

'Operation Killer' Enters Its Second Year

An Editorial

One year ago American imperialism sent its armies to impose its will on the Korean people. From the beginning of this undeclared war the American people could not see why it was necessary to send their sons 10,000 miles away to fight and die. They want the troops brought home.

The GIs who suffer the horrors of this war have made it known that they do not believe either in its necessity or its justice. They feel that they are usurers in a strange land. They want to go home.

The peoples of Asia, witnessing the ferocious U.S. intervention in the Korean civil war, correctly look upon American imperialism as their main enemy. The systematic extermination of the Korean populace and their towns and villages has aroused deep hatred against the U. S.

The American people hoped that after World War II there would be peace, and friendly cooperation between this country and the rest of the world. They are sorely disillusioned. In prospect is World War III and atomic destruction.

Without question this is the most unpopular war in American history. Yet, Truman, Congress and the Pentagon keep it going. "Victory" is excluded for the imperialists in Korea. The "Great Debate" has shown that none of the spokesmen for American capitalism believe they can come out from this war with any real solution even for their own problems. They confront the titanic power of the Asian revolution which force of arms cannot hold back.

But the American plutocracy cannot allow the Asian peoples to settle their own fate, choose their own governments and achieve their political and economic independence. American monopoly capitalism must try to dominate the world or suffer internal economic collapse.

The people of this country do not share the imperialist ambitions of the ruling class. For them the Korean war, and the coming all-out war, promise nothing but death for the youth, and the loss of their traditional standard of living and democratic freedom.

Already the Korean war — only a preview of all-out war to come — has brought inflation which threatens to drastically lower the standards of life for the masses. Government attempts to freeze wages, the heavy taxation on low incomes, combined with the unrestrained profiteering by the big corporations, forewarn the workers.

The offensive against freedom of expression, backed by the recent decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Smith "Gag" Act, is speeded up. For a war in which they do not believe, the people are already bearing heavy burdens.

After a year of war in Asia, the American people see the government leaders offering none of the things they hope for. There is no prospect of enduring world peace; instead the grim threat of a world-wide atomic war.

What has the past year of Truman's "operation slaughter" shown?

1. The present capitalist rulers of the U. S. are leading this nation down the road to disaster.
2. That the capitalist private profit system can survive only by such murderous means.
3. That the American people need a new hope, a new outlook and a new kind of leadership, to defend their living standards, democratic rights, and secure peace.
4. This new leadership can come only from an independent working class political movement which will strive for a socialist America and a socialist world.

Militant Campaigner

Pace Stepped Up In Sub Campaign

By Joseph Hansen, Business Manager

The pace picked up again in the Big League Militant Circulation and Sales Campaign after last week's lag. The branches of the Socialist Workers Party, which are sponsoring the contest to increase the number of readers of *The Militant*, appear to be opening up for the final spurt under the home stretch. It's still anybody's guess on who will win the grand prizes offered in each League of a trip to New York and week's vacation, expenses paid.

Up to now the score for subscriptions is 1,363; sales of single copies, 18,855.

Seattle, after trailing for many weeks in the Coover League, managed to nose past San Francisco. Chicago increased its lead over Los Angeles and moved up on Detroit close enough to give the auto city cause for concern.

In the Konikow League the hard-fought contest between Youngstown and Cleveland to leave the other in the cellar ended this week by both of them clambering over Milwaukee.

The Kujac League saw something of a shake-up. New Haven pushed Pittsburgh down a notch. Allentown inched ahead of Toledo. And West Virginia dropped into last place.

Among the national pace-setters, the week's sensation was Winifred Nelson of the Twin Cities. She moved from twelfth to seventh place. For the explanation, turn to the excerpts from her diary on page 2 of this issue.

Ernie D. of Detroit likewise made an impressive showing, moving up the ladder from seventh to fifth place.

A few branches failed to make the deadline with their reports. We ask one and all to watch this from here on out. It's Wednesday morning.

(More about campaign in "Militant Army" on page 2.)

MILITANT BIG LEAGUE SCOREBOARD

Branch Scores		Individual Scores	
Coover League	Points	Coover League	Points
New York	12,847	Paul	Twin Cities 3,100
Twin Cities	12,136	Mary	Chicago 2,181
Detroit	9,231	Don	Buffalo 1,658
Chicago	6,400	Pauline	Twin Cities 1,500
Los Angeles	5,762	Ernie D.	Detroit 1,311
Buffalo	4,614	Harry	Twin Cities 1,097
Seattle	3,146	Winifred	Twin Cities 1,036
San Francisco	2,886	Marie H.	New York 977
Konikow League		John	Los Angeles 953
Flint	2,785	John R.	Detroit 839
Newark	1,584	Jean	Twin Cities 828
Philadelphia	1,546	Lucille	New York 776
Boston	1,252	Chuck	Detroit 669
Cleveland	1,108	Clara K.	Seattle 663
Youngstown	910	Myron	New York 691
Milwaukee	776	Ruth B.	Detroit 584
Kujac League		Artie	Detroit 552
Oakland	847	Bill B.	Twin Cities 520
Akron	500	Konikow League	
New Haven	382	Emmett	Flint 880
Pittsburgh	320	Belle	Boston 640
St. Louis	261	Bill	Flint 556
Allentown	195	Dotty	Newark 536
Toledo	156	Kujac League	
West Virginia	130	Frank K.	Oakland 603

Meat Trust Moves to Halt Beef Supply

Meat Prices Hit Sky-High Levels

With retail beef prices already at three to four times pre-war levels, the monopoly packers — Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy — have deliberately withdrawn from the market on the pretext that they are unable to buy cattle from dealers, the biggest of whom, especially the ranchers, have been maneuvering hand in glove with the "Big Four" meat gougers. And this at a time when the largest cattle herds on record are roaming the plains.

For weeks prior to the current shutdown, the big packers systematically curtailed production with a view to squeezing the housewives by artificially created shortages. Their latest move puts finishing touches on this squeeze and acts to further discourage the independent farmers from shipping cattle. This is a repeat performance of the 1946 packers' "sitdown" and it pursues the same ends — to hike meat prices and packers' profits to the sky. They want to remove federal "controls" imposed by Price Stabilizer Disalle which are a hoax to begin with.

"We know," correctly states the CIO Packing House Worker, "the reason the 'controls' now in effect aren't working is because they weren't made to work. It's no accident that no housewife knows what the proper ceiling price of meat in her neighborhood shop is — and it's no accident that the packers 'can't' buy meat from the livestock dealers."

THE ROLL BACK

The "roll-back" instituted by Disalle in prices for live meat, is actually no roll-back at all. Last May Secretary of Agriculture Brennan testified that "on a percentage basis farm prices of meat animals have risen more sharply than retail prices of meat in recent months." Even under Disalle's fraudulent "price-control" program the cattle dealers are guaranteed from one-third up to one-half more than the levels which the government itself calls a "fair return."

In May 1950 the packers paid, on the average, \$29.02 a hundred pounds for choice grade cattle; when the whole order is in effect by October they will be paying \$30.04, or \$1.02 more a hundredweight than before the imposition of controls.

Disalle keeps issuing "warnings" to slaughterers not to pay over the ceiling prices otherwise

(Continued on page 4)

Korea War a Year Old -- Stop the Slaughter Now

2 Convicted, 4 Freed In Trenton Frame-Up



The world famous Trenton Six. Front row (l. to r.): Collis English, James Thorpe, Horace Wilson. Rear: R. Cooper, McKinley Forrest, J. McKenzie. English and Cooper were convicted on June 14 by an all-white jury in a jim-crow frame-up.

June 14—The jury in the jim-crow, frame-up murder trial of six Trenton Negroes today freed four and brought in verdicts of guilty with recommendations of clemency for two other equally innocent defendants. Under New Jersey law the clemency recommendations make life sentences mandatory. The men freed are: Horace Wilson, McKinley Forrest, James Thorpe and John McKenzie; those now facing life imprisonment are Collis English, 26 year old navy veteran suffering from a rheumatic heart and malaria, and Ralph Cooper.

After a brief charge by Superior Court Judge Smalley the case went to the jury at noon-time Wednesday, June 13. After twenty hours of deliberation the verdict was brought in, thus closing the 103-day long second trial. Defense counsel announced that they would appeal the conviction of English and Cooper.

Starting This Issue

A Series on

The Stalinist Peace Campaign

By JAMES P. CANNON

— See Page 3 —

BEWARE OF PREJUDICE
The defense began its summation Monday morning. First speaker Frank S. Katzenbach, counsel for McKinley Forrest, urged the all-white jury to beware of any prejudice in its consideration of the case. He warned

that "prejudice doesn't walk with a placard," but "comes in insidious disguised ways." He also compared the forced "confession" of his client to those produced by the Moscow-trial methods in the Stalinist dominated countries of Eastern Europe.

The second defense summation was by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People counsel, Raymond Pace Alexander. In a conciliatory address which distributed praise evenly to the other defense lawyers, the judge, the jury, the City of Trenton and even the prosecution—who he stated was making a grave error in this trial—Alexander asked for the acquittal of all defendants. He told how on a trip to Europe shortly before he became associated with the Trenton Six defense he saw articles

(Continued on Page 4)

Acheson Compelled to Admit 'Police Action' Is Real War; 175,000 U.S. Casualties

Almost one year after the start of the Korean slaughter, Truman's Secretary of State Acheson has reluctantly admitted that this savage conflict is not just a "police action" but an honest-to-God war.

Acheson confessed that "in the usual sense of the word there is a war" only after sharp goading by Senator Byrd, who cross-examined the suave State Department head on June 6 in the Senate hearings on MacArthur's ouster.

Acheson's statement amounts to a confession that when Truman ordered U. S. armed forces to intervene in the Korean civil war last June 25 he clearly violated the U. S. Constitution. This basic law of the land explicitly gives to Congress alone the power to declare war.

Truman has used the cynical and shyster pretext that his Korean intervention is merely a "police action" and not a war in order to circumvent the Constitution and Congress. For its part, Congress has gone along with his abuse of powers.

PEOPLE OPPOSE WAR

But the American people have not been deceived. They have known all along that the Korean adventure is a real war — the bloodiest and most devastating, for its duration, in all history. They have revealed over and over

WHOSE WAR?

America's "billion dollar club" — corporations with more than a billion of assets each — reached an all-time membership peak of 58 this year with three new members. Bell Telephone System heads the list with \$11½ billion. All members increased their assets in 1950 as a result of the Korea war, whereas 11 had declined in assets in 1949. Their combined assets rose \$11 billion in 1950. These 58 corporations now own total assets of \$148 billion.

again their opposition to this war and their desire that it be stopped now and the troops withdrawn from Korea at once.

Here is Acheson's revealing testimony:

Byrd: When does a military action or police action cease to be such and become a war?

Acheson: Well, I think in the ordinary popular sense it is a (Continued on page 2)

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

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

Their Lies About the Korean War

By Art Preis

The Korea war is not only the most murderous and destructive in history for the area and time involved, it has also produced the biggest lies. U. S. imperialism has lied about every aspect of this war, political or military. The following is a documented exposure of a few of the main lies. Space permits use of only a tiny fraction of our documentary evidence. All quotations are from press and official sources which support Washington's "police action."

LIE No. 1

That "this is a war for Koreans. . . . The B-29's are over North Korea this morning on behalf of a little old man named Kim who is plowing a rice paddy." (N. Y. Times, editorial, June 1, 1951.)

THE FACTS: The Korean people, South and North, are being exterminated. Korea is being "reduced to grave mounds, tree stumps and ruined homes."

Voice of Korea, organ of the Korean Affairs Institute, Washington, D. C., March 31. Here are some other statements:

"J. Donald Kingsley, agent general of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency said: 'I doubt that ever in the history of the world, since perhaps the sacking of Carthage, has there been such complete destruction as has occurred in Korea.' . . . 2,000,000 civilians have been killed in the war so far, Mr. Kingsley said. . . . Destruction of the thatched villages that blanket Korea has been 'almost total'." (N. Y. Times, May 22.)

Washington, June 6 (AP) . . . the Korean Republic's new ambassador, Dr. You Chan Yang, at

the White House . . . told reporters there have been nearly 3,000,000 casualties among civilians in his country. . . . "The Korean loss in property and human sacrifice cannot be compared with any country and any war in the history of the world," Dr. Yang said.

"Refugees numbering approximately 10,000,000 . . . are wandering back and forth through the countryside with the tide of war." — Douglas Fairbanks, chairman of American Relief for Korea. (N. Y. Times, April 27.)

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN KOREA, May 26—The threat of famine. . . . The top command has urged refugees to till lands as far north as the south bank of the Han River. . . . the majority of agriculture workers are old men or women. . . . For centuries Koreans have depended

upon oxen to pull plows, but the war deprived them of even this help . . . all along the roads rice fields can be seen in which teams of four, refugees, men and wom-

en, hitched to a plow, are struggling knee deep in mud to replace animals. They are working for their lives. (Greg MacGregor, (N. Y. Times, May 27.)

LIE No. 2

That the slaughter and destruction in Korea are due to "atrocities" by North Koreans and Chinese.

THE FACTS: U. S. high-explosives and fire bombs, plus a systematic "scorched earth" policy of burning all possible shelter for guerrillas, are responsible for the vast slaughter of the populace and the tide of refugees. Here is some quoted evidence:

Napalm bombs dropped by our Air Forces are literally burning enemy soldiers alive. Thousands of civilians in the fighting areas are being caught in the trap. . . . Weapons of death as bad as, if not worse than, a blast from an atomic bomb are taking an awful toll of human lives. — (David Lawrence, editor of U. S. News and World Report.)

Taeegu, Feb. 20 . . . Later, when the Koreans saw that the Communists had left their homes and schools standing in retreat while United Nations troops, fighting with much more destructive tools, left only blackened spots where towns once stood, the Communists even in retreat chalked up moral victories. — (George Barrett, N. Y. Times, Feb. 21.)

On the East Central Front, Korea, Jan. 19 (UP)—South Korean civilians raised a tempest of

protest today against the American scorched earth policy. . . . The homeless civilians told civil affairs officers that they . . . are amazed that the Americans are burning their homes . . . field commanders have given UN troops orders to destroy anything that could be used as cover by the censorship:

UN pilots have been ordered

LIE No. 3

That the Koreans "welcomed our forces as liberators." (Gen. MacArthur, report to the UN, March 1.)

THE FACTS: Would you love foreign invaders who blow up your home, kill your wife and children, cast you out on a roadside to die of cold, disease and starvation? Korean hatred for the U. S. forces is unbounded. The following slipped through the censorship:

The soldiers said they felt the entire Korean countryside was either passive or actively hostile. "We don't even know who the enemy is," one soldier said. . . . Few women and children are seen. Sniping from the rear is frequent. Villagers and peasants who remain refuse to direct Americans toward Red hiding places or give them food, the soldiers said. (Walter Sullivan, N. Y. Times, July 18, 1950.)

There is also definite evidence that many of the white clad peasants who wave their hands to the Americans along the road change at night into guerrillas.

Myself and a few thousand other GIs would like to know the answers to several questions. The biggest question at the present is, just why are we over here? . . . The Korean people certainly aren't glad to have us. I've seen that with my own eyes. (Letter from soldier to Marquette Mining Journal, quoted by Rep. John B. Bennett, of Michigan, Congressional Record, March 13, Page 1951.)

(Continued on Page 2)

Notebook of an Agitator

World Effects of Korea War

A WELCOME TO VISITING PREACHERS

I am turning over the soap box today to some visiting divines who have come around, in part, to the position of us heathens and infidels and want to give testimony to their newfound faith. They are reporting straight from the 163rd General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, just adjourned at Cincinnati, and they are hot as a pistol with a new zeal for righteousness engendered there. I am going to let them do the talking at today's session, reserving for myself only the office of moderator with the duty of introducing the orators, and reserving the privilege of interspersing the proceedings with a few side remarks and parenthetical reservations when the visiting men of the cloth, who are only partly reformed, get out of line.

Something struck this General Assembly of the Presbyterian leaders at Cincinnati and moved them profoundly. It may be they woke up in sudden fright, like sleep walkers on the edge of a precipice. It may be their hearts, for a moment, were touched by a pentecostal flame of repentance and consecration. Whatever the reason, the delegates at Cincinnati didn't talk like the general run of preachers who are whooping it up for war in the name of the Prince of Peace and blessing the slaughter in Korea with a bland indifference to their own contention that killing is a sin. No, the Presbyterian ministers assembled at Cincinnati talked a different language, as though they had seen for a moment the frightening splendor of the face of truth, and had received the gift of tongues to tell about it.

WHAT THE PREACHERS SAID

Listen to this — from preachers, mind you — in the social pronouncement adopted at the closing session, as reported by the N.Y. Times: "Under the stimulus of fear, we adopt many forms of oppression and terrorism — the very things we despise in communism." (That's Stalinism, Reverend Sirs, not communism whose ideal is freedom and equality. Outside of this terminological error you are doing fine. Go right ahead.)

"We countenance character assassination which clearly violates the divine law, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness.' Some forms of loyalty oaths are required which stifle freedom of thought and inquiry. People are afraid to speak their convictions for fear of reprisal. This is laid the groundwork for a police society which would destroy the very freedom we seek to save." (That's preaching, brothers! Pour it on!)

In an address preceding the adoption of this social pronouncement, the Rev. Dr. Julian Price Lovv, Professor of Biblical Theology at the Louisville Seminary, denounced the "stumbling

confusion" of President Truman and the "consistently terrible direction" of General MacArthur. "A plague on both your houses," said the Reverend Love. He denounced militarism as the "greatest enemy of the present age." He called on all Christians "to renounce once and for all the whole militaristic method as a way of trying to solve the modern problems of the world."

Dr. Love condemned the exaltation and glorification of the military caste. "If the nation erects into a privileged class men who wear a uniform, then we shall only repeat what Hitler's Germany did and what the Japanese military did and we shall find, nay, we are already finding, right here in America that the setting aside of the professional military as a particular class because we feel more secure on that account, is producing a dominance in our own American life of one kind of thinking." (Amen! Thank you, Dr. Love, for your burning words of wisdom and courage, your words of solemn warning, so badly needed by the people and so seldom heard these days.)

MISSIONARIES AND KOREAN WAR

Up to this point I have been going right along with the alarmed and burned-up Presbyterian ministers, who have graced our forum today. But in winding up the session I feel obliged to make one small exception. Dr. Love's intentions are no doubt of the best, but he is away off base in one of his pronouncements. He says: "It was utterly ill to take our soldiers out of Korea unless we put our missionaries in there in tremendous numbers."

I can't follow you there, Doctor. The American soldiers in Korea should be brought home right away, to save the cruel waste of their lives to no good purpose and to give the Korean people a chance to settle and run their own affairs. They should be let alone in all respects, including matters of religion. Instead of sending more of "our missionaries in there" those who are already in Korea should get the hell out of there. If we are going to stand for freedom and human rights, let's not forget one of the most important rights of all — the right to be let alone.

For all you and I know, Doctor Love, the Koreans may have gods of their own; and they may like them better than the one you want to ship to them. Their gods may be, and probably are, more reasonable and easy-going, and less jealous and vengeful than our harsh Jehovah with his long list of prohibitions and instructions, and his vicious threats of hellfire and damnation for ordinary folk who want a little leeway for fun, sport and amusement. Let the Koreans alone in peace — with their own gods. They will like it better that way. People always prefer their own inventions. — J.P.C.

Documented Exposure of Lies About Korean War

(Continued from page 1)

LIE No. 4

That the U.S. objective is to "establish a free, independent and democratic Korea." (Secretary of State Acheson to Senate hearing on MacArthur's ouster.)

THE FACTS: South Korea experienced five years of U.S. occupation from 1945 to 1949 after Korea was sliced in half by agreement between Truman and Stalin to form South Korea and North Korea. The brand of "democracy" the South Koreans got is described by Col. A. Wigfall Green, Judge Advocate, President of Board of Review for the trial of Koreans, American Military Government in Korea, now on the faculty of the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.

"Another cause of the failure of the American occupation is that . . . the Americans entered bearing the torch of the Goddess of Liberty, but, with the approach of a few pinkish natives, the light sputtered and went out, and the torch was used to slug the pinks over the head. Undemocratic methods were used to subdue persons who had never enjoyed democracy."

"But the greatest blow to the Koreans was the retention in Korean office of Japanese officials and the public appearance of American officers with Japanese officers."

"Another cause of the American failure in the occupation lay in the fact that the Americans were apparently unable to administer justice to the Koreans in such a way that the Koreans were able to recognize it as justice. . . . doubt was usually resolved against the Korean. For through grants of land than to instance, entrapment, illegal in arrival at a solution which seemed the United States was declared Communist!" (A. Wigfall Green, legal in apprehending Koreans. The Epic of Korea, Public Affairs. The Board of Review for the fair Press, 1950.)

tainly not the type of democratic government promised by the United Nations. (The Voice of Korea, Nov. 21, 1950.)

Marshall deleted a number of highly critical comments about Syngman Rhee. . . . Wedemeyer was very caustic about Rhee's incompetence and bungling. (Robert S. Allen, N. Y. Post, May 4.)

The censored portions of the Wedemeyer report deal entirely with South Korean President Syngman Rhee and the "extreme right-wing group" around him. Two deletions are to the effect that Rhee cannot be elected in "an honest ballot." Another

lengthy deletion characterizes Rhee's intimates as land-owners, bankers and mortgage holders who will "fight to the finish any attempt to better the lot of the average Korean." (Robert S. Allen, N. Y. Post, May 9.)

Last year the Rhee government put 150,000 people with families in jail. The prisons are bulging. . . . I went through them. . . . The workers are oppressed, suppressed and regimented." Stanley Earl, ECA Labor Adviser in Korea and former secretary-treasurer of the Oregon State CIO, in press interview on July 14, 1950, on return from Korea.)

LIE No. 5

That the U. S.-sponsored government of President Syngman Rhee of South Korea is a democracy.

THE FACTS: The Rhee regime is a brutal despotism imposed on South Korea by force and fraud with U. S. support. His troops and police have massacred scores of thousands of South Koreans as "suspected" Communists without trial. Despite his jailing, torturing and assassination of many liberal political opponents, in the May 1950 elections Rhee's party won only 45 of more than 200 seats in the South Korean Parliament. Here is some of the evidence:

own alleged leaders . . . as soon as the Rhee government returned (to former lost territory), the "red collaborators" were exterminated. Several hundred civilians—men, women, and even children—were butchered in Seoul without examination or trial. The Daenan Youth Corps indulged in lynching and kidnapping. . . . Police and military arrested in wholesale fashion 55,000 men and women through Nov. 13 who are suspected of being communist sympathizers. . . . The discredited regime returned to Seoul is once again losing an opportunity of winning a bewildered people. . . . Wreaking vengeance on the helpless civilian population is cer-

LIE No. 6

That the U. S. did not intervene on the side of the capitalist-landlord class in a civil war, but to halt an "unprovoked aggression" by North Koreans and, later, the Chinese.

THE FACTS: The full-scale struggle in Korea that began on June 25, 1950, was the continuation of class civil war that had raged in Korea for two years between the poor peasants and workers in Korea, led by the North Korean Stalinist regime, and the capitalist-landlord regime of Rhee in South Korea. There is substantial evidence that Rhee, whose forces had been defeated in the elections a month before, provoked the war as a means of bringing U. S. forces in and holding on to his control and getting hold of all Korea. Here is some evidence:

Korea is torn by large-scale warfare between the Russian-sponsored North Korean Republic and the U.S.-backed South Korean Republic. (U. S. News and World Report, July 8, 1949, one year before Korean war began.)

South Korean officials continued to hurl the boast that their army could conquer North Korea. On Feb. 20, 1949, in a conference with members of the UN Commission on Korea, President Rhee was requested to justify his statement that the forces of the South "could defeat the North within two weeks if the Soviet Union did not intervene." On Oct. 7, 1949, Dr. Rhee told a representative of the United Press: "I am sure that we could take Pyongyang, the Northern capital, in three days. And an all-Korean border with Manchuria would be easier to defend than the 38th parallel." On October 31, 1949, Defense Minister Shin Sung Mo told a press conference in Tokyo that South Korean troops were ready to make a drive into North Korea. . . . The commission also deplored the frequent raids at the thirty-eighth parallel. . . . It has

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English and Cooper Must Go Free

The fifteen-week trial of the Trenton Six—the longest in New Jersey's court history—ended on June 14 in a shocking and shameful verdict by an all-white jury of six men and six women.

After deliberating for 18½ hours this jury decided to free four of the defendants but found two of them guilty, with a recommendation of "mercy." By this verdict Collis English, 26, and Ralph Cooper, 26, face imprisonment for life at hard labor.

The case of the police and the prosecution against the Trenton Six is as flagrant a frameup as any on record in the jimcrow-ridden South. The last trial was a third in the series since the Jan. 27, 1948 robbery-killing of an aged Trenton store keeper. The first trial conviction was reversed by the State Supreme Court; the second was declared a mistrial; in the third the defense tore the police and prosecution evidence to shreds, establishing, among other things, that fraudulent confessions had been extorted from five out of the six defendants.

By exonerating four of the defendants, the jury in effect branded the case concocted against them as a police and juridical frameup. But in the instance of the remaining two defendants, the jury reversed itself, siding with these same frameup artists.

The police and the prosecution had no more of a case against English and Cooper than they had against the four whom

the jury declared innocent. More accurately, the police and the prosecution presents one and the same case against all the defendants, and that is—a frameup. What then motivated the jury in bringing in its flagrantly self-contradictory verdict?

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the jurors were swayed by the demagogic plea of the New Jersey prosecutor to the effect that the state police and courts would be discredited and rendered "impotent" if a verdict of innocent were brought in for the Trenton Six. Hence the shabby compromise, wholly in the spirit of the "justice" meted out to Negroes in the South.

The case of the Trenton "Two" is as flagrant a miscarriage of the letter and spirit of real justice as was the original case of the Trenton Six. The two young Negroes, English and Cooper, must not be permitted to become the scapegoats in order to cover up the outrages perpetrated by the corrupt and brutal New Jersey police and their juridical accomplices.

The convictions of English and Cooper must be fought through every available channel, by appeals to the higher courts up to the Supreme Court, if necessary. For the struggle to be successful, it is necessary to rally the broadest labor and liberal support behind this nationwide fight to free Collis English and Ralph Cooper.

Ford Local 600

It was only a few years ago that the big majority of the 90,000 Ford workers at the Detroit River Rouge plant believed that the Ford empire was invincible.

And yet on June 23, Ford Local 600, the largest local union in the world, will hold a mass meeting celebrating its 10th anniversary.

The foundation of this powerful local union is indeed worthy of commemoration. Ford, with Bethlehem Steel, was the last of the great mass production fortresses to fall to the irresistible organizing drive of the CIO.

Henry Ford had repeatedly flouted the union's organizing efforts with the flat statement that he would never sign a union contract. His staff of brass-knuckled gangsters called the "service department"—3,000 strong—beat down union efforts with physical terror.

Workers were mercilessly driven on the production lines; if a man put on a union button he was escorted out the plant gate, given a brutal beating, and fired. The despotic Ford ran his plants like a potestate, and the overworked, fearful and intimidated workers were all but convinced that this was one company the union could not overcome.

But on April 2, 1941 the mile-square Ford factory was humbled by the workers' solidarity. Workers poured from the dozens of plant gates and formed a picket line of 30,000. The four main highways

leading to the plant were blockaded by automobile barricades. No one could get near the plant without union permission.

In a few moments after the strike began it was clear that nothing on earth could defeat the new-found unity of the Ford workers. Pickets danced in the streets; thousands upon thousands lined up at the union offices joining Local 600.

This glorious strike was a symbol of the potentialities of an aroused American workingclass. Once they march, everything falls before them. The puny efforts of the little groups of monopolists who own and control industry cannot hold back the thousands upon thousands who band together in the army of the oppressed.

Ford Local 600 represents one of the supreme victories of the American workers.

The Ford workers wiped out the open shop and learned to stand up as independent men, with their union as their means of emancipation.

The workers who took this great step, will not stop there. They have only begun their struggle. They have only begun to show their power.

Tomorrow, the Ford workers, arm in arm with the giant American working class as a whole, will go forward to new victories—victories on the road toward the full socialist emancipation of their class and all humanity.

Two Justices Voice Dissent On Smith Act

The Supreme Court decision June 5, upholding the Smith "Gag" Act, which makes "dangerous thoughts" a crime, is best characterized in its violation of the constitution by the dissenting opinions of Justices Douglas and Black. Following are excerpts from their opinions:

Justice Black: "No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press which I believe the First Amendment forbids. I would hold (the provision) of the Smith Act authorizing this prior restraint unconstitutional on its face and as applied."

"So long as this court exercises the power of judicial review of legislation, I cannot agree that the First Amendment permits us to sustain laws suppressing freedom of speech and press on the basis of Congress' or our own notions of more 'reasonableness.' Such a doctrine waters down the First Amendment so that it amounts to little more than an admonition to Congress."

"Public opinion being what it now is, few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society."

JUSTICE DOUGLAS

Justice Douglas stated that the First Amendment barring any abridgement of free speech in this country, did not mean that the Government need "hold its hand" until it was too late to save itself from revolution.

"But the command of the First Amendment is so clear that we should not allow Congress to call a halt to free speech except in the extreme case of peril from the speech itself."

"But the record in this case is silent on the facts. If we are to proceed on the basis of judicial notice, it is impossible for me to say that the Communists are so potent or so strategically deployed that they must be suppressed for their speech."

JUSTICE BLACK

Justice Black stated: "But let us assume, contrary to all constitutional ideas of fair criminal procedure, that the petitioners although not indicted for the crime of actual advocacy, may be punished for it. Even on this radical assumption, the only way to affirm these convictions, as the dissent of Justice Douglas shows, is to qualify drastically or wholly repudiate the established 'clear and present danger' rule. This the court does in a way which greatly restricts the protection afforded by the first amendment."

**For a Socialist
Future
Join the
Militant Sales Drive**

Support Without Sympathy

(First of a Series)

By James P. Cannon

It isn't planned that way in the present scheme of things, but every once in a while virtue is rewarded; and sometimes bad luck catches up with those who deserve it most. We have an example of the latter before our eyes right now. I am speaking this time about the American Stalinists—not the honest workers they are taking for a ride, but the professional functionaries at the head of the crooked and treacherous outfit operating on behalf of the Kremlin in the American labor movement under the name of the Communist Party and numerous other aliases and fronts.

They prospered in the last half of the Thirties before the newly-organized workers in the CIO got their number. And in the first half of the Forties—the period of the war and the Stalin-Roosevelt Pact—they really rode high with governmental favor and immunity. But look at them now. They are in all kinds of trouble for sure, and nobody seems to care.

Why They Are Discredited

Never, I daresay, have victims of misfortune gone unattended by so many people, with sentiments ranging from indifference to delight, for so many different reasons. The home-grown janizaries of the Kremlin monster find themselves in the position of a scouting party of foreign legionnaires, cut off in hostile territory and marked expendable by their high command. Never before in the history of the labor movement has a group under persecution been so discredited, despised and abandoned—with their claim to the honor of martyrdom disallowed and even the grace of commiseration deliberately withheld. These Ishmaels of the labor movement, with every man's hand against them, have to go it alone.

The reasons for their isolation are various. The super-patriots, united by hysteria in a broad, loose coalition, extending in its composition all the way from hinterland kluxers to big city social-democrats—all of them frothing at the mouth with Stalinophobia—applaud the persecution of Stalin's American agents under the gravely mistaken impression that they threaten revolution and constitute a real and present danger to the existing order of things.

The opportunist labor skates, many of whom played footsie with the Stalinists during the war and cooperated with them in enforcing the no-strike pledge, have seized upon the witch-hunt as a heaven-sent opportunity to liquidate the Stalinist influence in the trade unions and cinch up their own monopoly of control, posts and pickings.

Assent and Dissent



Justices Hugo Black (l.) and William Douglas (not shown) were Supreme Court dissenters against majority decision upholding the Smith "Gag" Act. Chief Justice Fred Vinson (r.) wrote opinion supporting the thought-control law.

Fourth International Replies to Natalia Trotsky

(The following statement, issued by the International Executive Committee of the Fourth International in reply to the statement by Natalia Sedova Trotsky disaffiliating with that organization, is reprinted from La Verite, French Trotskyist weekly.)

Natalia Trotsky's break with the Fourth International is a painful incident in its history which will be viewed with regret by revolutionists throughout the world. But it cannot alter their determination to continue the struggle for the ideas of the martyred leader of the October Revolution which she has now abandoned. They will understand that her act, despite the best intentions, is objectively a capitulation before the pressure of world imperialism. Yet it no more invalidates the program of the Fourth International, which was drafted in its main lines by Leon Trotsky, than did the capitulation of his closest collaborators, like Rakovsky, Radek, Preobrazhensky and others to Stalin during his lifetime.

POWER OF REACTION

The power of organized reaction has often overwhelmed and crushed the resistance of this or

that individual. But it has never been able, and we are confident it will never prove capable, of crushing the great truths of Marxism elaborated by the genius leaders of the proletarian revolution, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky and the movement they created.

There is little need for us at this time to enter into a lengthy polemic with Natalia Trotsky's declaration. The facts, the historical record and the logic of class analysis are plain. They have irrevocably entered into the consciousness of the cadres identified with Trotskyism in every country of the world. And this was not by accident. It was Trotsky himself who insisted that the strategy of the unconditional defense of the Soviet Union against imperialism must be the keystone of the movement he led to supplant and overthrow Stalinism as the revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat.

For him this was no academic question. Never once from the moment of his exile in 1929 to his death eleven years later did he make the slightest concession to those who clamored for the abandonment of this strategic task of the international class struggle. On the contrary, Trotsky broke without hesitation with the most "distinguished" persons and even personal collaborators—from Souvarine to Shachtman

—as a result of their backsliding on this decisive question. This was precisely the reason for most of the splits in the ranks of the world Trotskyist movement, splits which moreover proved entirely justified by the subsequent renegacy of those who began with a defeatist position on the Soviet Union.

It is a pitiful sight to see Natalia Trotsky repeating the very arguments against which Trotsky had so long fought, and which he refuted and exposed in all his writings, not least of all those of his last fight against the Shachtman-Burnham petty-bourgeois opposition in the Socialist Workers Party a few months before his assassination.

TROTSKY'S VIEW

Trotsky was well aware of the bestiality and barbarism of the Stalinist regime. He had lived to see its hideous degeneration and to draw the conclusion of the need for a political revolution to overthrow the bureaucratic regime and to re-establish workers' democracy. Yet it was he, the author of the famous parallel between the totalitarianism of the Stalin and the Hitler regimes, who unequivocally rejected all suggestions that the Soviet Union on that account should be abandoned to the mercy of imperialism. He never ceased to repeat that the essence of Marxism was

to see the distinction between the social basis of the society created by the October Revolution and the parasitic caste which had usurped power in the first Workers' State.

Completely aware of the process of degeneration which was unfolding, Trotsky repeated again and again that the class nature of the state was determined by its property forms and that only the (elimination) of the planned economy would alter its class character. There is no new evidence cited by Natalia Trotsky to prove that such a transformation has occurred.

NOT SERIOUS ANALYSIS

On the contrary, her declaration is not a serious analysis of Stalinism or of the situation in the Soviet Union. It remains the kind of emotional reaction to the brutality of the Stalinist regime which has become so familiar in the past years and was not unknown in Trotsky's lifetime. Once again we see the attempt to identify the most consistent revolutionary opponents of the Kremlin with Stalinism because of their defense of the Soviet Union. It is painful that this reproach should be leveled against us by the widow of the man who himself was so often the target for such accusations and for the selfsame reasons. The manner of Trotsky's death proved that Stalin least of

all was convinced that there was anything in Trotsky's definition that even faintly indicated capitulation to the autocratic regime in the USSR.

THE MAIN ENEMY

We can well appreciate the justifiable personal reasons for Natalia's bitterness and the immeasurable suffering she has endured at the hands of the Kremlin murderers. But here again we must say with Trotsky that bitterness is no substitute for a policy. Especially in time of war and the approach of war, when the pressures of organized society reach their highest intensity, a revolutionist who loses his head—i.e., his class approach—is lost. For Trotsky in the last war, as for us now, the main enemy of socialism and progress is world imperialism. Only to the extent that this is understood and becomes the foundation for our class strategy—and in no other way—can Stalinism and all other alien tendencies within the working class movement be combatted and defeated.

Natalia's bitter repudiation of the Fourth International is bound to achieve precisely the contrary from what she intended. Her declaration is a precious gift bequeathed to both Stalinism and imperialism. Stalin will find it easier to disseminate his lies and calumnies against Trotskyism to

the workers and peasants of Korea, of China, of Eastern Europe and of the Soviet Union itself whom Natalia has decided to abandon to imperialism because of the influence or domination of Stalinism in these countries. On the other side, the lackeys of imperialism, social democrats and renegades of all stripes, will seek for solace in her declaration, for justification of their crimes and treacheries against the proletariat.

POWER OF TRUTH

But in the end, neither the one nor the other will succeed. The power of truth will withstand these distortions and attacks. Above all, the determination of the revolutionary cadres of the Fourth International to fight side by side with the masses in their struggle against capitalism and imperialism, despite the character of their temporary leaderships, will lead to the final vindication of our martyred leader over all his present-day detractors.

It is not easy to part company with Natalia, who, after so many years of struggle, has fallen victim to pressures stronger than herself. There is no other choice for revolutionists, for the followers of Leon Trotsky. We can only repeat the maxim he was so fond of using: "Neither to laugh, nor to weep, but to understand."

June, 1951.

Rank and file workers, who have had bitter experience with the Stalinist hacks in the unions and hate them from memory of their bureaucratic brutality, mendacity and treachery, have for the most part welcomed the mopping up operations against their pockets of resistance in the unions. The trade unionists have refused any support to the Stalinist leaders under prosecution—although solidarity in the fight for civil rights and defense of anyone denied them, regardless of political differences, has long been a tradition of the American workers' movement, and one of its best. It took the Stalinists to so befoul even this issue as to turn the workers in anger against their own tradition, an action which, in the long run, will rebound against them and their movement.

I am one of a small minority opposed to the witch-hunt against the Stalinists and the legal prosecutions of their leaders, for reasons devoid of any respect or sympathy for the defendants in the dock or any trace of political conciliation with them. They finally became victims of a law which they upheld and applauded when it was first invoked against honest revolutionists in the Minneapolis trial of 1941. These scoundrels without honor and conscience supported the prosecution in Minneapolis and cheered the verdict brought in against us under the Smith Act. More, they even conducted an open campaign to shut off any contributions from the unions to help us pay the legal expenses of our trial and appeal.

In Defense of a Principle

The Stalinists were tied in with the American war machine then, beating the drums in patriotic frenzy and denouncing us as agitators for revolution who ought to be locked up. Now, with a new turn of events, they are getting a dose of their own dirty medicine—and many people think we should get a certain satisfaction out of it, and even approve it. But we cannot agree with this line of reasoning.

Our motivations, however, are practical, not sentimental. This legal lynching doesn't do us or the workers' movement any good. The conviction of the eleven Stalinist leaders, now sustained by the Supreme Court, will only forge another link in the chain of precedent designed to shackle the democratic rights of all. We, and every other tendency in the labor movement, and the movement as a whole, will pay dearly for this and every other successful attack against the right of free speech, even though the victims in the immediate instance are Stalinists. That is why, as a practical proposition, in allegiance to the principle of solidarity in the fight for civil rights, we support the defense in this case, as in all others.

But—it may be asked—what about the broader question of political solidarity with the Stalinists? Has not this turn of events which brought about their conviction under the same law used against the 18 leaders of the Socialist Workers Party at Minneapolis in 1941, and the changed attitude of the Stalinists toward the war question—the most important of all questions for a workers' political party—have not these changes brought the two parties closer together and created the basis for a friendlier relationship in place of the mortal antagonism of other days?

Such questions can only be based on a misunderstanding; on the impression that the Stalinists have changed their nature, and with it, their program. This is not the case, as an examination of their present propaganda and activities will demonstrate. The Stalinists have changed nothing in the essence of the matter. And it goes without saying, the position of the Socialist Workers Party, being founded on principle, is what it was.

What Stalinism Really Is

The American Stalinists remain what they have been in war, in peace and in all kinds of weather: not revolutionists, not representatives of the class interests of the American workers, but the servile agents of Russian foreign policy, with no more independence than a provincial branch office of a New York business firm. This is not a matter of opinion but of facts open to observation and proof. You can start at either end of the relationship between the Communist Party in New York and the Soviet foreign office in the Kremlin, check what is said and done by either one, and find invariably that the other says and does exactly the same thing, with only one small difference in timing: Moscow says it first.

Every propaganda slogan of the American Stalinists, today as yesterday and always—"war" as in 1941 or "peace" as in 1951; lynch-law then, "free speech" now—they all can be traced back to the point of origin in the Kremlin every time without fail. Or conversely, you can start with the Kremlin line on any question and follow its execution step by step in all the turns and zig-zags of Stalinist policy in the United States. It makes no difference which end you start from. The answer always comes out the same. The echo always follows the sound.

This basic relationship between the Soviet bureaucracy in Moscow and their New York agency has to be kept in mind in evaluating the so-called peace program now advertised at bargain prices by the American Communist Party. Its tracks lead straight back to its origin as an expedient of Soviet diplomacy in the cold war. The peace ballyhoo of 1951 may sound more radical than the shameless jingoism of 1941-45, and some workers of the younger generation who lack experience and theoretical study to judge by may be taken in by it. But in reality it is only the other side of the same coin. It has nothing whatever to do with the revolutionary struggle against war which Lenin taught and to which we are committed. I am going to prove this to the hilt.

(Next week: Jingoism Into Pacifists)

Vanishing Diplomats

By Fred Hart

A wise man once said that although he did not know whether truth is stranger than fiction, he was sure it is always more disconcerting.

There has been fiction written about the racy plots and adventures of international spies, diplomat-adventurers, Scotland Yard, the French Surete and the FBI. But this literature of the "secret war" between espionage agents, strange though it is, never bothered anyone very much.

But one of these thrillers of international intrigue has become a reality, disconcerting the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office to the point of hysteria.

The mysterious disappearance of two British diplomats, implausibly but actually named Guy Francis de Burgess and Donald Duart MacLean, has brought Prime Minister Attlee to the verge of nervous collapse. Secretary of State Acheson is "gravely concerned." Agents of Scotland Yard, the FBI, U.S. and British intelligence, fly back and forth across the Atlantic.

An international dragnet is out. The two foreign office officials, it is said, had access to "highly confidential documents" and were adept in the secret codes by which diplomatic messages are transmitted.

One of these missing diplomats reportedly knows only too well the content of secret messages exchanged between the U.S. and Britain on such questions as the Korean War, the Japanese Peace Treaty, the Iran crisis, and the like. Embarrassing, eh, what?

At first there was some speculation that the two gentlemen may have sojourned to the French Riviera for a bit of "relaxation." This high-jinks theory seems to have been dropped.

What worries the Foreign Office and the State Department is not the safety of these men. Amer-

ican and British government officials are far more worried about themselves. Should these vanished diplomats decide to spill the beans about Secret Diplomacy, all hell might break loose.

The general feeling among government officials on both sides of the Atlantic seems to be that Burgess and MacLean have fled "behind the Iron Curtain."

The British and U. S. rulers do not fear that "secrets" will be given away to the USSR. The schemes and plots between Britain and America against the Soviet Union are probably known in their general outline to Stalin, who knows a thing about secret international dickering and plotting himself.

What they really fear is that official documents will be made public which reveal the truth about the secret diplomacy to the American and British people, and to the people of the whole world.

The reason for the secret codes, the hidden negotiations and sordid maneuvers of international diplomacy is that these underground dealings between imperialist nations are designed to serve the interests of a few powerful capitalists, and to subject the people of all lands to their exploitation and domination. Behind the camouflage of propaganda about "democracy, freedom and peace" are the actual moves toward subjugation of nations, conquest, atomic war.

If for reasons of their own, the two vanishing diplomats should talk, some of the hideous truth behind "international diplomacy" will be revealed.

The furor aroused by this incident, proves by itself that the real aims and the actual moves of the British Foreign Office and the U.S. State Department cannot stand the light of day.

Inside The USSR

By Joseph Hansen

"The Future of the Soviet Union" (As the Capitalist Leaders of America See It — and as a Revolutionary Refugee from the USSR Sees It.) In the May-June Fourth International, theoretical magazine of American Trotskyism.

No matter what your political views may be, this report by a youth born and reared under the Stalin regime should be of top interest. Here are the facts about the feelings of the Soviet peoples toward Stalinism, toward the planned economy and toward the menace of another world war.

W. Wilny is not the real name of the author. It is a pen name used for protection against retaliation by Stalin's dread secret police. But the voice is the genuine voice of the Soviet youth of today. There's no doubt about that.

This article is the most important to come out of the USSR in a long time. After Trotsky's deportation from the Soviet Union, connections with revolutionary socialist opponents of the Stalin regime became more and more slender as the great purges took tens of thousands to untimely graves and the censorship plugged crevice after crevice in the prison-wall frontiers.

These conditions made it difficult to get direct verification of the continued validity of Leon

Trotsky's theories about the Soviet Union, particularly his views on the need for defending the planned economy against imperialist pressure as well as Stalinism.

The facts cited by Wilny offer fresh proof of the correctness of Trotsky's position almost 11 years after the revolutionary leader's assassination and thus provide new and brilliant confirmation of the power of the Marxist method.

The brains hired by the State Department to work out plans for a new regime in the Soviet Union will get small comfort out of this report. Wilny proves that their ideas do not reflect the opinion of the Soviet people.

Then he reveals what the Soviet people really think about Stalin, what they learned from their experiences under the Nazi war machine and what changes in government they actually want. Reading this, you get a better appreciation of the fears that haunt the Stalinist bureaucracy and of Moscow's real aims in world politics.

This is not the kind of propaganda you find in the papers day in and day out, cooked up around editorial desks without thought of realities. It's the cold truth.

To get a copy send 25 cents to Fourth International, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

The Right To Live

By Marj. Rains

I saw a child killed the other day. One of the many cars racing out of Chicago's loop on Washington Blvd. at quitting time, smashed the life from her body.

Some people tell me that I shouldn't be bothered by it. Many thousands of children are killed in the world every day — don't I read about it? I should be hardened to these things, they tell me. I should be ready to accept death.

I do not think so. One reason for our fight against capitalism is to end its wasteful destruction of life. We fight for a better world because we hold life very dear. We think it's a wonderful thing to be able to laugh, to love and to be loved. We enjoy the sun and the stars. We like to play and to think and to build. And because we like all these things, we think all human creatures should have opportunity to know and enjoy them to the fullest extent possible — free of hunger, free of hurt, free of any hindrance.

This system of capitalism doesn't allow for

such things. It forces the working class families to live in close quarters, in crowded apartment houses — no yards, no sun, no place for a growing child to run and skip rope. And if you chance to be a minority — Negro, Mexican — your living quarters are older, dirtier; your child has no place but the sidewalks for play.

It is capitalism that holds life so cheap and profit so dear.

It is socialists who esteem life so highly that we seek to change the system in order that we all have a chance to live.

This gives me just reason to say, "I mourn for you, little child, because the system we live in took from you the chance to live a full life." And it gives me just cause to cry out, "Capitalists, I hurl at you this promise — the day is coming shortly when changes will be made. There will be an adding and subtracting. And a new world of socialism will be built where life and human progress are the motivating forces — not profit, not greed!"

Showdown Near in Iran

JUNE 20.—The crisis in Iran is heading for a climax. After vacillating for several weeks, the Mossadegh government has sent an Iranian delegation of three with instructions to take over the nationalized Anglo-Iranian refinery at Abadan. The members of this oil commission accompanied by Amir Ala, Governor General of Khuzistan province, formally installed themselves last week at the refinery at Abadan and warned the British officials on the premises that "force will be used unless all books, accounts and documents are turned over to them by Thursday morning (June 21)," reported Homer Bigart, N. Y. Herald-Tribune's special correspondent at Teheran.

Mr. Eric Drake, the British general manager of the refinery, persisted in the polite fiction that the Iranian commissioners were "senior government officials" but not the new managers of the enterprise. He was given 48 hours to consult the company headquarters at London. A delegation from this company is scheduled to arrive for "discussions" at Teheran later this week.

The British pretend to be "shocked" by the stiffer attitude of the Iranian government, but have shown no signs of dropping their stalling tactics in preparation of a possible coup by which they still hope to install a "strong government" in Iran.

The Iranian government is receiving strong support from both the peoples and governments of the Near and Far East. The lat-

est to back the Iranian oil nationalizations was Premier Nehru of India. Supporting the Iranian government's nationalization of the oil industry, Nehru denounced the 1933 oil agreement. "There is no doubt," he said, "that all those agreements (concluded by Britain) with the Middle Eastern countries and elsewhere cannot possibly be called equal agreements between equal parties."

NEHRU'S STATEMENT

The 1933 contract, like the others, Nehru pointed out, was a contract between "a great power and colonial and semi-colonial regions," and it was wholly justifiable to "re-examine" all such pacts.

The attitude expressed by Nehru is only a pale reflection of the determination of the masses in Iran, as of those throughout Asia, to be rid once and for all of imperialist domination and exploitation. It is another significant sign of the extent to which the whole fabric of imperialism is ripping at its seams.

A member of the oil commission charged with liquidating the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., released at the end of last month important claims of Iran on the British imperialists which have been virtually suppressed in the capitalist press here. The first of these claims arises from the fact that throughout the war years oil was sold to the "allied forces" and the company raked in fabulous profits while not a penny in royalties was paid to Iran.

Secondly, the company has systematically "underestimated" the actual output of oil, and thirdly, it followed the practice of selling to the British Admiralty at prices below the world level, thereby reducing both the reported profits and general reserves to which Iran has a 20 percent claim.

Over and above this, the Iranian government estimates that since 1947 the British monopolists owe Iran more than \$280 million.

"The company always strove by restricting our income," charged Premier Mossadegh in his answer to Truman, "to put us under heavy financial pressure, and by disrupting our organizations to force us to ask its help, and as a consequence to submit to whatever it desired to force upon us."

CORRECTION

Owing to incorrect translation, two serious errors of fact appeared in the article on the persecution of the Bolivian miners in the May 7 Militant. 1. It was not the Villarroel regime but the provisional coalition government "of national concentration" which overthrew and replaced it in July 1946 that initiated the massacre of the miners.

2. It was this latter regime which the Stalinists supported through their participation in the pro-Stalinist PIR (Party of the Revolutionary Left) which formed part of the coalition government.

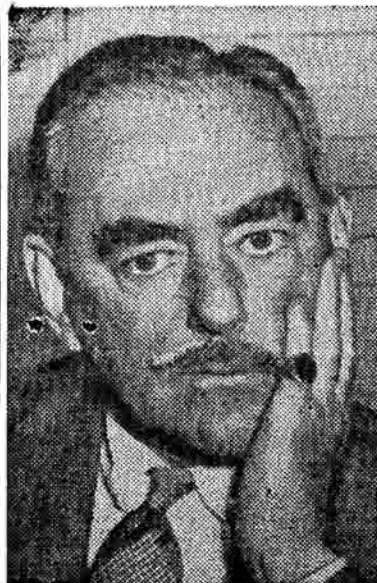
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Acheson on Senate Grill



Secretary of State Dean Acheson in thoughtful pose (l.) is only civilian so far called in Senate hearings on Gen. MacArthur's ouster. At right, Acheson faces hostile Senator Cain (R. Wash.) to defend Administration's Far East policy.



Senators Demand Probe Of Sinister China Lobby

By Tom Conlan

The issue of the China Lobby has finally cropped up in the Senate hearings on the firing of Gen. MacArthur. An investigation into the activities of this sinister body, which has been operating for years behind the scenes, was demanded by Senators Wayne Morse and Brien McMahon, the first a Republican from Oregon, the second a Democrat from Conn. While cautiously disclaiming any knowledge of the China Lobby or its operations, Secretary of State Acheson affirmed that top government agencies had certain information on file and approved of an investigation. President Truman has likewise expressed himself in favor. But the whole question is: Will there actually be such an investigation?

"The China Lobby and its vigorous support of the bumbling Chiang Kai-shek," writes the CIO News, June 11, "are something of a mystery. The figures in it are known to many people. They include some choice specimens: industrialists, politicians, ex-convicts, the remnants of Father Coughlin's Christian Fronters, isolationists, etc." To this

list ought to be added the powerful Luce publications, the Scripps-Howard and Hearst press plus the Catholic hierarchy, one of whose publicists, James F. Kearney, S. J., has been particularly active.

MILLIONAIRE IMPORTER

The China Lobby functions through a front known as the American China Policy Association, financed by a millionaire importer from China identified as Alfred Kohlberg of New York. This "association" puts out a flood of propaganda to some 2,000 editors and to Congressmen.

According to Sen. Morse the Central News Agency of China has spent huge sums from 1946-'49, in order "to influence American public opinion." Among the individuals in direct pay of Chiang is one Wm. J. Godwin whose salary for two years ran at \$65,000, plus expenses for entertaining Congressmen that ran as high as \$640 a day. In September 1949, Godwin boasted to a reporter of the Washington Post that he had converted at least 50 Congressmen, mostly Senators, to "his way of thinking on China aid."

Among those who work hand in glove with the China Lobby and how to its line are Senators Knowland of Calif., the notorious McCarthy of Wis., McCarran of Nev., Bridges of N.H., Brewster of Me., Wherry of Neb., and others. In the House, the most prominent are the Republican Minority leader Martin and Judd of Minn., a former missionary in China.

Among its other activities, the China Lobby is charged with lavishly spending funds to smear and defeat congressmen whose views are not to its likings. Tobey of N.H. has declared that this was done to him last fall. The defeat of Sen. Tydings in the last Maryland elections is likewise traceable to the same source; Sen. Bridges of N.H. has admitted that Kohlberg donated to his campaign war chest.

FOREIGN FUNDS

Commenting on the exposures that Sen. Morse read into the record, Secretary of State Acheson remarked that "there is considerable use of foreign funds in the U.S. for the purpose of influencing opinion" and "that some of these activities, at least, are not in accordance with the law."

The funds that Chiang's regime has pumped into this country for this purpose are part of the vast swag stolen from the U.S. public treasury. Sen. McMahon read evidence into the record that \$200,000,000 in gold bullion sent to China by the U.S. had actually been manipulated and embezzled by the corrupt insiders of the Chiang regime. Acheson verified another charge that in June of last year, at the start of Korea, an "inside group" of Chinese had a corner on soy beans.

Among the shadier characters in the China Lobby setup is Robert Harris, another former Coughlinite and cotton broker who handled the speculations of Father Coughlin in silver. Still another is Joseph P. Kamp, head of the so-called Konstitutional Educational League, a fascist and labor hater who was last year jailed for contempt for refusing to answer questions of a 1948 House committee investigating lobbies.

According to a recent article in the St. Louis Post Dispatch the top figure in the China Lobby setup is none other than Gen. Douglas MacArthur. "These are the principals," comments the Post Dispatch. "Their strength is all the greater because some are not lobbyists in the technical sense of outsiders seeking to influence Congress but are members of Congress itself, spreading the lobby's propaganda with the special advantage of working from within."

Tremendous pressures are being brought to bear to quash any possible investigation. Alfred Kohlberg has promptly departed for a "vacation" in Europe, denying vehemently that there was any such thing as the China Lobby or that he was personally connected with it. A similar denial was entered by Chiang's U.N. envoy Dr. T. F. Tsiang.

"There has been talk before," writes J. C. Harsch, head of the Washington bureau of the Christian Science Monitor, "many times, of an investigation into the China Lobby. Always before it has ended in just talk. . . . The rumor and gossip is to the effect that if Congress ever seriously starts working on the subject the chips will fly in all directions and may hit names which will prove highly embarrassing to the Democrats and to the Republicans."

Ford Local 600 To Commemorate 10th Anniversary

DETROIT, Mich., June 11 — Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, has announced plans for a mammoth celebration of the 10th anniversary of the first Ford union contract, signed June 20, 1941.

The highlight of the celebration will be a mass meeting to which many of the leading figures of the 1941 strike have been invited. Invitations have been extended to John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, Walter Reuther, local AFL leader Frank X. Martel, and other prominent labor leaders. To date John L. Lewis and Frank Martel have accepted their invitations to speak at this meeting.

In announcing Lewis' acceptance, Carl Stellato, President of Ford Local 600, stated: "Every Ford worker, as every man in labor, knows that our great union, the CIO, owes its birth to John L. Lewis foremost among all labor leaders in the United States. . . . We, therefore, feel that no celebration of the Ford workers would be complete without the personal participation of John L. Lewis."

GREAT FORD STRIKE

On April 2, 1941, the Ford workers rose to destroy the last open-shop stronghold in the United States. This great strike in the largest single plant in the world, destroyed the final hope of the American capitalists that they

could withstand the mighty organizing force of the CIO. After suffering many years under the terrorism of the Ford Service Department, the Ford workers in their united strength succeeded in defeating the hired gangsters and all the powers which the billion-dollar Ford empire could bring to bear against the union. This victory was the final step of the UAW-CIO in making the auto industry a union industry and making the UAW the largest union in the country.

The militancy shown by the striking Ford workers in 1941 left a permanent imprint on Local 600. Throughout the past ten years this local has maintained its internal democracy, and has withstood all attempts to date to make it the plant tool of any labor officialdom.

Ford Local 600 has invited all of labor in Detroit to join with it in celebrating this anniversary. The fighting spirit of the Ford local today and the tradition of the great strike, which brought Henry Ford's open-shop citadel to a grinding standstill, can serve as an inspiration to the entire labor movement.

2 CONVICTED, 4 FREED IN TRENTON FRAME-UP

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in the papers of France, Belgium and Germany on the case. He warned that conviction would give ammunition to the "subversive" critics of the American government.

DENIED FAIR TRIAL

Alexander then went into an analysis of the case showing how due process of law had been denied the six frame-up victims at every step of their arrest, incommunicado imprisonment and forced "confessions."

In a step-by-step examination of the evidence he showed that not only was there a "reasonable doubt" but absolute refutation of the state's case against the men.

Although the first two summations had taken over seven hours the defense attempted to carry out its original intention of finishing all the summations in one day. After a recess for supper George Pelletieri, local labor attorney and principal lawyer for the Trenton Six, started the final summation. In order to permit this, his associate Arthur Garfield Hays, veteran defender of civil liberties, relinquished his right to speak for an hour. The judge had originally refused Hays permission to sum up. In view of the lateness of the hour Hays felt that another summation could only antagonize the weary jury.

FOR ALL SIX

More than any of the others Pelletieri spoke not merely for his own three clients but for all six frame-up victims. He started out by telling the jury: "I don't represent defendants, I represent victims." Throughout his speech he referred to the men who had spent three years and four months in the shadow of the electric chair as "our six innocent victims." He warned lest "that thirteenth juror, prejudice, enter the jury room."

With withering sarcasm, in what was the most effective of the three defense summations, Pelletieri likened the prosecution version of the murder of the aged junk dealer to a "grab bag." He recited nine different versions of the crime put forward by the state in the course of the case and then pointed out that to that day the prosecutor had not settled on any one version.

He blasted the Trenton police department for perpetrating the frame-ups, using six haphazardly chosen Negroes as scapegoats for an unsolved case. Ironically he declared: "The Trenton Six case was 'solved' in the office of the police captain with some pencils, police stenographers and tireless interrogators. The 'legwork' in the case was done by ceaselessly walking the victims back and forth from the cell block to the interrogation room."

Pointing to the world wide solidarity for the six Negro victims, he said: "The eyes of the world are on this case. In England, in France, in India, in every country of the globe where peo-

ples of color reside, this case is receiving as much news coverage and publicity as here in Trenton."

Pelletieri also attacked an anti-Negro practice of every police department in the country and the point of departure in this frame-up. Referring to the original arrests of the victims, he charged: "This is a police practice which must be branded as reprehensible—the picking up at random of young Negro men and the grilling and questioning of them on all sorts of unsolved crimes."

FORCED CONFESSIONS

It was such arrests followed by four days and five nights of grilling, intimidation and administering of drugs that produced the "confessions" in this case. Midway in the trial Judge Smalley threw out three of the "confessions." However "confessions" by Cooper and English—the two men found guilty—were not thrown out but left to the judgment of the jury. This, without doubt, had much to do with the jury's findings of guilty for these two men.

In a radio interview from Mercer County jail today as the four men were being released, Pelletieri stated: "We will appeal the conviction of Collis English and Ralph Cooper. In my opinion the jury's decision was a compromise finding. These men, too, are innocent and I hope, in the not too distant future, that they will be completely exonerated."

It is the obvious duty of the NAACP and the Princeton Committee for the Trenton Six to continue to fight without letup for the two innocent men now condemned to a living death.

'Big Four' Meat Trust Cuts Off Supply of Beef

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they "may be heading" for prosecution and possible cutbacks in future slaughtering quotas. C. E. Wilson who was at a loss for words arrogant enough to deny to the workers their justifiable demands for wage raises earlier this year is remarkably soft-spoken in the face of the brazen actions of the meat trust. He "does not feel good" about this situation, he announced.

As for Congress which invariably froths at the mouth whenever labor moves to defend its living standards, the reaction is typical. A joint Senate-House "watchdog" committee will hold "hearings" to determine whether beef shortages are resulting from a "strike" by the meat packers. The American people will get nothing but less meat at higher prices and bigger profits for the meat monopolists under the current setup. The thing to do is to nationalize the meat industry and run it under the control of the workers.

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