2-2498.

LOS ANGELES—*Militant* Pub. Ass'n, Rm 225, 124 W. 6th St. Phone Vanduyke 3081.

MILWAUKEE—617 N. 3rd St., 3rd fl. Open Sun. through Fri., 7:30-9:30 P.M. Phone Hopkins 2-5327.

MINNEAPOLIS—10 South 4th St. Open daily except Sun. 10 A.M.-6 P.M. Library, bookstore. Phone Main 1751.

NEW HAVEN—For information, write P.O. Box 1010.

NEWARK—100 Springfield Avenue. Phone AL 6-7832.

NEW YORK CITY—Hq.: 110 University Place. Phone AL 6-7832.

BROOKLYN—De Luxe Palace, 558 Howard Ave., near Loew's Pitkin. Meeting every Thurs., 8 P.M.

HARTFORD—103 W. 110th St. Rm 22. Open discussion every Thurs., 8 P.M.

OAKLAND (Cal.)—For information write P.O. Box 1953, or call TBmblebar 2-7125.

PHILADELPHIA—1303-05 W. Girard Ave., 2nd fl. Open every Fri. evening. Phone Stevens 4-5327.

PITTSBURGH—For information, write P.O. Box 1010.

ST. LOUIS—For information, Phone MO 7194.

SAN FRANCISCO—1723 Fillmore Avenue, 4th fl. Open daily except Sun., 12-4:30 P.M. Phone FI 6-0410.

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

TOLEDO—For information, write P.O. Box 1010.

YOUNGSTOWN—234 E. Federal St. Open Wed., Fri., Sat., 1:30-4 P.M. Phone 2-1855.

Election Rallies

New York
Election Rally and 33rd Russian Revolution Anniversary
Arthur Preis
SWP Candidate for Atty. Gen.
Michael Bartell
SWP Candidate for Gov.
Special Attractions
Fri., Nov. 3, 8 PM
HOTEL CAPITOL
8th Ave. and 51st Street

Buffalo
Joseph Hansen
SWP Candidate for U.S. Sen.
Gladys Barker
SWP Candidate for Lt. Gov.
Fri., Nov. 3, 8 PM
629 Main St., 2nd floor

Detroit
Harry Braverman on "Socialist Peace or Endless Capitalist Wars"
Michigan SWP Candidates
Refreshments :: Music
Sun., Nov. 5, 3 PM
6108 Linwood Avenue

Seattle
Daniel Roberts
SWP Candidate for Congress
Dinner Dancing Entertainment
Sat., Nov. 4, 8:30 PM
Workmen's Circle Hall
17th and East Union

Truman's Order Puts Coast Guard In Position to Wreck Hiring Halls

Truman didn't tell the American people what he and MacArthur decided about the fate of the Korean and other Asiatic peoples, but his first official act on returning from Wake Island gave a pretty clear idea of what he has in mind for American labor. He issued an executive order placing authority over employment on U. S. ships and all waterfronts in the hands of the Coast Guard. This order, in effect, makes waterfront union security and the maritime hiring hall a dead letter.

Under the order, the Coast Guard is instructed to "screen" all persons employed on or having business that requires them to enter docks and waterfront facilities or man ships in U. S. territorial waters. Thus, the Coast Guard authorities will have power to deny employment to anyone on waterfronts and ships.

Truman's order is based on the Magnuson Bill which he signed on Aug. 9. This provides for "wartime security" regulations on the waterfront and ships. The President invoked the law on Oct. 18 with the statement: "I hereby find that the security of the United States is endangered by reason of subversive activity."

No one will be able to work on ships and docks who is not "cleared" by the Coast Guard and does not possess a "security identification" card issued by the Coast Guard commandant. He is empowered to deny this card to anyone he considers "subversive" or merely if he "is satisfied that the character and habits of life of such person are such as to authorize the belief that the presence of the individual on board would be inimical to the security of the United States."

The commandant also can revoke at will any card he grants.

When the Korean war began, the officials of various CIO and AFL maritime unions had agreed to a "voluntary" purge of "subversives" by the Coast Guard. It quickly became apparent that the Coast Guard had more in mind than "communists." Even some of Joseph Curran's red-baiting machinemen in the CIO National Maritime Union found themselves pulled off ships as "poor security risks."

Through the agency of the Coast Guard, the waterfront and shipping employers will now be able to pick off any union man they want to fire. And what's to stop Truman from invoking similar "security" measures in other industries?

A Socialist Answer to Norman Thomas

By George R. Stryker

(Member, Local Nassau-Suffolk, Socialist Party)

In the Oct. 13 Socialist Call Norman Thomas gives his blessings to Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Wall Street banker candidate for re-election. Mr. Thomas further declares that any Socialist who disputes such support is "living in a dream world."

If Mr. Thomas believes any self-respecting Socialist will follow him into the capitalist slaughter pen, then I fear it is he who lives in a dream world. Since the Detroit convention, Thomas has spoken for Thomas and Thomas alone.

We are aware of banker Lehman's record and we know it

is anything but a Socialist one. Lehman has been a consistent supporter of the militarization of America, is co-author of the Kilgore police-state legislation, a declared opponent of genuine socialized medicine. He is one of many fakers who preach liberalism at election time only to stick the knife of betrayal in the back of the working class at the first wish of his Wall Street masters.

Despite the threats of Burt Beck and his double-crossing flunkies, the gag put upon us by the Call and all the rest, the message of Socialism is reaching more and more Socialist Party members every day. By Nov. 7, I am convinced, all true Socialists in New York will heed the call of the Socialist Workers Party and vote straight Row E for Bartell, Barker, Preis, Ring and Hansen.

The SWP candidates and the SWP candidates alone deserve our support. Only by voting Row E can we vote our determination to bring about a Socialist America in a Socialist world.

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TROTSKY

"In so far as the proletariat proves incapable at a given stage of conquering power, imperialism begins regulating economic life with its own methods; the fascist party which becomes the state power is the political mechanism. The productive forces are in irreconcilable contradiction not only with private property but also with national state boundaries. Imperialism is the very expression of this contradiction. Imperialist capitalism seeks to solve this contradiction through an extension of boundaries, seizure of new territories, and so on. The totalitarian state, subjecting all aspects of economic, political and cultural life to finance capital, is the instrument for creating a super-nationalist state, an imperialist empire; the rule over continents, the rule over the whole world."

—Leon Trotsky, Last Article, Fourth International, Oct. 1940.



The War in Indo-China

Amid celebrations of military victory in Korea, the capitalist press has started playing up another "crisis" in Asia — this time in Indo-China.

For more than four years the French overlords have waged with little success a major war to keep the Indo-Chinese people as their colonial slaves. Financially the war has been so costly that Paris could never have carried it on without the Marshall aid funds. On top of the large-scale military aid already extended to the French colonial despots, the Truman administration now proposes to add additional hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Indo-Chinese military forces are today actually stronger than they were at the outset of the hostilities. They have grown so powerful that they have been able to rout the strong French garrisons along a 200 mile front, in one case wiping out an entire column of 3,500.

The French who had only a short while ago confidently expected to mount an offensive in this same area are continuing their withdrawals, according to the latest dispatches.

In Indo-China there is no mass support whatever either for the French or their puppet, the former Emperor Bao Dai.

Ironically enough, the French are hated even by some of their own puppets. This was strikingly revealed two weeks ago when Tran Van Huur, Premier of the Bao Dai cabinet, bitterly criticized the "French attitude" and demanded "independence for Vietnam and equality in its relations with France."

So tenuous has the French position become in Indo-China that reports have emanated even from Paris of trying to unload the whole mess into Washington's hands. Needless to say, this is intended primarily to get more military supplies and even American troops. But it nevertheless underscores the fact that left to their own resources, the French would unquestionably be thrown out of Indo-China, as, indeed, they should be.

The Indo-Chinese have every right to be free and independent and to live under a government of their own choosing. The Truman administration is determined to deny them this right.

No subterfuges, no demagogic pretenses can obscure either the issues or the ruthless role of American imperialism in the case of Indo-China. Here it stands nakedly as the backer of colonial slavery.

FEPC and "Moral Positions"

Senator Lehman (D, N.Y.) has asked President Truman to issue an executive order, similar to Roosevelt's FEPC order of 1941, providing that "all defense contracts must contain a clause barring discrimination in employment under such contracts."

"Such action would, of course, be no substitute for the enactment of federal legislation... requiring fair employment practices in all employment" but would be taken "while we continue to work for this legislation," Lehman wrote Truman.

An executive order applying to some industries would certainly not be the same as a federal law covering all industries, but despite Lehman's pious promise about "continuing" to work for such a law, it would in fact be a "substitute" — the Democratic Party's substitute for the FEPC law they promised to enact if elected.

Lehman and Truman won't admit it publicly, especially on the eve of an election, but they know, just as millions of Americans have found out in practice, that neither their party nor the Republican Party nor both of them together is able to get Congress to enact a bill outlawing discrimination in employment. To

do so would require a genuine struggle with the Southern ruling class, and not the kind of mock battles they wage periodically in Congress — and neither capitalist party is willing to engage in such a struggle, especially in "times of crisis" like the present.

Viewed properly, Lehman's plea is an admission to the Negro people and all other opponents of job discrimination: The best you can expect from capitalism is a temporary executive order, which will apply only to part of industry, and which you can expect to be hastily withdrawn as soon as the "crisis" is over, just as was done with Roosevelt's FEPC in 1945.

In explaining his request, Lehman added: "In addition, such action would certainly strengthen our moral positions among all the peoples of the world." That, along with the desire for re-election, is a motive for the request, but we doubt that it would have the result intended. Why should the peoples of the world have any higher regard for the morals of American imperialism when they learn that it is willing to take limited measures against discrimination in employment only during periods of "crisis" but refuses to do so in "normal" times?

Bombay Textile Strike Called Off

By V. Karalasingham

BOMBAY, India, Oct. 18 — The Bombay City textile strike involving 225,000 workers was called off on Oct. 15 at a public meeting held on the Kamgar Maidan, Parle, attended by over 50,000 workers. The decision to terminate the strike was taken by the strike committee two days earlier, after the strike showed the first ominous signs of collapsing when 45,000 reported for work that morning. What caused this was not the intimidation and terror of the Congress Police and goondas but the fact that the strikers were literally starved into submission.

The workers struck for a bonus of three months' wages including the dearness allowance and recognition of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha as the textile workers' representative and their collective bargaining agent. Since 1942 the Industrial Courts awards have been adequate to keep the workers from striking. But this year the Industrial Court awarded a bonus of only two months' basic pay (\$19).

Last week the Appellate Tribunal gave its judgment which, on all the major questions, reaffirmed the award of the Industrial Court. According to the Appellate Tribunal the claim for bonus arises only after provision has been made for (a) "prior charges" and

POLICE BRUTALITY

Although a ring of police was thrown round the Kamgar Maidan several hours before the scheduled time, over 20,000 crowded the approaches to this ground and a dingdong battle ensued between the armed police and the workers who attempted to break through the cordon. As usual the police lathi-charged and tear-gassed the assembled workers. Finally the police opened fire, killing two and injuring 25.

Despite the high militancy

(b) "fair return on paid up capital and on reserves employed as working capital." By this decision the amount which should have come to the workers by way of bonus has now been turned over to the millowners.

The strike committee rejected the award since it did not meet any of the demands including that of the recognition of the MMS as the representative union, and called upon the workers to continue the struggle. This decision was ratified at a mass meeting of the strikers last Wednesday held at Bandra, a suburb outside the city limits, where the prohibitory order of the police did not operate. The 50,000 who attended the meeting further resolved to defy the prohibitory order and to hold a meeting at Kamgar Maidan in Parle on Thursday.

shown by the workers at the meeting and the determination displayed during the two-month strike, the workers were already beginning to be weary of the prolonged struggle. The important factor in this connection was the hunger to which they were exposed in the course of the long struggle. Ever since the strike commenced on Aug. 14 the mill shops where the workers bought their food rations refused to sell them their cereal quota on credit, although it has been the practice to do so. The strikers managed the first few weeks on their 13 days earnings in August.

But it soon became evident that not all the determination of the strikers could satisfy their growing hunger. They held out as long as they could; the limit of endurance was reached on Friday when 45,000 reported for work not as victims of capitalist propaganda but to avail themselves of the credit facilities to draw their rations from the mill shops.

This was a clear warning that unless the strike was called off in time there would be a disorganized rout. The strike committee therefore took the decision to call off the strike on Monday. Despite the wishful thinking of the capitalist press, the defeat of the strike has not demoralized the men or shaken their confidence in the MMS — as the

What the U.S. "Victory" in Korea Means

American Imperialism Gets a Taste Of What Conquest of Asia Will Cost

By Art Preis

After four months of a war never surpassed for concentrated savagery and destruction, American imperialism is now able to boast a "victory" in Korea. But underlying

the route of their swift advance... There is no difference between North and South Korea except that up here we know that all the people are North Koreans. We don't have to worry about telling the difference. All civilians are enemies, too," said Lt. John J. Doudy, 19 Bentley Ave., Jersey City.

Truman's "police action" has cost the American people close to 30,000 casualties, according to the latest incomplete lists, and billions of dollars. The U. S. had to employ thousands of bomber and fighter planes, a five-to-one superiority in tanks and ground fire-power, an immense fleet of 400 cargo and 131 combat ships, and 150,000 American and 50,000 South Korean troops. Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commander of the Far Eastern Air Forces, admitted on Oct. 18 that if the North Koreans had possessed an air force, "we would not be in Korea today."

A SMALL TASTE

Korea has given the U. S. interventionists just a small taste of what will happen when they seek to "pacify" all Asia. Wall Street's grandiose scheme for imposing its economic and political yoke over the turbulent billion-headed masses of Asia looms immensely more costly and hazardous in the light of the Korean experience.

If this is the price that must be paid for a "little war" in one tiny corner of Asia, what oceans of blood and mountains of resources would have to be poured out before the whole continent, or even any large part of it, can be conquered? If the "fanaticism" and "unconventional methods of revolutionary warfare" of the Koreans have cost so much, what will it cost to subjugate Indo-China, the Philippines, Malaya, Burma, vast China and, perhaps, India?

The Asian and European peoples are assessing what American "liberation" will mean to them in terms of what it has brought the Koreans. For the "liberated" South Koreans, it has meant the destruction of up to 65% of their dwellings; the ruin of immense crop areas; the obliteration of most of their industries, railroads and communications; and the slaughter of countless thousands of civilians under a merciless rain of high-explosive and jellied gasoline fire bombs.

"ALL ARE ENEMIES"

If this is what happened to the territory that the U. S. invaded to "defend," imagine the immense horrors that are now being visited upon the "enemy" territory of North Korea. Frank Holman, staff correspondent of the N. Y. Daily News, wrote from the Pyongyang area on Oct. 18:

"North Korean civilians, recovering from their first fright, are trying to carry favor with our GIs by giving them fruit, chickens and flowers. The soldiers are leery of such hospitality, however, and are burning all the towns along

LAND TO THE LANDLORDS

Meanwhile, Rhee is making it amply clear that what is involved in Korea is a class war and "the bitterest kind of conflict, civil war," as A.M. Rosenthal described it in the Oct. 22 N.Y. Times. In his U. S. News interview, Rhee stated that he has instituted "land reform" in South Korea and that this "will be extended to the North. We will do nothing about it during harvest this year. But next year we will take away the land given to tenants and return it to the landlords."

Here is the real crux of the struggle in Korea, as in all Asia, where the landless and poor peasants have been rising in a titanic revolutionary upsurge against the landlords and usurers. This is why the people of Korea will not be "pacified" and why no amount of U. S. troops in Korea will put an end to the struggle, which will be carried on underground, as it was against the Japanese conquerors previously, and break out anew into the open when the opportunity arises.

For Washington and the UN to talk of "democratic elections" anywhere in Korea is a joke. Who is there in Korea, outside of elements like Rhee, upon whom the American rulers can rely to keep the landlords and capitalists in power? A farce called an "election" may some day be held, all right — but only when MacArthur and Rhee have made sure there will be left no organized opposition against the kind of brutal puppet government the U. S. has previously imposed on Korea.

Clothes Make Man When U.S. Officer Picks Town Rulers

The meek and lowly may inherit the earth, but not in areas occupied by the U. S. armed forces. Here the only ones who qualify are those who wear the proper "type of dress."

An amazingly frank account of how the mayor and governing committee of Pyongyang, North Korea were hand-picked appeared in a Herald Tribune story by correspondent Homer Bigart on Oct. 23.

It seems Col. Archibald W. Melchior, civil affairs officer of the U. S. 1st Army Corps, has devised an infallible means for bringing democracy to conquered peoples. While the battle was still on, he told Bigart, he "went scouting around" until he spotted "this old gentleman, a hotel keeper."

"Well, you can always tell a man's station in life by the clothes he wears," the Colonel explained. "I could tell by his type of dress that he was a high-type person. He was wandering around by himself and we collared him. I told him to get some business men and other high-type persons and form a slate."

This hotel-keeper rounded up some bankers, businessmen and teachers — all well-dressed and wearing collars — and they proceeded to nominate a teacher in a girl's school as Acting Mayor. Col. Melchior sat down with them and told them "what he wanted done." Their first job was to create a police force and re-establish the courts. "The food problem was nearly as pressing," Bigart reports.

The Colonel gave the committee his blessings, assured them the American Army is behind them, and told them to go ahead and disarm any local groups they don't like.

This is the kind of "democracy" that is being brought to the Korean people by the American Army.

Stalin Perpetrates Another Betrayal Of a National Independence Struggle

By Paul G. Stevens

To the black role of Stalin's betrayals of the world's workers and peasants must now be added the tragic case of Korea. The independence fighters of that Asian peninsula share the fate of the heroic guerrillas of Greece after 1944, of the embattled workers of Spain after 1936, and of many others who throughout the years of the Kremlin despot's reign took up the battle against oppression and exploitation with their eyes turned hopefully to Moscow, only to find themselves cruelly deceived.

It is clear now for all the world to see that the tide in the struggle over Korea's fate was turned not so much by the vast preponderance of America's armed might — although this undoubtedly accounted for the speed with which the fortunes of battle were reversed — as by the complete lack by the Koreans of the most essential weapon in modern warfare: the Koreans had no defensive or offensive air forces.

An authoritative N. Y. Times roundup on the war last week states, "a squadron or two of Russian planes could have turned the tide against the United Nations." Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commander of the U. S. Far Eastern Air Forces, is quoted by the United Press as saying last week: "The success of the Allied operations in Korea had depended on the fact that the Communists had no air force worthy of the name." If they had, "we would not be in Korea today," he added.

The capitalists and their propaganda campaign, from June 25 onward, never failed to stress that all of the military equipment of the North Korean Army was Russian-made. In fact, they attributed the sweep of Kim Il Sung's armies toward Pusan to superiority in arms. Yet, from the first, the decisive weapon of air superiority was always on the side of MacArthur's armies.

It took a murderous build-up of only tanks, as some speculate.

No, the failure to supply the Koreans with any kind of an air arm was deliberate policy on the part of the Kremlin, and it was motivated not by fear of how Washington might react, but by fear of an independent victory of the Koreans over imperialism, such as attained by the Yugoslavs in Europe and by the Chinese in Asia previously.

It is no secret that Stalin hates revolutionary Yugoslavia more fiercely and attacks it more viciously than any capitalist country. It is no secret that Stalin is uneasy over his future relations with Mao's China. The very force of the initial sweep of the Koreans under Kim Il Sung — now universally acknowledged as undertaken exclusively by Korean troops and under Korean commanders — showed that Stalin had cause to fear an independent, revolutionary force there too, a force rooted in social upheaval, as is evident from all reports.

Rather than aid an independent Korea to victory over imperialism, the Stalinist bureaucracy in Moscow looked on while the B-29s systematically destroyed the industrial potential of the country, while Allied battleships wiped out the coastal defenses, while MacArthur's jet-propelled fighter planes, "the last word in combat aircraft," blasted the exerts used by the Koreans for transport — finally, while the flower of Korea's young revolutionary manhood was cut to pieces.

To be sure, Stalin wanted a victorious Korea — but one in which he would control the air bases, in which his secret police would hold the political life of the country in its grip. A victory achieved by an independent Korean people was as much anathema to him as to the imperialists. That is why the Koreans got no air force.

REPERCUSSIONS CERTAIN MacArthur's "brilliant" strategy of the Inchon landing in September was a calculated risk in which there was far more calculation than risk. And the chief factor in MacArthur's calculation was Stalin's strategy: It had become apparent by the end of September that the Koreans were helpless against air and naval attack — Stalin had completely deprived them of any effective defense.

The repercussions in Asia to Stalin's treachery in Korea will not fail to make themselves felt any more than will the repercussions American imperialism's brutality. From the Korean tragedy the colonial masses will learn that their freedom can be won even against the might of American arms, but only on condition of complete distrust of the perfidious bureaucracy in the Kremlin.

HOOVER WANTS EUROPE TOLD 'REARM OR ELSE!'

By John G. Wright

In his role as "elder statesman," former President Herbert Hoover delivered a radio speech on Oct. 19 in which he demanded that Washington immediately lay down

an ultimatum to Western European countries: Unless they start at once to convert themselves into a huge armed camp, all further American economic and material aid will be cut off.

Speaking with rare bluntness Hoover denounced the Atlantic Pact countries, with the sole exception of Britain, for failing to do "their share" in the arms program. Although he did not mention France by name, that country was obviously singled out by Hoover.

"We should say, and at once," declared Hoover, "that we shall provide no more money until a definitely unified and sufficient European army is in sight."

By a "unified army," Hoover unquestionably meant one under American command. He did not fully spell out what he meant by a "sufficient army," but indicated clearly enough that it would at least have to be in the neighborhood of Europe's pre-war armed might. Stressing that in both of the previous world wars "these peoples put in the field in ninety days over 140 equipped and trained combat divisions in addition to naval and air forces," he pointedly noted that today these same countries have bigger production, "larger populations and more manpower than in those wars."

FEAR OF BANKRUPTCY

In passing, Hoover gave voice to the biggest fear that haunts the American capitalist class, namely, the possibility that it may become bankrupt by its own arms program. "Already we are in the midst of a disastrous wave of inflation from its pressures... We can stand this for possibly two or three years pending a genuine rally by the non-Communist world to do their full part in defense. But we must in time have relief from a large part of that burden."

And toward the conclusion of his speech he repeated: "We should say at once that the United States, with all its resources, cannot long endure the present drain on our economy."

This is a rather sober estimate of the economic consequences of rearmament. But the whole point is that if the mighty American imperialism finds itself dangerously strained by its own arms program, the position of debilitated

'Phone, Don't Write'

By Larissa Reed

The stink-bomb exploded by Lt. Governor Hanley's letter, revealing how Governor Dewey bribed him to check out as a competitor in the New York election, has fouled up not only the Republican Party's campaign, but the editorial offices of the paid press. True, a yellow journal like the *Mirror* isn't as embarrassed as the "high-class" papers. It simply doubles in brass behind the brazen deal in buying and selling public office contending that all the "purloined letter" proves is that poor old Joe Hanley is really an "honest" man at heart, who only made the mistake of spilling his guts on paper. He's "old enough to know better," the *Mirror* rebukes him, and W. Kingsland Macy (to whom the letter was sent) "is old enough not to chirp." In gangster-like words, the *Mirror* reproaches the political conspirators for a clumsy job of concealment, not to speak of the fact that there was insufficient honor among thieves.

But the scandal is very embarrassing for the N. Y. Times, which poses as a defender of truth, justice, and good clean government. Like the yellow journalists, the Times editors, too, say in essence that it isn't the crime against the public that is so bad, but that the public was let in on the crime. "The writing of the letter was a ghastly mistake," it states, emphasizing its rebuke to the conspirators that "politicians should telephone and not write." Then the "independent" Times, like the die-hard Republican *Herald-Tribune*, makes a tear-jerking apology about the personal "tragedy" of poor old honest Hanley, who was only trying to provide for himself and his family and pay his debts.

In case this pill isn't swallowed by the mass of underpaid workers who have to provide for their families and pay their debts the hard way, both of these "high-class" papers make a "high-class" political appeal. The *Herald-Tribune* enjoins its readers to regard this public outrage as only "an incident in a race run for large ends." The Times adds that it will "have to be weighed on the realistic scale of practical politics." "Large ends" and "practical politics" is the double-talk of capitalist newspapers to cover up the crimes of capitalist politicians.

But the Times, understanding that a major scandal of this type can be injurious to both capitalist parties, warns its "Democratic friends"

to refrain from showing too much "political glee." It states correctly, "The Democrats, now firing shots from a glass house, have always taken care of 'Joe' under an endless variety of names and circumstances."

But how can one crime excuse another? That's the dilemma of the unhappy liberal N. Y. Post. "Where are the voices of civic virtue?" it grieves. The press is supposed to be "the conscience of the country." Yet in this awful scandal "the cover-up has begun," with even the lofty Times pleading for "a charitable judgment on this explosive political incident." Alas, admits the Post, "a payoff is a payoff," whether Republican or Democratic. The "impeccable Mr. Dewey has been caught buying off a man" — and yet the Times' "devotion to Dewey is unaltered."

But the real pitch of this paper is revealed in Dr. Frank Kingdon's column. Kingdon wails in the name of "civic virtue" that "even the most dire politician on the other side" cannot "be happy about this debacle. . . . It smears our whole public life. . . . encourages public cynicism." His own contribution against such cynicism is an appeal to his readers to "renew" their "faith" — in the same parties pointing their filth-smeared fingers at each other.

This pre-election Republican Party scandal is competing for headlines with a Democratic Party scandal. It's generally at election time that the capitalist political thieves have a falling out, and the voting public gets a peek behind the scenes. But in the Democratic Party scandal, which reveals the close links and millions of dollars in bribe-transactions between capitalist office-holders and the gangster underworld, Mayor O'Dwyer had the good sense to take it on the lam before it broke. He didn't write any incriminating letters, or receive any, or reveal, or have revealed, any of the crooked deals of his party. O'Dwyer knew how to telephone. So while "poor old Hanley" is in the doghouse and broke, O'Dwyer has cashed in on a big-paying job far removed from the New York electoral hotseat.

The reproaches of the capitalist newspapers against their politicians are fully deserved. There should be more honor among thieves — not to speak of more caution. If only to spare these press hirelings such acute embarrassment.

Prices and Personnel

By Fred Hart

Truman denied at his Oct. 19 press conference that political considerations were responsible for his failure to impose wage and price controls. The reason, he said, was the government's inability to get "qualified men to take necessary posts" because they do not want "to submit themselves to character assassination and to allow their private lives to be hung on a clothesline."

Spokesmen at the National Security Resources Board amplified his statement. They said that "the industrial and business woods had been combed time and again since the passage of the National Defense Production Act, but no man of standing had indicated a willingness to take the unpopular post of Price Administrator." (N. Y. Times, Oct. 20.)

Despite Truman's explanation, it is hard to believe that political considerations are not involved. To impose a wage freeze now, when most workers have not yet received raises to compensate for the price rises since June, would unquestionably antagonize the labor movement and cost votes on Nov. 7.

Price control, on the other hand, while in great demand among workers and housewives and low income groups generally, is something Truman has no intention of establishing, no matter how ineffectually, unless he clamps a freeze on wages at the same time. In fact, as the experience during World War II proved, for a capitalist government price control is primarily a pretext for wage controls.

Nevertheless, there are some important conclusions to be drawn from Truman's explanation. One is that the administration, characteristically enough, turns first of all, if not exclusively, to the circles of "industry and business" to staff the key jobs in its war mobilization program.

W. Stuart Symington, head of the NSRB, is a corporation executive. So is William H. Harrison, head of the National Production Authority. Alan Valentine, administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency, has been director of several corporations. Cyrus W. Ching, a corporation official for decades, is now chairman of the new Wage Stabilization Board. And evidently the price

administrator must come from the same circles to be considered as "qualified."

When union leaders tell their members to vote Democratic on Nov. 7, the members ought to ask them to explain why, if the Democratic administration really is the "friend of labor" that the union leaders claim it to be, it doesn't seem to think of finding a union man to take the job of price administrator.

Actually, of course, it doesn't matter much one way or another who gets the post of price administrator — it will still be run, as Truman's explanation indicated, along lines acceptable to the capitalist class, that is, more or less like the wartime OPA.

That kind of price control the workers and consumers could well dispense with. It may formally keep prices within certain restraints but it doesn't protect the housewife against the black market or deterioration in quality of commodities and it doesn't stop profiteering. In short, it doesn't safeguard living standards against price rises.

In a system of genuine price control, such as the Socialist Workers Party advocates, the most important element would not be the price administrator but tens of thousands of committees, composed of democratically elected representatives of the unions, housewives, working farmers, consumers groups and small shopkeepers, who would be empowered to fix and police prices from the local scale to the national, to open the books of the corporations and to hunt down profiteers, black marketeers and other beneficiaries of inflation.

That's the only way to really control prices; it can never be effectively done by some bureaucratic agency alone but requires the participation and initiative of the mass organizations whose members, after all, have the keenest interest in checking the price-gougers.

Neither Truman nor the denizens of the industrial and business woods would ever consent to a democratic price control program. That, however, is not an argument against such a program, but an argument against supporting capitalist politicians and against further postponement in the formation of an anti-capitalist, anti-inflation labor party.

DETROIT GM LOCALS OFFER PICTURE OF REUTHER UNIONISM IN PRACTICE

By J. Roberts

DETROIT — By means of bureaucratic control of the grievance procedure plus the use of unlimited funds in the hands of the Reutherites plus unstinted red-baiting, the leadership of three Detroit GM locals — 235 Chevrolet Gear and Axle, 262 Drop Forge and 15 Fleetwood Fisher Body—is held tightly by Reuther supporters. Reuther unionism in practice is well illustrated by happenings within these locals.

Rude Pale, a leading opponent of Reuther, was defeated for president of Local 235. A week after his return to work, he was slapped with a week penalty lay-off for violating a smoking rule which most of his fellow workers were likewise violating. The rest of the workers did not get so much as a verbal reprimand. Pale had worked in this plant for 21 years without getting even a written reprimand. The Reutherite officers and shop committee refused to process Pale's grievance any further when the management agreed to call him back one day short of the week's penalty.

A few months ago in Local 15,

Sophie Smith, a Reuther opponent, was laid off for two weeks. The company claimed there was no job which this worker with 14 years seniority was capable of doing. The Reutherite committee refused to process her grievance. She was called back to work only when the women in her department threatened to strike.

In Fleetwood the Reutherite committee refused to take up the grievances of four workers who did not receive the vacation pay to which they were entitled. Later these workers got their vacation pay despite the committee's failure to take up their case.

DEMORALIZE MEMBERS

Workers are losing interest in the union because of the leadership's do-nothing policy. For the last seven months Local 15 has held no membership meetings. The local officers arbitrarily called the meetings off during the summer months in violation of the local by-laws. Other meetings were not held for lack of a quorum.

In Local 262 the Reutherite officers and committee are permitting their members to sign

yellow dog pledges not to sign a grievance in case of future penalties. These pledges have been signed by workers who have been penalized and have been returned to work. This is a low point for the UAW even in GM.

In Local 735 the Detroit Transmission Unit of GM and in 22 Cadillac, anti-Reuther presidents were elected despite the all-out effort by the International to defeat them. The progressive presidents of these locals are being given a hard time.

John Mitchell, president of Local 735, has been placed on trial by the Reutherite opposition on the trumped up charge of forcing the acting recording secretary to change the local executive board minutes. The Reutherites' plan is to force Mitchell to spend his time answering phony charges. Louis Machette, president of Local 22, has a minority on the local executive board, with the Reutherite majority doing its best to squander the local funds. To further obstruct the functioning of these locals, the regional offices refuse to process grievances that cannot be settled on a local level.

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H. Press Nails His Opponent's Fake Charges

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23 — Harry Press, independent candidate for Assemblyman in the 20th District, who is endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party, today issued a statement branding as false charges being circulated by his opponent Thomas A. Maloney and challenging the latter to a public debate.

Maloney sent a letter to every one of the signers of the petition which placed Harry Press on the ballot accusing Press of resorting to a "ruse." "I thought my election was all over," whined Maloney, "but it is not, because of the unfair tactics used by this other man. . . ."

Because of the cross-filing system used in California, Maloney obtained the nominations of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Press, a principled opponent of capitalist parties and politics, could not and did not participate in these primaries. The only way left for him to oppose Maloney was to run as an independent, as he has done. What could conceivably "unfair" about this?

Full text of Press's reply to Maloney follows:

ABSOLUTE FALSEHOOD

I have been shown a letter that you have been circulating to all the voters who signed the petition placing me on the ballot as candidate for Assemblyman in the 20th District, San Francisco. In this letter you accuse me of using "unfair tactics," an absolute falsehood which you cannot prove in any way.

I was placed on the ballot through the hard and devoted work of my supporters who followed the laws of the state by obtaining more than the required minimum of 2,080 valid signatures. This was no easy task since the laws passed by your parties governing the nomination of independent candidates are stringent.

You accuse me of "camouflaging" my party affiliation. This is false. I am running as a worker and a Socialist. If the laws of this state were more democratic I would be able to run under the designation of the Socialist Workers Party. I proudly make my affiliation known in speaking to organizations and voters of the District. Part of my program is to liberalize the election laws to allow minority parties a place on the ballot.

I registered under the name of the Independent Progressive Party early in 1948 when it appeared to have the possibilities of becoming a labor party based on and controlled by the trade unions of California. However, when it endorsed Wallace, the liberal capitalist, I publicly dissociated myself from it, and have vigorously opposed its policies ever since.

GIVE VOTERS A CHOICE

The Republican and Democratic parties which endorse you are both war parties. You played a leading role in advocating the police-state laws which these parties passed in Sacramento last month. I am running in this election to give the voters the choice between a capitalist party candidate and a working class, socialist candidate.

The Socialist Workers Party which endorsed me is opposed to all measures which are so rapidly converting this country into a police-state in Wall Street's drive

Profits Never Rose So Fast Before

In the second quarter of 1950, profits were 34% above the first quarter, and 59% above the second quarter of 1949. Net sales set a record of \$43.5 billions, 13% over the first quarter, while costs and expenses rose only 11%, which meant a bigger profit.

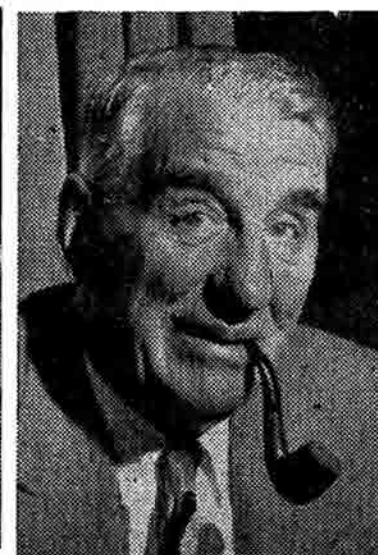
This was the information contained in a joint report of the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, covering 22 different manufacturing industries.

The rate of profit, after taxes, rose from an average of 12% in the first quarter to 15.6% in the second quarter, according to the same report. The bigger the corporation, the bigger was the rate of profit. Corporations with assets of \$100 millions and over enjoyed the biggest increase in the rate of profit — from 13.6% to 17.2%.

War Mobilization Heads



Alan Valentine, administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency (left), and Cyrus W. Ching, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, are two of the many Big Business executives and directors being put in charge of the economic front in the war mobilization plans.



Vote NO on Amendment 3 In Michigan!

DETROIT—The Socialist Workers Party of Michigan, as part of its current election campaign, is fighting vigorously to defeat the proposed Amendment No. 3 to the state constitution which would all but nullify the basic liberties defined in the "Bill of Rights" Article II of the Michigan Constitution.

The proposed amendment would suspend the constitutional guarantee of free speech and free press as defenses in "subversion" trials. It would make "subversion" a crime punishable by any penalty later set by the state legislature.

As part of the campaign to defeat this Nazi-like piece of legislation, the SWP is distributing thousands of copies of a printed leaflet throughout the state. Pertinent sections of this leaflet read as follows:

BIG BUSINESS CONSPIRACY

"Defeat the drive of the Big Business interests of Michigan to destroy your basic democratic, civil, religious and political rights! The Republican and Democratic parties have joined hands in an infamous conspiracy to assault the people's traditional personal rights as outlined in the Michigan Constitution.

"Article II has stood in the Constitution since 1835 — for 115 years! It guarantees your religious, political and civil rights! It guarantees the freedom of the press and assembly! The proposed Amendment to Article II would be a club wielded in the hands of profit-hungry, police-minded corporations to oppress the people and destroy their constitutional liberties.

"The political hirelings of the monopoly-controlled auto, food and steel corporations seek to undermine and destroy Michigan's powerful labor movement. Under the guise of fighting subversives the law will be a lever against the organizations of labor and the oppressed minorities.

The leaflet closes with an appeal for the defeat of Amendment No. 3 on election day and for a huge vote for the candidates of the Socialist Workers Party, which fights consistently in the interests of all the oppressed.

Myra Weiss Asks Aid For Calif. Farm Strikes

By Fred Johnson

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 — "Many workers in the 19th Congressional District, particularly those who are Mexican-American, are vitally concerned with the plight of the agricultural field laborers in San Joaquin Valley. Thousands of these workers and their relatives periodically work in the Valley's cotton fields and have first-hand experience with the brutality and profit greed of the California growers." Myra Weiss stated today in a letter addressed to the workers in her district.

Myra Weiss, who is on the ballot as independent congressional candidate in the 19th District, is endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party.

A strike movement demanding \$4 for picking 100 pounds of cotton instead of the present \$3 rate has been taking place in Fresno, Kern and Tulare counties. The growers have been resorting to their customary vicious union-busting tactics. W. A. Swearingin, Fresno representative of the AFL National Farm Laborers Union, was arrested last week for violating an anti-noise ordinance when

he used a loud speaker to address a cotton pickers strike caravan near Huron. Three NFLU workers were jailed a week previously on the same charge.

The Cotton Committee of the Agricultural Labor Bureau stepped to the fore to transmit the brazen threat of the growers that they will turn from hand-picking to mechanical pickers if the union persists in its demands. "Well meaning but unthinking" union organizers are "agitating thousands of workers out of jobs," the Committee said.

Commenting on this statement, Myra Weiss said: "What an example of the capitalist system at work this is! The growers are telling the agricultural workers to toil in the fields at miserable wages without any union protection, under the worst housing conditions, and under starvation conditions during certain periods of the year. They tell the workers to either accept this situation or be replaced by machines."

While one agency of the growers threatens workers with unemployment, an official of the State Board of Agriculture announces an acute shortage of farm labor. What do they plan to do? Instead of encouraging decent wages for the back-breaking work in the fields and thereby retaining workers who flee to the city at the first sign of employment pick-up, the state officials back up the growers' attacks on the agricultural workers with still another threat — recruiting farm workers from British West Indies, Hawaiian Islands and Mexico. Past experience has shown that these workers will be herded into the valley under slave labor conditions.

Helpless and unorganized, they will be used to maintain extremely low wage and working levels, while keeping up the fabulous profits of the growers.

"Last year," pointed out Myra Weiss, "sensational news flashes on infant mortality due to starvation in the San Joaquin agricultural districts were released. Upon closer investigation the

Ford 400 Rejects 'Loyalty Pledge'

UAW Ford Local 400, at its regular plantwide membership meeting on Oct. 21, voted down a Reutherite proposal requiring committeemen and all elected local union officials to sign a "loyalty pledge." There were only two dissenting votes. The pledge is identical with the one recently passed at Rouge Local 600.

Al Musilli, Local 400 president, had recommended that all elected officials be required to take a "loyalty" oath and that any official failing to comply be promptly removed from office. The local executive board endorsed the proposal. All of the local's elected officials, with the exception of one district committeeman, signed the oath.

The dissenting committeeman returned his unsigned pledge card with a letter stating: "You will have to continue down the road of capitulation and betrayal of the worker's interests without my company." He also stated at the meeting, "The government should give us an oath, not us to the government."

At the meeting Musilli asked the membership to authorize his removal of the committeeman for refusing to sign the pledge. The membership voted a resounding no, and extended the committeeman a vote of confidence.

growers and their stooges attempted to minimize the horror by declaring that nothing new was occurring, that this was the normal condition, that trouble makers were trying to stir things up. They also had the gall to blame these starvation deaths on the mothers who, according to them, were ignorant of modern nutritional theory. Today the growers add to their infamy. The same workers they have starved and beaten over many decades are now threatened with 'technological unemployment' or replacement by labor recruits from other countries unless they are docile and stop all attempts at unionization."

Myra Weiss challenged her opponent, Chet Holifield, to come out of hiding and declare where he stands on the agricultural strikes and other issues. "What have Holifield and Douglas and other so-called 'friends of labor' done to help the organization of the agricultural workers?" she asked. The labor movement, she declared, should intervene in behalf of the agricultural workers with a mighty campaign of moral, financial and organization support.

GOP'ER DUCKS DEBATE WITH DANIEL ROBERTS

By Marianne Stanley
Seattle Campaign Manager

SEATTLE, Oct. 20 — One of the most eagerly awaited events in the Seattle election campaign in the University of Washington district, a debate between the con-



DANIEL ROBERTS

gressional candidates of four different parties, sponsored by the student chapter of Hillel Foundation, was called off today because Mrs. F. F. Powell, Republican, refused to appear on the same platform with Daniel Roberts, her Socialist Workers Party opponent. The other speakers were to be Hugh B. Mitchell, Democrat, and Tom Rabbit in place of the Stalinist candidate.

Claiming that the SWP circulated a leaflet announcing the party would attack her at the debate, Mrs. Powell used this cowardly subterfuge to duck facing opponents, after having previously committed herself to appear.

The SWP did indeed issue a leaflet: "No Support to Mrs. Powell." It did not announce any future attacks on her politics but it did expose her record on the Seattle City Council of which she has been a member for the last 15 years. This leaflet provoked a good deal of discussion at a student meeting where Mrs. Powell spoke. She found many questions difficult to answer — for instance, why she voted against a proposed local FEPC or why she is opposed in principle to public housing.

Apparently Mrs. Powell felt that she would rather not face any further discussion of her platform, which is indeed hard to defend.

Many politically awake students, anxious to hear the debate which had been widely publicized, came to the Hillel Foundation building, right off the campus, only to find to their disappointment a sign: "Debate Cancelled."

The whole incident proves again that Republicans have nothing positive to offer to either militant workers or progressive students. They shy away from discussion of their program before those voters who question.

swing. Daniel Roberts has addressed many audiences, among them the local Bakers Union, the Women's Civic Club and a Croatian fraternal organization. He will have an opportunity to address the students at a meeting next week sponsored by the University YMCA Committee for Effective Citizenship.

5,000 copies of the special election issue of *The Militant* have been distributed at union meetings, plant gates, housing projects, student meetings and to Negro organizations. In addition, 5,000 mimeographed "Campaigners" dealing with specific local issues have been distributed.

It is of interest to note that several ex-Stalinists have been attracted to the party by this campaign. They contributed generously of their time, talent and money. Two have become members of the SWP.

The campaign will be climaxed by two radio broadcasts over the local radio station KRSC during the last week before the elections. A final campaign rally will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 4, at the Workmen's Circle Hall at 17th and East Union.