

AUTO WORKERS HIT TRUMAN RAW DEAL

Troops for Europe OK'd by Senate; the People Ignored

By John G. Wright

After three months of the "Great Debate," the Senate adopted on April 4 a resolution approving by a vote of 69 to 21 the shipment of four U.S. army divisions to Europe. This resolution follows the main lines of the original administration "compromise" which had been denounced by the Republican opposition, in particular by Sen. Bricker as "a sham, a hoax, a fraud on the American people." It is exactly that.

The American people are being flim-flammed; their expressed wishes brazenly flouted. Truman and his associates are responsible. But the administration is not alone. Equally responsible is the Republican opposition led by Taft, Wherry and their associates. There is not a single voice in either Senate or House that today speaks for the people, expressing their will and interests.

Poll after public poll has shown that the overwhelming majority are opposed to war and to the sending of more troops to Europe. This mass anti-war sentiment is what politicians like Taft are seeking to exploit in jockeying for advantages in the 1952 Presidential elections.

The latest Gallup poll shows that the majority of the American public are convinced "that the Truman administration is not doing as much as it should to head off" war. The fact is, neither are the Republican opponents of the administration.

On Apr. 2 Taft, Wherry and their bloc succeeded in passing their "advisory resolution" by a vote of 49 to 43. This unquestionably was a vote of no confidence in the Truman administration, but they too underwrote the sending of four divisions to Europe. What divides the opposing sides in Congress are simply such tactical differences as how many troops should be sent abroad and who should have the final say: Congress or Truman. Both agree that the people shall have no say at all.

As matters stand, Congress has no say, either. "Further Congressional approval" is written into the Apr. 4 Senate resolution before any more "ground troops" in addition to such four divisions should be sent to Western Europe. But this is part and parcel of the whole fraudulent transaction. It has no legally binding effect on Truman. A previous attempt in the Senate to enact what would amount to a law in this connection was defeated.

Furthermore, an army division is a highly flexible thing and the Pentagon can now ship at their

pleasure double or triple the currently estimated number of 100,000 soldiers without "violating" the "expressed sentiment" of Congress.

In the course of the debate Sen. Taft flatly asserted that he knew that more U.S. troops were being actually ordered to Europe before Congress had even acted.

Bulletin

18,569 VOTES

cast for

Myra Tanner Weiss

Socialist Workers Party

endorsed candidate

in

Los Angeles Election

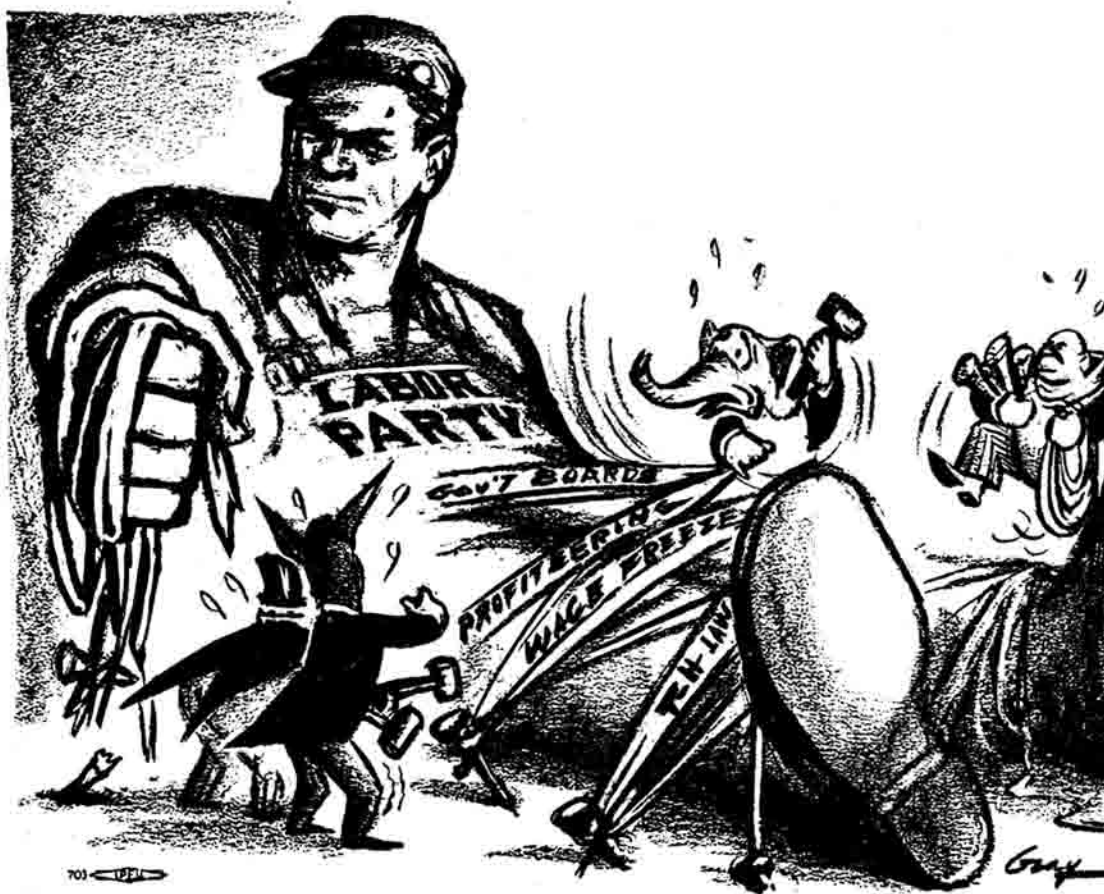
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Taft and other Senators have repeatedly charged that Truman has been usurping dictatorial powers. "I have never witnessed such a concerted effort to place such power in the hands of the President as is now being attempted," stated Sen. McClellan. This, too, is absolutely so. In face of such a grave threat honest opponents of military dictatorship would demand the immediate intervention of the people. But not the Tafts and the McClellans!

The character of these people is disclosed by the fact that they just barely failed to pass a resolution, sponsored by the notorious McCarthy, ordering the inclusion of Franco Spain in the arms plans for Europe. But they did succeed in including a provision to this effect in the Apr. 4 resolution!

The attempts to stamper the American people were underscored last week by the deliberately timed "warning" of Speaker Rayburn of the House that the U.S. is already faced with "maybe the beginning of World War III." Neither the administration nor the Republican opposition will protect the people's interests. An aroused people must assert itself and demand that it settle through a national referendum the whole issue of peace and war, including the sending of troops abroad.

Break the Bonds!



Trenton Six "Confessed" -- In Pain, Sick, Dazed

By George Lavan

TRENTON, April 4—Argument on the admissibility of the forced confessions of the framed-up Trenton Six still continues. The jury is out of the box until the judge makes his ruling.

The prosecution has first say in the argument and is still presenting its witnesses in an attempt to show that despite the four-day-and-five-night incommunicado arrest and grilling of the six Negro men, they "confessed" voluntarily. When the prosecution has finished, the defense will begin putting its witnesses on the stand. Each side may cross-examine the witnesses of the other.

Most of the prosecution witnesses to date have been police and detectives who were involved in the arrest and extortion of the "confessions." In cross-examination defense lawyers have brought out many contradictions in the testimony of these witnesses with the testimony given at the first

trial. A main endeavor of the defense is to force the prosecution to put Lieut. William Smalley, a key figure in the police investigation of the crime, on the stand. The prosecution has refused so far to produce Smalley, claiming a sore knee confines him to bed.

Today the prosecution put Peyton Manning, a Negro politician, on the stand. This witness' credibility had previously been assailed by NAACP attorney R. P. Alexander who asked a police witness if it was not true that Manning was "an informer of the police."

Manning's first act on the stand was to attempt to explain how he "got into the case in the first place." According to him he received a phone call at his filing station late one night from Dr. Sullivan, a Negro physician. Together, and not knowing what was pending, they went to the police station where the Negro prisoners were about to make

their "confessions." Waiting was a large group of police officials and the prosecuting attorney. Then with Manning as an observer the "confessions" began. Although he had known two of the prisoners for about eight years, he made no attempt to talk to them alone, was not spoken to by any of the prisoners.

Defense counsel tried to ask Manning whether the thought ever occurred to him "what am I doing here?" But the line of questioning was ruled out. In argument, however, the defense asserted that after the terrorization of the prisoners in the long rights of grilling the police brought in the Negro doctor, who was given a city job a week later, and Manning "merely to observe certain constitutional amenities at the signing ceremony."

In cross examination the defense drew damaging admissions from Manning: When Horace Wilson was brought in to sign he refused stating: "I didn't have anything to do with it and I wasn't there. You can go to Robbinville and find a man there who can tell you where I was at the time."

Manning also told how Thorpe, whose arm had been amputated eight days before the crime with which he and the others are falsely charged, was in pain, had tears in his eyes and was frightened. Furthermore, Manning admitted, Thorpe didn't answer questions coherently but rumbled. Thorpe declared he wouldn't sign, but after 20 or 25 minutes did sign, saying: "I know I'm going to get life if I sign."

Manning also admitted that McKinley Forest "seemed to be in a daze and was highly nervous." Forest had difficulty in signing his initials to the "confession." It was brought out that Collis English, a veteran, who suffers from malaria and a rheumatic heart, was sick and in need of medical attention. Others were "disheveled and incoherent."

Although Manning denies remembering Dr. Sullivan asking if a prisoner had been smoking marijuana, he admits hearing some question or statement with the word "drugs" or "drugged" in it. This supports the defense contention that sodium amytal was used in getting the prisoners prepared to "confess."

Hansen Exposes Big Business Drive to War

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 — Attentive audiences in San Francisco and Oakland heard Joseph Hansen speak on the topic "America and the World Crisis — The Socialist Answer to Capitalist Militarism" at a meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party.

"The police action in Korea which began as 'Operation Democracy' now ends up as 'Operation Killer'" declared Hansen. "As a result of this attempt to export democracy Korea is now two-thirds destroyed — the worst devastation of any war in modern history."

WORLD DOMINATION

Hansen proved conclusively that the drive of U.S. financial and industrial interests and their Washington tools is to dominate every corner of the globe. "Truman is now in the process of spending \$8½ billion dollars for wars past, present and future. These costs will have to be paid by the American workers."

In contrast to these prospects, Hansen quoted from the current book "Land of Plenty" written by the architect Walter Teague, as proof of what progress could be made "if the economy were turned loose. But this could only happen when the workers take over the industries and operate them in their own interests."

Below is the schedule of Hansen's Coast to Coast tour:

Saturday	Apr. 7	Los Angeles
Sunday	8	"
Monday	9	"
Tuesday	10	"
Wednesday	11	"
Friday	13	San Francisco
Saturday	14	"
Sunday	15	"
Monday	16	"
Tuesday	17	"
Friday	20	St. Louis
Sunday	22	Detroit
Monday	23	"
Tuesday	24	Flint
Wednesday	25	Detroit
Thursday	26	Youngstown
Friday	27	"
Saturday	28	Pittsburgh
Sunday	29	"
Tuesday	May 1	New York (May Day)
Friday	4	Newark
Sunday	6	Baltimore
Saturday	12	Phila.

Minority Pushes For Labor Party

By Art Preis

CLEVELAND, April 2 — For the first time since the founding of the CIO United Automobile Workers, a national convention of America's largest union has heard a direct attack by its top leaders on the Democratic administration in Washington. Yesterday's opening session here of the UAW's 13th Convention, attended by some 2,500 delegates, was featured by sharp open criticism of Truman personally and his administration.

BULLETIN

CLEVELAND, Apr. 5 — It was reported tonight that the Resolutions Committee of the United Automobile Workers convention here is divided over the issue of independent political action.

A minority report will be presented to the convention tomorrow calling for "a Congress of Labor and . . . an Independent Labor Party." Following is the text of the minority position on this issue:

MINORITY RESOLUTION

"RESOLVED that this Convention calls upon the United Labor Policy Committee to convene a representative Congress of Labor to take steps for the speedy formation of an Independent Labor Party in preparation for the 1952 elections."

The members of the resolutions committee sponsoring the above position are:

Bert Foster, Cleveland Fisher Body Local 45 (recently elected president of this local on a Reuther slate);

James Schuetz, Buffalo Bell Aircraft Local 501;

Robert J. Winters, Bristol GM New Departure Local 626.

MAJORITY POSITION

The majority resolution on political action calls for the "holding of a representative conference of labor for the purpose of exploring . . . the best means of advancing the general welfare of the common people."

This majority position coincides with the official line of the ULP to leave the door open for a deal with the Democratic Party by its "wait and see" attitude.

The two positions will be debated on the convention floor when the Resolutions Committee reports out tomorrow. Full details on this important debate will be carried in our next issue.

TRUMAN NAMED

UAW Secretary - Treasurer Mazey, assailing Truman by name, declared that "the President in this administration has given the people of this nation a raw deal" and that "President Truman cannot escape his full share of responsibility for the confusion and for the mess that the mobilization program finds itself in at the present time." He accused Truman of responsibility for putting Big Business executives in complete control of war mobilization and the government's war agencies.

UAW President Walter Reuther, in his keynote address at the start of the convention yesterday morning, went as far as he has yet dared to go in publicly pointing the finger of blame at the White House for the Big-Business domination and policies that led to the recent withdrawal of the American labor leaders from the Wage Stabilization Board and all other government war agencies.

Reuther still did not mention Truman's name, but he was unmistakably, if deviously, referring to Truman when he said that "Mr. Wilson (war mobilization czar Charles W. Wilson) is responsible for a lot of things in Washington, and people in administrative positions who were elected to office may be able to delegate authority, but they cannot abdicate responsibility."

Delegates from the floor quickly picked up Mazey's attack on Truman, which received an ovation, and pressed to have it attached to a resolution in support of the program of the United Labor Policy Committee on which the UAW secretary-treasurer was speaking. Reuther agreed (Continued on Page 2)

UAW DELEGATES IN FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE FLAY TRUMAN'S KOREA WAR

CLEVELAND, Apr. 2 — A dramatic debate on the Korea war unexpectedly climaxed this morning's session of the CIO United Automobile Workers convention at the huge Public Hall here. A half-dozen delegates took the floor to sharply criticize a resolution, presented by Reuther's resolutions committee, that gave full and uncritical support to U.S. imperialism's intervention in Korea.

WITHDRAW THE TROOPS

The debate was touched off by John Anderson, of Detroit Fleetwood Local 15, World War II veteran and anti-Stalinist union militant, who charged that the resolution did not express the true sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the American people. "They have been for the withdrawal of our troops in Korea," he declared. "I am for the withdrawal of our troops from Korea."

Anderson's sharp, straightforward-shoulder statement, in a voice that rang vigorous and clear throughout the auditorium packed with 3,500 delegates and visitors, electrified the assembly, which listened in absorbed silence punctuated at several points by applause.

UAW President Walter Reuther, who appeared visibly disturbed during Anderson's powerful indictment of U.S. policy in Korea, broke into the middle of the debate following Anderson's talk and hastily announced, in response to the Local 15 president's

charges, that "we are also opposed to the corrupt reactionary regime of Syngman Rhee," Washington's puppet dictator in South Korea. Reuther said that the resolutions committee was agreeable to "clarifying" the original resolution by adding a line expressing opposition to Rhee.

Supporters of the resolution did not attempt to answer Anderson's charges, nor the blistering indictment of the mistreatment of American Negro troops on the Korean front made by Ernest Dillard, also of Local 15 and one of the most prominent Negro unionists in Detroit. Several of the pro-Korea war speakers admitted that the opponents of the resolution were "honest trade-unionists" and not Stalinists. Their remarks were confined to the theme of "Communist aggression" and the treachery of the Stalinists.

Anderson said, "If during the past 18 years of my activity in the labor movement I had not been in opposition to the Communist Party and its policies within our union, I would feel somewhat embarrassed to make a speech criticizing this resolution. However, I am not trying to defend the role of the Communists are playing in the Korea war or in the Far East generally. But I think a resolution on Korea should express the sentiments of the American people better than this resolution does."

He pointed out that "numerous polls" taken throughout the country have shown "the people have

criticized and have been in overwhelming opposition to our intervention and to the war in Korea" and that "they have been for the withdrawal of the troops in Korea."

He recalled that a National CIO representative in Korea just before the outbreak of the war "gave a lot of factual information as to what the Syngman Rhee regime represented in Korea, and it was no different than Chiang Kai-shek and Bao Dai and other puppets of the wealthy class in the Far East."

Anderson related his observations of imperialism while he was overseas in the U.S. Army during the last war. "I spent two years and observed first hand the conditions of Asian workers under the French rule in a French colony. Of course, the American Army was there, and although this war was supposed to have been fought for the four freedoms, I saw these Asian workers treated as abject slaves."

"The French overlords had those workers for ten years in the mines, and I can't conceive the workers in a Soviet slave labor camp being treated any worse than these workers that I saw under French and American rule. The Americans gave the French the arms and the ammunition to keep these workers in subjection."

A CIVIL WAR

The Korean war, he said, "is not just inspired by Soviet agents (Continued on Page 2)

Life of a Railway Engineer

By One Who Has Lived It

The first time I remember wanting to be a locomotive engineer was one day when my brother and myself were in town visiting our cousins. We were on an errand for my aunt to the grocery store, and to get to the store we had to cross the railroad tracks. At the depot stood a freight train with the biggest engine I had ever seen. The engineer was oiling it so we walked over in order to get a better view of this wonderful machine. After a few minutes the engineer began talking to us. The one thing which I remember he asked us even after 45 years was what we were going to be when we grew up. I told him, an engineer.

After about five more years of living on a farm, and always dreaming of a job as a railroad man, I was in town one day when the local freight arrived. I hurried to the depot to watch the crew doing their switching. The fireman must have seen by the expression on my face that I was

very interested in the engine, because he began talking to me. That led up to my asking if he would let me come up into the cab. He told me to come on up. That really was a thrill; I still remember the number of that engine. For several years after that I'd go to town every chance I got just to get a chance to ride on an engine. I got to know many of the men who worked on that division.

At seventeen, after the fall work had been finished on the farm, I bought a ticket to the city to see about getting a job firing. I was told I was too young, but to come back when I became of age.

ON THE JOB

I made that same trip every fall, trying every railroad that entered the city, always with about the same answer. The fall before my 21st birthday was the exception. When I entered the office of the Superintendent, the chief clerk there remembered me

from my previous visits. He greeted me by my first name, and asked if I still wanted to go firing. I told him that was what I came for. He took me into another room and gave me different colored yarns, and told me to name the color. I must have passed the test because he gave me an application form to fill out. From there, he sent me to the company doctor for my physical examination. I got through that and reported back to the Superintendent Clerk, and was given a letter addressed to engineers. The letter gave my name and stated I was permitted to ride locomotives for the purpose of learning to become a fireman.

That afternoon, a cold snowy day in December, I embarked on my railroad career. Had I known then what I've learned since, the railroad industry would have had one less engineer.

The train was finally gotten ready, and we started for the other end of the division 100

miles away. The fireman told me to sit on the seat box and watch him for a few miles to get an idea of how to keep this big Mikado engine hot. Locomotives sure had grown in size since that day years ago when my brother, cousin and myself went to the grocery for my aunt.

After a thrilling ride of twenty miles, the fireman called me down on the deck and explained a couple of things to me about how to read a fire. By this time, it was dark and after that first look into the roaring inferno of that big firebox, the only thing I could see was a very bright spot that was so hot it singed my eyebrows off, set fire to my gloves and overalls.

FIRE BLIND

I started shoveling coal, or rather, tried to. I was completely fire blind by this time so I could not see the steam gauge to know whether or not I was keeping the engine hot. After about five

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Life of a Railway Engineer

SWP Fund Campaign

Tops Quota, Hits 104%

(Continued from Page 1)

minutes of stumbling around on that jumping, jiggling deck, somebody took the shovel out of my hand and told me I had piled the coal all in one spot. The fireman helped me up on the seat box and explained the blindness would disappear after a while. The fireman and engineer both told me to put the coal in the firebox, but every time I'd make a swing at the firebox I'd make a swing at the fireman. I'd make a swing at the fireman and the fireman would jump either to right or left or up or down with the result that coal was scattered all over the cab.

I kept trying to keep the engine hot, putting out the fire on my gloves and overalls (after the first few times of these things catching fire and burning through to my skin I got so I could distinguish between the smell of burning cloth and all the various smells peculiar to locomotives) wiping the sweat out of my eyes, feeling around in the dark for the water jug and scraping the ice off my back. It had been snowing and blowing all night and the snow that settled on my clothing melted on my left side nearest the fire door and froze on my right side.

I was beginning to doubt whether I'd ever learn how to fire. I knew the engineer was still with us because between all the noises of the whistle, that thing seemed to me to be screaming continuously, the bell would ring at times too. I was afraid of a wreck as it didn't seem possible that a machine that rattled and pounded so hard and so loud could hang together. I was beginning to get tired and hungry. My muscles were sore; I hadn't known up till then that a person had so many. My eyes too, by this time, were so full of cinders that I don't think I could have seen anything even if I hadn't been fire blind. The reason I knew our engineer (that important-looking person) was with us was because I heard him cussing the fireman and students in particular for lack of steam.

We eventually got to the other end of the division and got something to eat. I got a bed at the rooming house, and went right to sleep in spite of the lumpy mattress and bed bugs. I later learned how to beat the bed bugs — just go to bed with all of my clothes on, and tie a string around the cuffs of my trousers; that kept them from getting inside of my underwear, and it also helped keep me warm.

After what seemed like just a few seconds to me, but was actually about six hours, someone was shaking me and telling me there was an extra west ordered and that I was to go on it. That was the call boy from the round house.

A lot of water has gone over the dam since I made that first student trip, and that same call boy now is getting to be one of our old men, and he calls me for jobs now as an engineer.

I made seven more such trips as a student fireman, in all about a week's work, on my own time

paying my own expenses without pay. Not all the trips were as rugged as this first one, but the procedure is still the same as years ago; student firemen still spend this time without pay. I had to have the signature of three engineers on my letter stating I was qualified to fire locomotives. Now it requires about twice that many signatures because of the many kinds and sizes of engines.

On a momentous January day I became a locomotive fireman. Now all I had to do was return the letter to the Superintendent with the signatures of the three engineers stating that I was qualified to fire locomotives.

ON THE CALL BOARD

I got marked up on the extra board and was told I would be called when needed — that I was about 20 or 22 times out. I didn't know what that meant so the roundhouse foreman explained that the men that were marked up on the board ahead of my name would be called before me. I waited three days for that call, getting more confused and financially embarrassed each day. On the third day the call came for a four P.M. yard engine. Now my name was officially on the seniority list, number 198, the youngest man on the division. We tied up on time at midnight and the engineer told me years later he sure was glad he didn't have to work overtime that night. Since becoming an engineer myself, I know the reasons.

When we registered at the roundhouse the foreman told me I was out of the board and would not be able to work any more until business picked up. He also told me that if I left the place I was rooming, I would have to give him an address where I could be contacted in case I was needed. I left him my home address at my dad's farm.

Three years later on a Christmas Eve, about three in the after-



noon, the depot agent in town called me by phone, and read me a message from the roundhouse foreman, telling me there would be a pass for me on No. Eight that night to come to work. I didn't have much time to get ready, but I wrapped up a suit of overalls, packed a suitcase with what clothes I thought I would need until I would have a chance to get home again. I started for town on foot. There had been a bad snow storm the night before so there were no roads open.

I waded the nine miles to town through snow over my knees, but I got there in time for the train. As things turned out, I could have left my suitcase at home because it was just excess baggage. I got marked up on the extra board again, feeling quite sure that after three years I would surely be able to work now. After getting marked up on the extra board about 9:30 that Christmas Eve, I went back to that same rooming house I had slept at three long years before. Sitting there all alone I got kind of homesick thinking about what the folks at home were doing. I finally went to bed and to sleep. The next morning, Christmas Day, I woke up and wondered why I hadn't been called. I walked over to the roundhouse and looked at the board. Sure enough, there was

my name with a few more names below mine, so I could see I would soon be at the top of that list and would be called for work.

I went back to the beanery, and had breakfast; then to my room again. That was one of the most lonesome Christmas Days I ever lived. I didn't get called for work until the next morning. That was to go to the neighboring town two miles away and relieve a crew on a freight train that had tied up on their sixteen hours. We brought the train to the terminal and that same afternoon I was cut off the extra board again.

I didn't know that on holidays more men lay off than other days. The older men that can hold jobs, work every day, I suppose to help make up for the days they lose. That was the reason I was called back to work Christmas Eve. The roundhouse foreman was just protecting himself and also making it possible to relieve these older men that only lay off on Christmas Day. So back home to the farm again. By this time, I had learned through my union that I had thirty days in which to report back to work after being called. Conditions were getting better though because it was only two years this time until I got called again. This time I took advantage of the 30-day provision in our contract with the company. When I did report I held the extra board about three weeks during the heaviest grain rush.

In the meantime, I had spent a couple of months at a trade school so when I got cut off the extra board, generally in a couple of weeks' time, I was able to get work at my new trade.

Each time I got laid off I was sure it was the last time I would have to look for another job, and each time it seemed to be getting more and more difficult to get a job. After eighteen years of working at my new trade in between

the times the railroad had use for me, it got so that there were no more places for me to apply.

I don't know of any other kind of skilled work where a person has to serve such a long apprenticeship as men in engine service on a railroad. Now after thirty-three years, I'm an engineer on the extra board — the same hardships to go through again. Being subject to call at any hour of the day and night, Sundays, holidays, nights in rain, sleet and snow, and with no differential in pay. The same ratq applies for nights and holidays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Neither does the public realize the weeks and months spent studying to become an engineer, and how easy it is to make a mistake that will cost us our job. Nor do they know of the examinations we have to take every few months on rule books and timetables, the periodic trips to the doctor to see that our eyesight and hearing are up to par. The physical examinations and the ever-present worry that one of these times I might not pass.

Because one of our crafts tried to get a little better pay for these injustices, we've been called "a bunch of Russians." Because we try to get from twenty-seventh place in rates of pay to a place a little higher on the ladder, the railroads were taken over by the army, and we were forced back to work by a certain hour or lose our jobs.

When I think of the times the army has been sent against the miners, the meat workers, steel workers and other branches of labor, why doesn't the government take the profits too? Why don't they force big business to do things? I've never heard of the army forcing a manufacturer to get into production when he shut down the plant until he could get his price. Sometimes I wonder if Uncle is entirely fair.

SWP Fund Campaign

Tops Quota, Hits 104%

By Reba Aubrey
Fund Campaign Manager

The Socialist Workers Party three-month campaign to raise an \$18,000 Organization, Press and Defense fund has ended in a smashing success. On March 31 when the scorecard was posted for the last time, the grand total was \$18,668. This pushed the campaign over the \$18,000 goal to 104%.

Not only was the national total quota reached and passed on time, but every branch scored 100% or better on its local quota with the exception only of Allentown and St. Louis.

The campaign finished with West Virginia in first place with a score of 173%. Pittsburgh, Toledo, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Seattle, New Haven and Buffalo likewise oversubscribed their quotas. But each and every branch wins top honors for the extra push and effort that put the finishing punch in the campaign.

A letter from Pittsburgh is a good indication of the determination shown by the branches to make this campaign a 100% success. Comrade Carl writes: "If I had been told at the beginning of the campaign that we would be able to go over our quota, I would not have believed it. Our 141% proves what can be accomplished with a hard-hitting branch that never lets anything daunt their efforts. Even though we made three trips in rainstorms to get this final \$10, we got it."

Toledo not only got under the wire but hit 128%. "Guess this is the best we can do," says Comrade Alice, Toledo's "best" is the Trotskyist tradition.

W. W. sent in \$5 and asked that it be credited to "New Haven's" quota in the campaign. This contribution boosted New Haven from 106% to 111%.

Sam K. of New York, an Old Guard Trotskyist since 1928, contributed another dollar, saying, "One more nail in the coffin of capitalism."

The group of Socialist Workers Party supporters near the Mason-Dixon Line, sent in another payment of \$100 on their \$250 pledge, making a total of \$412 paid, 165% of their quota.

This grand performance of the party branches has fully confirmed the prediction of James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, at the beginning of the campaign: In the first column launching the campaign in *The Militant*, Feb. 5, he wrote: "We know that our organizational budget for 1951 will be provided, the press deficit will be guaranteed, and an emergency sum for legal ex-

penses, if we need it, can be set aside. We know this because the party branches have promised it in the acceptance of their quotas, and their promises, which are never made lightly, have always been as good as money in the bank. It will be that way this time too." That's just the way it was.

\$18,000 FUND SCOREBOARD

Branch	Quota	Paid	Percent
West Virginia	\$ 25	\$ 43	173
Pittsburgh	150	211	141
Toledo	500	64	128
Milwaukee	150	186	124
Seattle	300	344	115
Cleveland	400	450	113
New Haven	100	111	111
Buffalo	1,000	1,017	102
Akron	150	150	100
Boston	500	550	100
Chicago	700	700	100
Detroit	1,750	1,750	100
Flint	375	375	100
Los Angeles	2,600	2,600	100
Newark	700	700	100
New York	5,000	5,000	100
Oakland	250	250	100
Philadelphia	600	600	100
St. Paul-Minneapolis	1,000	1,000	100
San Francisco	1,500	1,500	100
Youngstown	500	500	100
Allentown	75	50	67
St. Louis	100	20	20
General		497	
Total through Mar. 31	\$18,000	\$18,668	104

THE MILITANT ARMY

Plans for the "Big League Militant Circulation Campaign" are well under way in Socialist Workers Party branches. The idea of the campaign has really caught hold and the competition will be stiff. Joseph Hansen, Militant Business Manager currently on a national speaking tour, reports that this is certainly true of Seattle.



He writes, "The first night we had a branch discussion of literature and the proposed sub campaign. Naturally, the Seattle activists, who have a good record in literature work, responded enthusiastically. From the way they began discussing ways and means of upping sales and getting subs, I wouldn't be surprised if they prove to be right up at the top with some of the experts in the race for the grand prizes."

The Detroit Branch continues to make good sales of *The Militant* in connection with the election campaign of Howard Lerner, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Regent of the University of Michigan. Comrade B. Allen

reports a sale last Saturday of 158 copies, 2 subscriptions, and several contributions, in door-to-door work by ten salesmen.

"All of those who went out found it a very pleasant time," she writes, "and that people are anxious to talk about all the problems *The Militant* raises. The workers are discussing these problems and looking for an answer. Since we have the answers it's no wonder *The Militant* is so favorably accepted."

"Howard was high scorer with 23 copies to his credit; Sy and Jack sold 20 each; Chuck and Lee, 18 each; Bill L., 17; and Cynthia, 14."

Lillian reports good election sales in Oakland also in connection with the campaign of Filomena Goelman, candidate for councilman-at-large. In a recent Sunday sale 73 *Militants* were sold in the East Oakland area with Filomena setting the pace at 15 copies.

San Francisco reports a successful sale on the University of California campus in Berkeley of 19 *Militants*, 3 copies of the pamphlet "The Socialist Workers Party, What It Is and What It Stands For," and one copy each of "Socialism on Trial," "The Coming American Revolution," and *Fourth International*, theoretical magazine of American Trotskyism. In another more recent sale, we hear from Literature Agent Jane S. of a sale of 13 *Militants* at the same place. Jane also reports that *The Militant* is being sold now on two new San Francisco newsstands.

Literature Agent Cathy reports: "At New York University, the student youth sell not only the paper but also such pamphlets as *Socialism on Trial* and *Stalinism and Bolshevism*, to their classmates. Many of these sales are made to Stalinists and their sympathizers who seek our students each week for additional literature."

"Frank of the Youth reports a good response each week at N.Y.U. Marianne and Herman sold 20 copies last week, bringing the last two weeks' total to 37."

"Each week, John and Inez sell at CCNY and Yvonne at Washington Irving High School. The Youth Branch is also expanding the circulation of *The Militant* by sales at special meetings, such as the Willie McGee case, covered by Ethel B. and George R. Forty-two copies were sold in a Manhattan Spanish-speaking neighborhood by George, Bob and Yvonne, who sold 27 of the total. Lou and Fred sold 11 *Militants* in Harlem, and Harry S. and John K. sold 26 door-to-door in Harlem. Brooklyn Militant salesmen report 17 copies sold in Brownsville door-to-door and on the street."

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UAW Blasts Truman Raw Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

from the chair to have Mazey's entire remarks issued in a press release and to send copies to all members of Congress.

Significantly, not a single officer or delegate took the floor to challenge Mazey's attack on Truman or to defend the President.

However, neither Mazey nor Reuther issued any call for positive political action in the form of a complete and permanent break with Truman politically and the formation of labor's own party. Both left the door open for a renewal of the political alliance with the Democrats.

In his keynote address, Reuther did vaguely hint at the possibility that labor might take a new political direction in '52, when he stated:

"I believe we should try to get the United Labor Policy Committee (CIO, AFL and independent unions) to convene well in advance of the political conven-

tions of the two major parties in 1952. We ought to get all of labor together in a big national labor political conference. Then we should look at the score in America and ask ourselves, 'Where are we going and what can we begin to do to fight effectively on the political front?' We should say to the politicians of all the political parties, 'Nobody owns us; we don't belong to anybody and we won't be the tail of any political party's kite.'"

Still to come before the convention is a resolution dealing specifically with political action. There is a good possibility, if sufficient time is allotted for debate, that the proposal for the formation of an independent labor party may be presented to the convention by delegates from the floor.

MAZEY'S STATEMENT

In his statement yesterday on Truman, Mazey said: "In 1948 President Truman was re-elected

because he campaigned on a program for a fair deal. He said that he was in favor of full employment, of decent housing, of decent prices, of a health program, decent prices for farmers, educational program, for civil rights legislation. . . I submit the President has made a very feeble effort to put the fair deal program into effect."

"Instead of giving the people of this nation a fair deal, I submit the President has given the people of this nation a raw deal. President Truman cannot escape his full share of the responsibility for the confusion and for the mess that the mobilization program finds itself in at the present time. All of these Big Business representatives, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Weinberg, Mr. Clay, Mr. Eric Johnston, and a score of others have been appointed by the President, with his authority."

"If Mr. Wilson and Company are not carrying out the wishes and program of the President I submit he has the responsibility and the power to remove Mr. Wilson and Company from the job and replace them with someone who would place the interests of the people of this nation ahead of the interests of Big Business. The failure of the President to act on this question leads one to believe he is in favor of the Program that Mr. Wilson and Company are carrying out at the present time."

NO PROGRAM

He added that Truman "has been silent" and "has uttered no public statement as to labor's grievances and labor's position." But Mazey ended up weakly by offering no positive program of political action except to "write to the President and let him know how we feel about these questions" and to do an "educational job" among the workers so that they will be "effective in a political sense."

When Mazey concluded amidst enthusiastic applause, several delegates spoke in support of his attack on Truman. Al Nash of Detroit Chrysler Local 7 said that what "Mazey pointed out in his speech should be incorporated in the resolution. The blame must be placed on President Truman for the things that are being directed against us."

Paul Silver, of Detroit amalgamated Local 351 and a leading opponentist to the Reutherites, pressed the chairman Reuther on how it would be possible for a delegate to ask the resolutions committee to "consider including Brother Mazey's speech as part of the resolution, as he named names?"

Reuther evaded the question by saying he was sure that Mazey's speech would be publicized since "the newspapers are all here." But Silver persisted: "Could it (the committee) include Brother Mazey's speech when he named names and set responsibility, and

make it a part of the resolution so it could go to all Members of Congress and all labor unions, so the people in Washington will know who we are talking about when we talk about the administration; that we are not talking about C. E. Wilson, but talking about those responsible for naming him, as Brother Mazey pointed out?"

Pinned down, Reuther declared that Mazey "made that same general speech to 700 labor leaders in Washington last week, so they heard it," but "I am sure we will be glad to get copies to all the Members of Congress so they will know also."

This was accepted by the convention as giving Mazey's anti-Truman attack a formal and official character as an expression not of his personal views but of the delegates as a whole.

Delegates Flay Asia War

(Continued from Page 1)

as the public press would have us believe, but it is to a large extent a civil war, a revolution, a war such as the American people fought back in 1776 and our American Civil War, because it is largely between the property classes of Korea and the workers of Korea. The workers in South Korea are as hostile to the American troops and their policies as they have been to the Russian policies."

JIM CROW ARMY

Delegate Dillard drew strong applause when he directed attention to the investigations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People whose representative, Thurgood Marshall, had disclosed "how Negroes were snatched from the foxholes, taken to a kangaroo court in Korea in the battlefield and given years and years for the slightest infraction of war rules — similar to what they do to us in GM for the slightest infraction of the book of rules."

Dillard said that "it is easy to see why the papers did not give Marshall's report a great play" because "the rulers of this country certainly cannot afford to be hollering about fighting for freedom in Korea and let it be shown to this nation the conditions under which the black American GIs must suffer in Korea and on the battlefield."

To Dillard's demand that the Korean resolution be sent back to committee to include "these salient facts," Reuther promptly intervened from the chair to claim that the question of discrimination belonged in another resolution and that the resolution under discussion dealt only "with the question of who is basically responsible for aggression in Korea."

One of the strongest state-

ments against the resolution was made by John DeVito, of Cleveland Fisher Body Local 45, a World War II Navy veteran and well-known union militant. He said, "I do not want to fight for a war that a guy by the name of Harry Truman can cause any time he sees fit" and that he opposed "giving a free hand to Harry Truman, the biggest strikebreaker this country ever had."

When several delegates started to boo this statement, DeVito quickly silenced them by reminding them of the recent railroad strike that Truman broke and the injunctions and huge fines he initiated against the miners. He said he did not want "the kind of war that the big guys make all kinds of money out of."

Speakers in favor of the resolution appealed for its support on the basis of anti-Communism and the "threat" of Stalin taking over the whole world. They completely evaded the arguments about the anti-democratic aims of U.S. imperialism and directed their attack at the phoney "peace" program of the Stalinists.

Nevertheless, Bert Foster, who recently headed a right-wing group that took control of Local 45 from the Stalinists, in answering DeVito acknowledged that "not one of these disciples of Stalin has got up on this floor and fought against the resolution." He admitted that those who opposed the resolution are "good honest trade union people," but slanderously accused them of being "used" by the Stalinists. He also had to admit, "I agree with Brother Anderson. I have no love for dictators anywhere. Syngman Rhee is as much a dictator as Stalin is in Russia."

In a violent wind-up speech trying to whip up the anti-Communist sentiment of the dele-

gates, Vice President John Livingston cried hysterically that "if Joe Stalin and his satellites ever got a chance to do it they will rape the United States."

On the vote by show of hands, only a score of delegates dared to vote against the resolution openly, but it was apparent that a large number of delegates abstained from voting for fear of reprisal if they expressed opposition. The resolution was adopted as amended to include opposition to the Syngman Rhee regime. But what was significant in the entire debate was the close and earnest attention paid to the position speakers and the small amount of any violent jingo spiriting or open hostility displayed by the delegates to the anti-war views.

Labor and War Drive

The development of a social crisis in the U.S. predicted in the Jan.-Feb. issue of *Fourth International* in an article by Robert Lane, raises the question of the great contradiction between U.S. imperialism's aims and the revolutionary potential of American labor. That the class struggle is intervening in the schemes of the U.S. ruling class is now a fact not only in Europe and Asia, but at home as well. The March-April issue of *Fourth International* includes several articles which discuss this problem from various aspects.

1. Foreign Policy and the Workers by Paul G. Stevens. The Korean war has created a crisis in U.S. foreign policy, and "has already shaken up American society more than any development since the 1929 crash," says Stevens. His article, which places special emphasis upon the need of the workers for an internationalist policy, probes the process of evolving political and social disequilibrium in this country.

2. The Union Leaders' Walkout by Joseph Andrews. The most dramatic effect of Korea on the home front has been the revolt of the labor leaders. Andrews explains in his article how the conservative labor bureaucracy was driven to act against Truman's war mobilization policies. The article carefully analyzes the pressures brought to bear upon the top union officers, impelling them to lead a fight in defense of labor's standards. Reviewing the 18-year old Democrat-Labor political coalition, Andrews explains the differences between the Roosevelt-Labor alliance, and that under Truman, especially since the outbreak of the Asian war. There is little chance, he points out, for a lasting class peace in the U.S.

3. The "Great Debate" by John Saunders. The "Great Debate" over U.S. foreign policy "arises from the hopeless situation in which American imperialism finds itself," Saunders declares in his absorbing analysis of the rift in the ruling circles. Saunders gives sober consideration to all shades of capitalist opinion on U.S. imperialist strategy and tactics, dealing with the opinions of the Truman supporters, the Hoover policy, Taft's point of

view, etc. The article also makes clear the importance of mass anti-war feelings as an underlying factor in the debate.

4. Economic Roots of the Labor Crisis by Arne Swabeck. In this article the basic economic causes of class struggle in America are subjected to a fundamental analysis. This veteran proponent of Marxism describes the rise of U.S. economy, the rapid increase of labor productivity, the particularly predatory character of U.S. exploitation, and the resulting rise of U.S. imperialism as an extension of exploitation at home. "Constant expansion is a prime necessity for the continuation of capitalist survival," Swabeck writes, and from that premise, which he unquestionably proves, he explains the development of economic and social struggles, which today have brought about the labor crisis. This article is essential to a basic understanding of the changing class relationships in America, and of the stormy days ahead.

5. If America Should Go Communist. By Leon Trotsky. This reprint of an article published in *Liberty* magazine March 23, 1935 gives a brilliant preview of the future in which workers will discover that "Communism is far from being an intolerant, bureaucratic tyranny and individual regimentation, will be the means of greater individual liberty and shared abundance."

6. The Lysenko Case by R. H. Monroe and Joseph Hansen. This is a continuation of an article begun in the Jan.-Feb. issue. It treats with Stalin's offensive against the free development of science in the Soviet Union. Of special interest in this series is the discussion of dialectical materialism as applied to the scientific field.

7. We Say "NO" to Remilitarization by Georg Junglas. A reprint from *Freie Tribune* the excellent weekly publication of the new German Independent Workers Party, of an article by one of the outstanding leaders of that organization.

For a copy of this issue on Labor and the War Drive send 25c to *Fourth International*, 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Subscriptions: \$2 per year!
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"Entered as second class
matter Mar. 7, 1944 at the
Post Office at New York,
N. Y., under the act of Mar.
3, 1879."

THE MILITANT

Published Weekly in the Interest of the Working People
THE MILITANT PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: AL 5-7400
Editor: GEORGE BREITMAN
Business Manager: JOSEPH HANSEN

Single Orders (U. S. or more)
copies: 10 each in U. S., 15
each in foreign countries.
Signed articles by contribu-
tors do not necessarily re-
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editorials.

Vol. XV - No. 15

Monday, April 9, 1951



TROTSKY

How to Fight High Prices

"The official struggle of the government with high prices is only a deception of the masses. But the farmers, artisans, merchants, in their capacity of consumers, can step into the politics of price-fixing shoulder to shoulder with the workers. To the capitalist's lamentations about costs of production, of transport and trade, the consumers answer: 'Show us your books; we demand control over the fixing of prices.' The organs of this control should be committees on prices, made up of delegates from the factories, trade unions, co-operatives, farmers organizations, the 'little man' of the city, housewives, etc."

—Leon Trotsky: Death Agony of Capitalism. 1938



LENIN

"Threats" Are Not Enough

The labor leaders insist upon "policy" posts in Washington as befits representatives of 16 million organized workers. They want to transform the entire administration program, which they correctly describe as a "Big Business steal." But they shy away from steps to organize labor's independent political strength.

CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers president Potofsky recently threatened a third party if "the wrongs in the mobilization program are not righted." But he quickly added that labor was working within the framework of the two old parties, and would "wait and see." UAW president Reuther states that labor is "bargaining for a new contract" with the government.

Thus, the union heads are using typical trade union "negotiating" methods, including threats of action, without a political organization to back them up. None of the labor officials challenges the political monopoly of the capitalist parties; they merely beg the capitalist politicians to take them in as "partners."

The policies of the Truman administration will not be transformed by collective bargaining alone, any more than big corporations give concessions through mere persuasion. What makes a threat effective at the bargaining

table is the fact that the union can and will strike the plant.

The mere threat to build a labor party is not very effective in negotiations with the administration. It must be backed up by organization, with a real power that can be put to use to challenge labor's enemies at the polls. Even the first steps in that direction would change the whole picture in Washington.

Even if the government makes some concessions to the United Labor Policy Committee, and gives them some top "policy-making" posts, it would not solve the problem underlying the labor crisis. As the all-out war mobilization gets fully under way this crisis will become more aggravated. The cost of all-out war preparations will weigh more and more heavily upon the workers.

A new economic policy which will defend labor's interests and tax the coffers of the corporations instead of the workers' meager pay envelopes cannot be negotiated, it must be fought for.

A new policy requires a new Congress and a new administration. For this a labor party is needed to mobilize the workers, farmers, oppressed minorities and poor middle classes around a program diametrically opposed to the Big Business-controlled Democrats and Republicans.

U. S. Labor and Spain

More information about the General Strike in Barcelona has seeped through the censorship. We now learn that demonstrators carried signs inscribed "Pan y Libertad" (Bread and Liberty) and that the streets of downtown Barcelona rang with the singing of the "Internationale."

These facts alone are sufficient to show that the Spanish working class realizes that its fight for the barest necessities of life is inextricably bound up with the struggle to overthrow Spanish fascism. It is also a message to the outside world that the Spanish working class has not forgotten its heroic past and the solidarity workers in other countries displayed during the civil war. What was implicit in the singing of the Internationale in Barcelona has been made explicit by the appeal of the Spanish underground and groups in exile. The POUM (Workers' Party of Marxist Unification), which despite Stalinist murders and kidnappings of its leaders, still carries on the fight against Franco, has appealed to the working class throughout the world to demonstrate its solidarity with the Spanish people.

This appeal was addressed to the AFL and the CIO among others. Both these organizations were chief movers in the formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). The Manifesto of that organization promises: "Free trade unions of the world will support with all their strength the efforts of the peoples suffering under police state rule — such as those of . . . Franco Spain. . . to free themselves from totalitarian oppression."

Shortly before the Barcelona upsurge, Truman opened the gates of the U.S. Treasury to the Spanish Butcher and his Fascist Falange. Since the Barcelona strike Washington has been rushing plans to send arms to Franco — arms that will be used to massacre the people of Spain. Yet the labor leaders are silent.

This shameful betrayal of a solemn pledge must end. Just as all labor's representatives on the "Defense" Mobilization resigned in protest, so all labor representatives with the State Department and ECA must resign in protest against U.S. support of Franco.

Labor must speak out. Stop U.S. loans and arms to Franco! Solidarity with the Spanish workers!

3 Years of the Marshall Plan

The third anniversary of the Marshall Plan was hastily celebrated in Washington on Apr. 2, one day after "April Fool" day and one day before the actual anniversary which falls on Apr. 3. In a hypocritical statement issued for this occasion, Truman proclaimed that the objects of this plan had been "substantially achieved," and went on to declare that he would ask Congress to extend this "aid" beyond the legal expiration date, next April.

The total cost to date has been 11 billion dollars, every penny of it coming out of the American people's pockets. What did we get for it? Of what benefit was it to the mass of the European peoples, for whom it was allegedly intended?

Far from benefiting, the mass of the people, here and overseas, have been outrageously duped and victimized. After three years of this plan, which solemnly promised security, the peoples everywhere are more insecure than at anytime since the last war. Instead of the pledged "peace," the whole world now trembles under the shadow of war. Instead of prosperity, world-wide inflation rages, of which the first victims have been the American people.

Only two years ago, in 1949, Truman was still making his demagogic promise that "we can establish an income level in the country

of \$4,000 per family a year." With our living standards already deeply slashed, the average family faces only the prospect of further slashes, with demands for more and more "sacrifices" multiplying from Washington.

The capitalist economies of Western Europe, which the Marshall Plan unquestionably propped to the exclusive benefit of a handful of the rich, remain sick. Nowhere have prewar living standards been regained. Everywhere they are being driven down and the official demand is — for further "austerity." Everywhere arms expenditures are piling up. And if the Marshall "aid" is extended it is exclusively for the purpose of "helping Europe rear," as has been done in the last period, and as this plan was designed to do from the outset.

The military aims and evolution of the Marshall Plan were seen and predicted by the Socialist Workers Party. In July 1948, the 13th National Convention of the SWP adopted a statement to the effect that this plan was not at all a "relief program" for Europe, as the official labor leaders claimed. But "simply a part of the U.S. imperialist economic, diplomatic and military intervention abroad. . . American workers must oppose the Marshall Plan no less vigorously than the Taft-Hartley Law."

Events have shown who told the truth.

By Ernest Germain

France has just experienced a cabinet crisis which led to no perceptible change in the government. However a strike-wave which has considerably modified the relations between the classes has unexpectedly erupted.

The bourgeois parties and the Social Democracy are squabbling over which system of voting to use in the coming election. They want to reduce the representation of the Stalinists as well as that of deGaulle. While this dispute was going on, the discontent of the masses over the considerable price-rises in the past six months, kept growing. But after the serious setbacks of the preceding four years and because of the

split trade union movement, this discontent had some difficulties in finding expression.

The transport workers of Paris on the buses and subways gave the signal. In February all their unions except one, that of the subway conductors, organized a 24-hour strike which was 100 percent successful; even the subway conductors were swept along. This kind of demonstration is traditional in this section of the transport industry which has extremely diversified working conditions and where the workers want first to see whether unity is realized before participating in large-scale action.

The "new" government disregarded this warning and refused to meet with the workers' repre-

sentatives. On Friday, Mar. 16, the strike broke out. All the unions except the subway conductors united to demand a monthly increase of "6,000 francs for everyone." A majority of the conductors participated in the movement, despite the strike-breaking attitude of their union leader.

After forty-eight hours of this strike other sections of industry which together with the Parisian transport workers make up the vanguard of the working class, started moving. The gas and electricity workers went out first. Then the railroad workers. The movement started by the ranks spread very rapidly throughout France. The government issued threats, and decreed a draft. In

vain! The President of France had no train to take him to Le Havre where he was to depart for the United States and had to make the trip by automobile with his entourage.

After its indifference of the first days, the government was seized with anxiety. The orders for a draft remained ineffective. In some places the police reportedly hesitated even to distribute the draft summons. Inconstant conferences of ministers followed. Increases of about 11½% were granted. The railroad workers' strike terminated. The agitation continued in numerous industries and corporations although by the end of March most of the strikes, except that of the Parisian transport workers, had stopped. These transport workers' struggles kept battling the same as the first day, refusing the pittance offered to them and remaining firm on their demand of "6,000 francs for everyone."

These movements have ended in a working-class victory, not because of the wage increases which are obviously inadequate but because the trend existing since 1947 has been reversed. The working class is now taking the initiative; it has regained its cohesiveness and its self-confidence is returning. It now knows that it is again united for struggle and that the bourgeoisie and the government can be forced to retreat before it.

These struggles have arisen at the very moment of the general strike in Barcelona and at a time when in other West European countries the workers have also entered into struggle. We are witnessing a resurgence of the labor movement in this part of the world.

What has been the attitude of the traditional labor organizations? In the railroad workers' strike which began in a genuinely spontaneous way we saw a paradox: The reformists and Catholic trade unions (Workers' Force and Christian Federation of Trade Unions) issued the strike order at the very moment when their "comrades in the Cabinet" of the Socialist Party and of the MRP signed orders for the draft while the Stalinist leaders of the General Confederation of Labor took no official responsibility for the strike.

So far as the reformist and Catholic union leaders are concerned, the explanation is simple: the election is coming and they feel its breath.

As for the Stalinists, their attitude is more subtle. In the past winter they have been

engaged in an adventurist campaign of anti-American "politicization" of every working-class demand. They have suddenly given up this line and greeted the strike movement — and have permitted it to develop freely on the whole. Nowhere have they pushed for the extension of strikes. Only in certain places where the presence of revolutionary militancy could give rise to the formation of new leaderships have they intervened to prevent any such developments. On the other hand, they have offered the leadership of the Workers' Force and of the Catholic unions a united front for a consultative commission on prices. They have protested their exclusion from the negotiations on wages and have condemned the inadequacy of the results obtained.

STALINIST POLICY

Numerous rank and file militants of the French Communist Party have been astonished by their leaders' lack of policy and have acted without them. This, of course, does not mean they are ready to act against their leaders. Matters have not gone as far as that yet. As for the top Stalinist leadership, its attitude is to be explained as follows. They have understood that the present struggle, important as it may be, was only a skirmish before other unavoidable big battles, the exact time for which cannot be forecast but which are surely not too far distant. Their hesitancy is intended to put them in a better position in respect to these coming struggles which they wish to manipulate for the benefit of Kremlin diplomacy.

We are now heading toward a general struggle of the working class. Propaganda for preparing the general strike and for the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Government is the essential task for the revolutionary vanguard in the period ahead. The Stalinist leaders, bound to the Kremlin, are dependent upon the outcome of the current "Big Four" negotiations and cannot open such a perspective to the workers.

One of the most important aspects of these recent struggles is the increasing number of workers who showed themselves ready to struggle without directives from the organizations they have followed up to now. Another no less important aspect is that the movement has given birth in several places to genuinely democratic strike committees and even to strike committee meetings where the voice of the ranks is freely expressed.

NEW RAILROAD UNION MEETS IN MINNEAPOLIS

By Carl Gustafson

MINNEAPOLIS, Mar. 29—An enthusiastic meeting of 150 operating railroad workers listened to a stirring address tonight given by A. J. Ford, National President of the new United Railroad Operating Crafts. Ford was introduced by Richard Cotton, Minneapolis UROC General Organizer, who reported on the favorable reception which the new union is receiving among rail workers of the Midwest.

Mr. Ford, on an organization tour through the Midwest from the Pacific Coast, emphasized three principal points:

1. The old railroad brotherhoods no longer exist as labor organizations.
2. There is no hope of welding them together to form an effective union.
3. The UROC can adequately and efficiently represent the interests of the men in the transportation crafts.

Ford pointed out the stagnation of wages and working conditions in the operating crafts. Once among the highest paid workers in the country, they now receive less than most organized workers.

With larger engines and more efficient operation productivity has increased many fold, Ford pointed out. The old rail unions have made no serious attempt to win gains for the workers as a result of increased productivity and technological improvement.

Ford enumerated many grievances long overdue for solution in the railroad industry. Road crews, who spend a large part of their time at away-from-home terminals, receive no expense allowance. There is no night-shift differential. There is no sick leave. Railroaders pay a very high rate for pensions as contrasted to the employer-financed pensions in other industries. (A railroad worker pays \$18 a month on a \$300 income for the pension fund. Average retirement annuity being paid in Dec. 1950 was \$82.75 a month.)

The agreement signed Dec. 21 by the heads of the operating brotherhoods would make possible the breaking down of working conditions established by 50 years of bargaining and struggle. The small wage increase would come at the expense of men being forced out of employment by the changes in working conditions. Although this agreement was later rescinded under rank and file pressure, it was signed by the leaders without any consultation with the membership.

Mr. Ford explained the organizational structure of the United Railroad Operating Crafts, an industrial union with craft divisions each electing their own representatives by referendum vote. The rail workers have long wanted a referendum vote on all officers and on wage and contract proposals.

The speaker traced the earliest movement to build an industrial union on the railroads, that of Eugene V. Debs in 1894. He showed how far-sighted Debs was in visualizing the shrinking employment in the industry as a result of technological improvements. The Debs movement was smashed by the railroad owners and the government during the great Pullman strike.

In conclusion Ford predicted that the old impotent railroad brotherhood bureaucrats are going to be in for a big surprise when this movement for a united industrial rail union sweeps them from their positions.

How Stalin Destroyed Anti-Fascist Refugees

By Charles Hanley



El Campesino

When the famous Spanish Republic was a general, Valentine Gonzalez or El Campesino, an authentic hero of the Civil War, sentenced to the death penalty by Franco's regime, was on his way to the Soviet Union in May 1949, he asked Ilya Ehrenburg, top Stalinist propagandist, "You mean that the Soviet paradise is no paradise?" (Ehrenburg had explained that everything was not so rosy there.) Ehrenburg replied: "This paradise has been created by propaganda. The peoples need not know the truth. Spain is behind you. Now your only fatherland is the USSR. Don't forget it, and, above all, don't ever engage in any discussions!"

This was both advice — and a threat. In fact, the NKVD (Stalin's secret police — now the MVD) spied on every foreigner, in fear lest a majority of the Communist refugees from other countries refuse to completely renounce their own thinking — a capital crime under Stalin.

In his book *Life and Death in the USSR* which he recently published in Paris (Editions Plon) after having escaped to Europe from the Soviet Union, El Campesino reports how he was first received as a privileged personality at the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow, and how he was then accused of "Trotskyism" when he ventured to criticize the Soviet general staff — he who had himself participated in the persecution of Trotskyists during the Spanish war!

El Campesino had expressed the opinion Russia should prepare her defense against Germany. In 1939-40 this was a heresy; for after concluding his pact with Hitler, Stalin singled out Britain and France as the imperialist enemies against whom the Soviet Union was to prepare itself. Moreover, the Spanish general criticized the attitude of many Russian officers, saying they had lost contact with the people. He further accused several Spanish Stalinist leaders (who had also escaped to Russia in 1949), and disposed of sufficient evidence to prove their misconduct and corruption.

El Campesino was, of course, expelled from the Military Academy. This happened in Jan. 1941. In March he was put to work at the Moscow subway. Before being sent to the successive prisons and concentration camps, he was an eye-witness of what took place after the German invasion.

Oppositional moods and feelings were by no means limited to the foreign Communists, but these were the special targets of Stalin's secret police. Spanish, German, Polish, Hungarian and other refugee militants disappeared — most of them never to be seen again.

Out of 5,823 Spaniards who came to the USSR in 1939, only some 1,200 were still alive when Campesino escaped; and of these only 200 have remained Stalinists to this day. Of the 210 Spanish airmen who were sent to the USSR in 1938 by the Republican government to complete their instruction only a handful has survived. Many died in Siberia, some were shot or tortured to death in Moscow. Even their girls, whether Russian or Spanish, were arrested and sentenced to forced labor.

Jose Diaz, general secretary of the Spanish CP, has also been apparently murdered by Stalin's executioners.

In the period of the Hitler-Stalin alliance, German and Hungarian refugees, many of them of Jewish extraction, were handed over to Hitler's Gestapo, after they had previously served sentences in Stalin's prisons and forced labor camps. An eye-witness account of this is supplied by Margarete Buber, wife of Heinz Neumann, a prominent figure in the pre war German CP who was arrested in 1937, for disagreeing with Stalin's pro-Nazi orientation, and whose subsequent fate is still unknown.

Mrs. Buber-Neumann was arrested herself in 1938. In her just published book *Under Two Dictators* (Dodd, Mead & Co.) she tells the details of this bestial transaction. She was in the group of 23 women who had been brought back in 1940 from camps and prisons all over Russia for trans-shipment to Germany.

In this group was the aged Zensl Muesahm, wife of Erich Muesahm, the famous German anarchist murdered by the Nazis in 1934; Carola Neher, the famous actress; Roberta Gropper, former Communist deputy of the German Reichstag; Wally Adler, Betty Olberg and others, among them Frau Fekete, a Hungarian. A total of 150 men and women were handed over to the Nazi executioners, doubtless as a token of "good will" on Stalin's part.

The brutality bared to the world by Campesino, Buber and others seems on the surface senseless and incredible. But it is an organic part of Stalinism which seeks to resolve all issues by use of naked force and ruthless police measures. There is no other way in which the privileged and arbitrary Soviet bureaucracy, which has nothing whatever in common with socialism, can remain in power; and it is precisely this that shall ultimately spell its doom.

Letters from Readers

Dutch Friend Gives Views on Militant

Editor: A letter thanking me and some friends for a C.A.R.E. package sent to a Dutch comrade contained the following paragraphs which I thought would be of interest to Militant readers: "Soon it will be a year that a light attack of tuberculosis has kept me to a bed in a sanatorium in the neighborhood of Amsterdam. It is a sanatorium called 'Sonnestraal' (Sun-gleams) which was founded 25 years ago by working class solidarity from the Diamond Workers Union."

"The greatest part of the patients here are young workers mainly from the industrial centers of Zaandam and Amsterdam in the west of Holland, which was delivered in the last stage of the Second World War to systematic starvation by the Nazi occupiers. Many of them also constituted a part of the forced labor used mainly in the heavy bombed industrial centers of Germany, as was I in Berlin. Further there are several soldiers compelled to fight in Indonesia who are laying down here after returning from Indonesia, often without having a furlough with their family."

"As I wrote I am very much interested in the development of our world movement, therefore reading precisely our international press among which the Militant with its clear theoretical articles, its appealing cries for justice (as the article from Genora Johnson Dollinger) and its brilliant articles of day-to-day workers' life as described by Theodore Kovalesky and others. Also 'The Militant Army' has always my special attention for its organizing and stimulating

function by learning about the work methods, replies and results of your Militant campaigning. . . I will end my letter by proposing and asking you some questions. First of all, I should be very pleased when you were able to connect me with an American comrade, perhaps among the youth who will exchange letters and ideas with me on the many European and American problems. . .

"Then secondly is there a possibility of obtaining books from Pioneer Publishers, or other American books by sending you flower bulbs (tulip or so)? I read book criticisms in the Militant or Time . . . and it is never possible to obtain them. Hoping to hear soon of you."

"Receive my Trotskyist greetings and thanks. (signed) M. K. P.S. Don't mention my English mistakes for I learned it mainly by reading the English printed press."

(Any reader wishing to correspond with M.K. can get the address from the Militant.—ed.)

Housewife Protests Woman's Slavery

Editor: I was so pleased to see Rose Karsner's articles directed to the problems of women that I feel compelled to set down my own thoughts and send them to you.

So women have equality! What equality I would like to know? They have the right to vote; does that make them equals? Can they leave the home and the children and compete in industry with men? Of course they can't do that. Who will stay home and take care of the children?

The woman has been pushed into the home. As in the animal

world the female has to tend to her young and the male has to hunt for food and provide for them.

In that process of taking care of the house and children and her husband she becomes just a subject, a slave. And in her lowly position she is not expected to know anything. What can one expect from a slave? To whom can she complain?

When a man does not like conditions in his plant, where he works, there are avenues through which he can express his grievances. He can even go directly to the boss and tell him to go to blazes, or even quit his job. If he isn't satisfied with his pay he can ask for more. He may not get it but he is free to act. In the process he thinks, and as he thinks for himself, he can be expected to ascend to a higher cultural level.

The woman is not required to think for herself. A slave who is on a low level carries out his duties better than one who is on a higher level; he is less likely to revolt. That is all that society asks of woman — that she tend to her own business in the kitchen. When our social system will require a higher cultural level it will have to free all the slaves from the kitchens and help them find a better reason for existence than only tending home and family.

I think that The Militant should make a real effort to help the double-enforced of this miserable social system which offers them nothing but subjection and misery. The Militant should offer them a medium through which they too can put their grievances into words.

Sylvia R.
San Pedro, Calif.

UAW Convention Notes

By Art Preis

There's no doubt about it — the CIO United Automobile Workers is the largest union in the country. As announced at the convention, the March per capita dues payments totalled 1,264,451.

A sample of Walter Reuther's "democracy" was revealed on the first morning of the convention. Two delegates from an amalgamated local union, No. 38, were denied seating by the credentials committee. They had been elected by a meeting of more than 500 members. Their credentials had been signed by the local president. Then, one week before the convention, the president called a meeting on 24 hours' notice of one of the units of the local, attended by but 19 members, and had himself elected a delegate. He protested the seating of the delegates elected by the overwhelming majority of the members. The credentials committee seated him instead. Reuther supported the credential committee's ruling and the convention went along. It was said that the original delegates' opposition to the dues increase might have had something to do with their meeting.

UAW President Walter Reuther, in his opening address this morning, said it would be "tragic," "dangerous," and "unrealistic," and also a "diservice to the war effort," if organized labor "in this period of profiteering and runaway prices would even remotely think of giving a no-strike pledge."

He was roundly applauded when he said, "I say we have got to keep the right to strike as our only weapon to fight against injustice in America."

Philip Murray didn't get particularly excited

in his convention address on such matters as the wage freeze, big business control of the war agencies, etc. But he practically got down on his knees and sang "Mammie" when he pleaded with the delegates to give Walter Reuther more dues money. You could see he had his heart and soul in it. He told the delegates that on their decision to vote more dues "the perpetuity of your organization, and the well-being of hundreds of thousands of other souls... is hanging in the balance."

The Canadian delegation reported that two of their number were denied admittance into this country and a third held for expulsion back into Canada for alleged "security reasons." The convention addressed a strong protest to Truman demanding the admission of these Canadian auto workers who had been democratically elected to represent their fellow-members at the UAW gathering. The delegate who had been held for deportation was finally permitted to attend the convention.

One backward delegate, who didn't use Reuther's diplomatic language to cover his reactionary position in support of Truman's "police action" in Korea, embarrassed Reuther no end in the debate on the Korean war resolution by declaring "if I had my way about it I would drop the atom bomb on Moscow." He included in his remarks a racial slur about "the Asiatics multiply like rats." This statement was protested by another delegate and Reuther called on the remiss brother to strike his insulting allusion from the record, explaining that the delegate had been "carried away in the excitement of the discussion" and "didn't really mean it."

By Tom Conlan

Who is Responsible?

The Norwegian dramatist and poet Henrik Ibsen once defined a liberal as an individual lucky enough to be "unhindered by either character or conviction." Our liberal contemporaries have outstripped in their luck the European prototypes, whom Ibsen had in mind. A case in point are the editors of *New Republic*.

The stench of graft and corruption emanating from Washington; the partial exposure of the tie-up between capitalist politics and the underworld by the Kefauver committee, and the resulting repercussions among the people have caused these staunch supporters of the Truman administration to finally also raise their voices in "protest."

They have discovered in their Mar. 26 issue that the government "operates in a climate in which... graft is taken for granted." They concede that the scandal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation reeks to high heaven. And they add, for good measure, other still "uninvestigated" scandals.

There is the scandal of the Office of the Alien Property Custodian. There is the Federal Power Commission "improperly influenced by oil, gas and utility interests" both as regards its personnel and "its licensing decisions." There is the prevalent practice of "trading" by the Department of Justice in its so-called "anti-trust" suits.

There is the Maritime Commission out of which the shipowners have "improperly made" several millions of dollars (they actually stole several billions). There is the Army and Naval Ordnance, siphoning off contracts to a "select few companies."

The *New Republic's* list is by no means exhaustive, but even as it stands it provides annihilating proof that the federal government is ridden from top to bottom by graft and corruption and, what is more important, dominated in each instance by "select few companies," that is, by Big Business. The same is true of state and local governments, as the Senate Crime Com-

mittee hearings have shown.

This pestilence undoubtedly has its center in Washington, but just as undoubtedly it is also nation-wide. Who then is to blame?

Is it capitalist politicians and politics? Is it those who run the "select few companies" and everything that these monopolists stand for? Thousands of plain citizens, whose eyes and minds are beginning to open, are starting to probe to the roots, they are beginning to ask themselves: Is it perhaps the capitalist system itself that spawns crime and corruption?

To the handful of super-billionaires, to their imperialist rule, to their war plans, such thoughts are indeed dangerous. The task of the liberals is to throw sand in the people's eyes. The evil, they shout assuming a highly moral pose, is not the rule, it is merely the exception. And they even estimate it with mathematical precision — at one percent.

"Ninety-nine out of every hundred public officials meet the test, the one percent is rotten," swear the *New Republic* editors. And who is responsible for that teeny-weeny "one percent"? — Why it is one, and only one, individual — "the rottenness is the responsibility of Harry Truman," they conclude.

Harry Truman has not changed. This henchman of the Pendergast machine remains what he always was; so does the Missouri gang that moved into the White House with him. The "rottenness" in Washington is not something new, either. It has been there all this long while. But that did not prevent the *New Republic* from keeping mum about Truman's "responsibility," which they have so suddenly discovered.

That Truman is responsible is beyond dispute. The liberal lie consists in minimizing the down to "one percent" evil and in trying to unload the "rottenness" of the whole criminal system of capitalism upon a single individual. But to utter such whopping lies — that is the social role of the liberal apologists for capitalism.

The Machine is Waiting

By H. F.

I work in the proof-room (where the printers' galley proofs are checked for errors) of an average union printing shop. The proof room is a good spot from which to view the constant speed-up that goes on in the whole shop. Every job is a "rush" job. The foreman comes running into the proof-room all day long, excitedly shouting, "Drop what you're reading now — this job goes before everything! Don't let anybody stop you!"

Right on his heels, one of the printers will rush in with a job to be read, saying, "This has to be read right away — the machine is waiting!"

"The machine is waiting!" I had heard this exclamation many times before, but suddenly I was struck by how deeply significant it really was. What the harried printer meant was that one of the operators was holding his inoperative machine idle, so he could rush through any corrections that the proofreader might find. But idle machines mean no profit for the employer — and everybody feels the tension of that idle machine that is "waiting."

But almost immediately I was reminded that

the machine is waiting in another sense too — in a much bigger sense. And with much more cause for all of us to get excited. Two world wars, a terrible worldwide depression, the tragedy of human suffering, and rivers of blood have run, because the machine, the mighty machine of capitalist production, is trying to break out of the straitjacket of private ownership and narrow national boundaries. American imperialism tries to drag the world down the road of its solution to the crisis of the machine — atomic war.

Yes, fellow shopmates, "the machine is waiting!" It is patiently waiting for us, the millions-strong of organized American workers, to release it from the stranglehold of capitalist property forms, of production for private profit, and from the suffocating confines of outmoded, reactionary, national boundaries. Today the machine cries out to us, the workers, to unfasten the deadly grip of monopolists and bankers and free it so that it can produce all the goods and services that mankind needs. The machine cries out to be delivered from production of war materials, of atom bombs, cannon, jet planes, flame throwers, and it is time we heeded that cry.

Eviction of a Veteran

By Dave Lands

DETROIT, March 31 — The aroused tenants of the Charles Housing Project took the law in their hands last Tuesday night and moved Robert Kaltz and his family of seven (five small children under 8) back into their project apartment.

Kaltz is an unemployed World War II veteran who had a couple of bad breaks and fell behind in his rent. He offered to make arrangements to pay the back rent, but the project management, showing no interest in his welfare, refused to accept any partial rent payment.

The neighbors realizing that his family (who had already spent five nights sleeping in a truck) had no place to go, decided that the only solution to the problem was to put the family back in. Their few pitiful belongings were being destroyed as they lay out on the lawn day and night.

Although they didn't divulge their identity because they feared reprisals on the part of the project management, their spokesman, who called the press, said, "They are using every excuse available to evict people from their homes here. The idea is to make room for families being made homeless in the 'slum clearance' program. But it is a vicious circle. Where are the people

going that are thrown out of this project?" They also stated that they hoped this action would draw attention to the miserable role of the Detroit housing commission.

Instead of spending all available government funds for building more homes for the inadequately housed and overcrowded conditions of the Detroit workers, the city is spending a good portion of the funds for slum clearance and turning the land over to private contractors.

Robert Kaltz was very grateful for the actions of his considerate neighbors. He stated "I don't know who the people were that moved me back in. I never was consulted. But now that we are here out of the rain, we are going to stay."

The Charles Tenants Council is backing Mr. Kaltz in his fight to keep a roof over his family's head. They are providing him with an attorney to cover all the legal angles, such as the breaking and entering charge which the project management is instituting against Mr. Kaltz.

They are also circulating a petition among the tenants which they intend to give to Mayor Cobo drawing attention to the constant threat of eviction over all their heads, and demanding more housing for the lower and middle income groups.

VOLUME XV

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1951

NUMBER 15

18,569 Votes Cast in L. A. For Myra Tanner Weiss

SWP Backs Broussard In Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif. — The Election Campaign Committee of the Socialist Workers Party in this city decided to extend critical support to Rev. Warren L. Broussard, a militant Negro minister running from West Oakland in the Councilmanic elections. Having become familiar with the program which the SWP Candidate for Councilman - at - Large, Filomena M. Goelman is putting forward, Broussard proposed that both candidates support each other.

While rejecting any possibility of a unified campaign, because of important political differences, the SWP Campaign Committee has agreed to make an offer of support to Rev. Broussard's Campaign Committee, because they believe the sizeable Negro population of Oakland in entitled to representation on the council.

FORMER CIO ORGANIZER

Rev. Broussard is a longshoreman, Chairman of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee, and formerly CIO organizer in the deep South. He demands Negro representation in the City Council; an end to police brutality and jim crow. On the war question he is urging that the City Council hold a public meeting in which the people could express their opposition; but he clings to the fallacy of peace through the United Nations.

This latest development in the local election campaign is one indication of the impact being made by Candidate Goelman. Many workers still remember her from the campaign of two years ago. Two contacts have offered their homes for their neighbors to meet the candidate; one of them expressing regret that the home wasn't large enough to hold more people who would gladly come.

Largest Locals In Auto Oppose Increase of Dues

CLEVELAND, April 2 — Walter Reuther late this afternoon achieved his major objective in the 13th Convention of the CIO United Auto Workers, meeting here, when he shoved through a membership dues increase of \$1 a month, to bring the monthly dues to \$2.50 minimum.

MURRAY PRESSURE

The whole convention has been geared to this single end of raising Reuther's treasury by an additional million dollars every month. Even CIO President Philip Murray was brought into the drive. He made an impassioned plea for Reuther's demand for higher dues to build a \$15 million fund that the UAW leader said would be used to fight for guaranteed annual wages and \$200 retirement pensions — in 1955.

After a heated four-hour debate the convention approved the dues increase by a hand vote of three to one. An effort of the opponents of the dues increase to secure a roll-call vote was defeated. About 495 delegates voted for the roll call, but it was short of the 700 required by convention rules.

However, these 495 delegates represented the largest locals and plants in the union with the highest proportional voting strength in the convention. On a roll call they would have polled almost half the vote based on actual membership in the UAW.

Among the delegations opposing the dues increase were Ford Local 600, with 65,000 members, the Flint General Motors locals, Detroit Dodge, Budd 306, and big blocs of delegates from Detroit locals which are pro-Reuther. These represent the very heart of the union in Michigan.

This opposition of a large part of the oldest, most experienced and traditionally most militant sectors of the union reflects a significant and growing shift of sentiment away from Reuther. The debate this afternoon showed a wide mistrust and suspicion of the Reuther leadership and of giving it any greater funds to be used to strengthen its bureaucratic control over the UAW.

NEXT WEEK

Complete review and analysis of CIO United Automobile Workers Convention

by Art Preis
Militant correspondent

Don't miss this first-hand report of this important Cleveland Convention



MYRA TANNER WEISS

This Socialist Workers Party leader conducted a vigorous campaign for the Los Angeles Board of Education on a socialist, anti-war program. She spoke before numerous trade union, Negro, Mexican and other organizations. Her large vote came as a shock to the political machines and as an encouragement to the anti-war and progressive forces.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE OF LABOR

At the National Conference of Labor held by the United Labor Policy Committee Mar. 21 in Washington, James B. Carey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer disclosed the following figures on the rate of exploitation: "In the first quarter of 1950, the profits made on each hour of work by each of the nation's 13,000,000 production workers was already at the staggering figure of 86½ cents an hour. In short, the employer was making 86½ cents on each hour worked! By the fourth quarter of 1950, this profit had jumped to \$1.21 an hour — an increase of 34½ cents for each hour worked. Production workers got an increase of 10 cents an hour for their labor, while the employer raked in an increase of 34½ cents an hour on that same hour of labor!"

In revealing the bias of the income tax laws in favor of the rich, President Hayes of the International Association of Machinists told the conference: "This provision (permitting splitting of income between husband and wife on tax returns) means exactly nothing to a married person unless he earns \$5000 or more a year. Here are some examples: Those receiving incomes of less than \$5000 save nothing by a split income return. Salaries of \$7,500 save \$53 per year. Salaries of \$10,000 save \$168 per year. Salaries of \$25,000 save \$2,268 per year. Salaries of \$100,000 save \$13,170 per year. If this gimmick which benefits only the higher incomes (17% of the tax payers) was repealed, it is estimated that an additional two billion dollars would be recovered."

In his opening speech to the Conference CIO President Murray explained the workings of the wage stabilization order as follows: "Under the formula, if you were a \$50,000 a year corporation executive, you could get a \$5,000 increase — and it wouldn't be inflationary. But if you were a fifty cent-an-hour service employee in some little shop, the Board majestically decided that a wage raise of six cents an hour — six cents an hour, I repeat — would be inflationary!"

Telling how the ULPB had asked the wage stabilization board if the escalator clauses in contracts covering two or three million workers would be allowed to run their course, Murray gave the board's reply: "No, said these stabilizers, if a stable cost-of-living contract bumps into our rigid formula, the contract will have to be violated. The stabilizers well knew they were risking instability in half a dozen of our most vital industries; they knew that the workers had fought for those contracts, and would fight, on the picket line if necessary, to keep them." At this point the hall burst into applause.

POSSIBLE NEW DIRECTION

Asked whether he foresaw any "new form of political action" by labor growing out of the current rift with the administration, Mazzy said that there is "a possibility that labor may move in a new direction, but that depends on what happens between now and the political conventions in '52."

To the Militant reporter's question as to what he considered is the minimum the labor leaders would settle for to re cement the political alliance with Truman and the Democrats, Mazzy claimed that the ULPB demands were not set up for "bargaining purposes" and that the union leaders would insist on their full demands for effective price controls, curbs on profits, fair taxation, etc.

"If you don't get these demands, will you then advocate a new party run by labor?" the Militant reporter asked. Mazzy replied, "Right now we are interested in building political understanding in the ranks to move in any direction we intend to move." Did this mean the unions "might go Republican?" Mazzy laughed as if this was a ridiculous idea, but then added, "We might support Republicans in some spots, and in some spots we might put forward our own people."

He made it clear that he did not advocate the formation of a labor party at this time. "For this period of time," he said, using the union's strength for political bargaining with the two major parties "might be beneficial." But "viewed over a long period of time it might have a different affect."

He added that it is "my hope and desire that in the foreseeable future we will have our own party." He did not state how he expected this to be brought about in "the foreseeable future" if people like himself do not press for such a solution today, when he admits the old alliance with the Truman administration has nothing to offer and Truman himself is responsible for the "mess" labor is in.

Newark

"Trial of Trenton Six"

Eyewitness account

Speaker:

GEORGE LAVAN,

Militant correspondent

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 8 P. M.

423 Springfield Ave.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Anti-War Candidate Polls Over Six Percent of Vote

LOS ANGELES, April 4 — Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers Party-endorsed candidate for the Los Angeles Board of Education, received 18,569 votes, over six percent of the total votes cast.

This sizeable support was rallied by means of an energetic campaign. Comrade Weiss reached an estimated 100,000 or more people with the anti-war message of the party.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

The last week was the most intensive and rewarding of the entire campaign. Comrade Weiss spoke to as many as four meetings in one day and the sound truck awakened the city with the blasts of its anti-war slogans reaching tens of thousands. Thousands of leaflets and campaign platforms were also distributed. Especially noteworthy among the many meetings addressed by the candidate this week were three sponsored by units of the Independent Progressive Party, remnant of the Wallace movement, dominated as it is by the Stalinists. If they had hoped that Comrade Weiss would not answer the formal invitation they sent to all candidates, they were soon undeceived. She came and conquered. In addition to speaking against the war, at every one of the meetings she delivered a lecture against the class collaborationist methods of Stalinism, explaining the principled line of Trotskyism.

At one of these meetings, held at the IPP County Headquarters, Comrade Weiss spoke for more than half an hour due to the failure of other candidates to appear. The chairman of a meeting became frantic at the obvious friendliness of the audience and attempted to silence her. This gave her another point of attack against undemocratic Stalinist methods and won additional sympathy from the audience. One of the biggest events of the week was a meeting sponsored by the League of Women Voters which attracted an audience of more than 1000, and was broadcast on the radio. In the allotted three minutes, Myra

Burrill Wheeler, a local news commentator, made the mistake of urging his audience to beware of this "subversive" candidate. He felt constrained by pressure a few days later, to read the text of an anti-war socialist statement which she had sent to him, and to explain that his use of the term "subversive" was based merely on the Attorney General's "opinion" on the Socialist Workers Party.

Other meetings spoken to during the week were the Echo Park Women's Club, which had an audience of several hundred; the 102nd St. School in Watts; the American Jewish Congress; and the Parent Election Study Group.

BRIGGS TO CANCEL DEAL WITH RENDA, SAYS MAZEY

CLEVELAND, March 31 —

Emil Mazzy, Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO United Automobile Workers and former leader of Briggs Local 212, predicted today that the UAW would be successful in its demand that the Briggs Manufacturing Co. cancel its scrap-hauling contract with Carl Renda, given as payment to the gangster for the brutal beating of several Local 212 militants. He was confident that the company's president, W. Dean Robinson, would soon be discharged.

Here for the UAW convention which starts tomorrow, Mazzy told a special press conference this afternoon in his Hotel Hollenden suite that he was "given the assurance by one of the company officials that the Renda contract will not be operative on April 1." It was revealed at the Kefauver committee's hearings in Detroit several weeks ago that the mysterious beatings of Local 212 members in 1946 and 1947 were carried out by Renda, son-in-law of the notorious racketeer Sam Perrone, at the company's instigation.

Among the victims were Ken Morris, present president of the local, and Genora Dollinger, leader in 1937 of the famous women's brigade in the Flint GM sit-down strikes and at the time of the assault upon her a member of the Local 212 committee set up to investigate previous beatings of members.

DAMAGE SUITS

Asked by The Militant reporter whether the UAW officials were contemplating criminal action against the officials of the company and damage suits on behalf of the assault victims, Mazzy said only that such steps were "under consideration" by the union's attorneys. Questioned further as to the nature of any steps contemplated, the UAW official repeated emphatically that

no decision had been made on criminal action and damage suits and that they were merely being "considered."

Mazzy came to the defense of Walter O. Briggs Jr., executive vice president of the company and son of its founder, claiming that Briggs "had nothing to do" with the Renda contract and did not know about the company's responsibility for the beatings. "We have gone over the records of the grand jury that first heard the testimony and these and our conversations with Briggs officials lead me to believe that Briggs had nothing to do with it and that President Robinson was the bastard in the case."

The single positive step the UAW leaders have taken in this scandal that has rocked Detroit is the filing of an unfair labor practice charge against the company with the NLRB. Mazzy admitted that it might be two years or more before a decision is reached on this appeal and stated that Local 212 would not wait but would strike to enforce its demands for Robinson's ouster and cancellation of the scrap-hauling contract with the Renda-Perrone mob.

Chicago

May Day Banquet Jubilee
Speaker: FARRELL DOBBS
Chairman of Socialist Workers Party

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