

A-Bomb Tests Used to Hoax American Public

"Atomic war isn't really as bad as you think" — this is the hoax the Eisenhower Administration wants to put over on the American people with the May 5 A-bomb explosion at Yucca Flats, Nevada, proving grounds. The bomb was twice as powerful as the one that murdered 100,000 people at one clip in Hiroshima.

Immediately after the shock wave of the explosion at Yucca Flats had passed, tanks in battle formation pushed forward within 1,000 yards of Ground Zero.

"Most of the troops were youngsters with no combat experience," reported Anthony LeViero in the May 6 N. Y. Times, "but . . . they handled the situation as if it were just another conventional exercise."

The aim of the test is contained in this report. The Administration wants to condition the American people to accept A-bombs with twice the explosive force of the one dropped on Hiroshima as a conventional tactical weapon suitable for use in combat.

The other half of the test was designed to show that it is possible to protect the civilian population from A-bomb explosions.

"ROLL WITH PUNCH"

"American civil defense planners revealed today that they have a tremendous amount of new data which would help the nation 'roll with the punch' of an enemy nuclear weapons attack and pick itself up as rapidly as possible from any knockdowns," wrote Ansel E. Talbert in the May 7 N. Y. Herald Tribune.

"Look," the Administration said in effect, "buildings constructed of brick and shale are only slightly damaged though within 4,700 feet of the explosion. Auxiliary radio stations can go into action right after the blast. Dogs come out of shelters wagging their tails, apparently unharmed. White mice run through maze tests with intelligence apparently unimpaired."

The Washington propagandists also want the American people to believe the U.S. can count on winning wars against helpless colonial people thanks to superior ability to produce atomic weapons — and this country will "roll



with the punch" of a relatively harmless A-bomb here and there.

This whole line is a tissue of lies. It has already been demonstrated that H-bombs of incalculable destructive power can destroy millions of Americans once the madmen who want to make atomic bombs "conventional" are allowed to have their way.

James Reston, in his N. Y. Times column, April 24, comes closer to the truth than these propagandists when he said, "The trouble with using tactical A-bombs to knock out an airfield in Red China is that it invites a big A-bomb on Formosa, to be followed no doubt by an H-bomb on Shanghai."

Reston stops his series at Shanghai. But after Shanghai come many more cities, including New York. That's the real picture of the future the Pentagon is cooking up for us.

Watchdogs Of Imperialism

An Editorial

The AFL Executive Council, which concluded its meeting May 5 in Washington, issued a statement on foreign policy. The statement, like the recent utterances of AFL President George Meany, manifests the complete prostration of the labor bureaucrats before the almighty power of America's billionaire rulers. It was not a statement of the foreign policy of U.S. labor — it was a grotesque mimicry of the words of the most jingoistic wing of American imperialism.

The AFL bureaucrats, like their CIO counterparts, seem to be possessed with a frenzied urge to prove their fealty, their responsibility and their loyalty to American capitalism — at home and abroad.

Speaking to a luncheon meeting of the American society of Newspaper Editors a few weeks ago, Meany told this gathering of capitalist pen prostitutes, "I can only conclude with my firmest assurances to you. The united American labor movement will not dilute, will not dismantle, nor diminish its militant opposition to Soviet imperialism." He swore the support of the labor movement of the U.S. to the "legitimate Chinese government, forced by Russian military power off the mainland." He struck a stance of eager belligerence and asked Eisenhower to merely say the word and he, Meany, would pledge labor to support a war for the islands of Matsu and Quemoy.

"If in the best judgment of our military experts, these islands are strategically vital to the security and freedom of our Nation . . . then let our political leaders have the courage to tell that to the American people."

Who does Meany think he is kidding? The American workers aren't taken in by the fantastic lie that "the Russians" drove the bloody dictator Chiang Kai-shek off the Chinese mainland into his Formosa rat hole. They remember only too well that even General MacArthur described that event as the uprising of hundreds of millions of Chinese workers and peasants who were lifting their fists against the age-old tyranny of the landlords, usurers, capitalists and war lords.

And the American workers aren't as eager as Meany to pledge their sons for a war to return the bloody Chiang dictatorship to power, to defend his Formosa hideout, or to protect his flimsy grip on a few islands just off the coast of the Chinese nation.

Does Meany perhaps think he's winning the "respect" of the American capitalists by this jingo talk? Doesn't he know that the more he crawls and fawns before the capitalist masters, the more contempt these masters have for him?

Relax Meany! Everybody knows you're a faithful watchdog of the interests of American capitalism. You don't have to keep barking all the time.

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Profiteer-Control of Vaccine Distribution Perils Children

Southern Rail Bosses Retreat; Strike Ended

By Shirley Clark

MAY 11 — The longest railroad strike in the United States in 33 years was terminated today when all 23,000 Southern railroad workers went back to their jobs. Company demands for punitive action against militants were defeated. For 57 days all passenger service and most freight hauling came to a halt on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its subsidiaries operating in 14 states.

In the settlement the unions and the company agreed to submit disputed issues to arbitration. The non-operating AFL railroad unions had demanded a health and welfare fund, half to be paid by the workers and half by the railroad company. The L&N opposed the unions' demand, ostensibly because they were opposed in "principle" to the check-off system through which the workers' contribution to the fund was to be collected.

The fact that the company has now agreed to arbitrate the issue is regarded as a victory for the striking unions. "Principles" are not subject to arbitration. Furthermore, the referee, to be selected by mutual agreement or by the National Mediation Board, will confront the fact that practically all other railroad unions have already won the welfare plan. This was one of the reasons for the company's earlier refusal to put the issue to arbitration.

The decision of the referee will be binding on both the union and the company.

STRIKER MURDERED

Company violence and murder mounted right up to the day of settlement. Negotiations were approaching agreement when, on May 5, word reached the negotiators that one of the strikers, 32 year old Charles Wright, was shot to death near Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. Four company-armored scabs were found hiding nearby. One of them, Brindley, confessed to the shooting. A silent, angry crowd gathered outside the prison where the four scabs were held by police. Company lawyers came to the defense of the murderers.

A second shooting occurred in Louisville, Ky., on the eve of settlement. Kenneth Nichols, Jr. was in critical condition after being shot by the father of a railroad scab.

In a special broadcast on May 6, G. E. Leighty, chairman of the rail unions' negotiating committee, making a plea for union members to refrain from retaliation.

tion, said, "This is the saddest day in the strike of the L&N."

Early Saturday, two days before announcement of strike settlement, L&N's main line south of Birmingham, Alabama, was broken when a bridge near Calera was dynamited. An explosion near Warrior ripped out

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UAW Ford, GM Councils Vote to Take Strike Polls

DETROIT, May 9 — The National Councils of the GM and Ford UAW-CIO locals met in Detroit today, heard reports that the corporations "aren't bargaining" and voted unanimously to take strike votes in all Ford and GM locals during the next two weeks.

The likelihood of a strike, however, hinges on the attitude of the auto barons toward the guaranteed annual wage demand of the union and the strategy Walter Reuther, UAW-CIO president, is following in the negotiations.

Auto workers are now beginning to find out some of the specific details about the guaranteed annual wage plan that the UAW leadership is trying to negotiate with General Motors and Ford.

"NOT SO BAD"

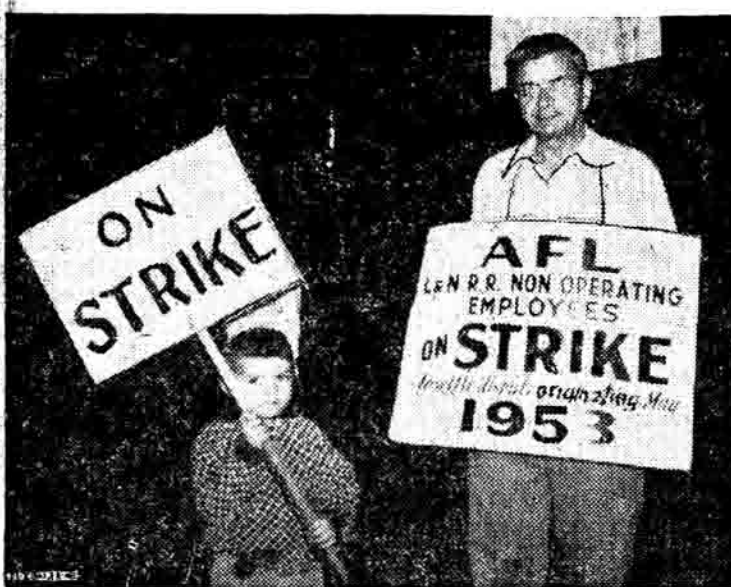
One thing is sure: Reuther's GAW demands are extremely modest. So modest that the Detroit capitalist papers, which sneeze when the auto barons catch a cold, have moderated their attacks: the Detroit Free Press actually ran a column implying that maybe the GAW isn't so bad after all, and the Detroit News reported that "the betting now stands at 50-50" that GM and Ford will settle with the UAW "on some type of guaranteed annual wage or employment plan."

The union is asking that the corporations pay 4% of their base payrolls into a reserve fund over a period of five years — or as long as it would take to accumulate 20% of the base payroll. When this 20% figure is reached, payments into the trust fund presumably would stop until part of the fund was used.

The cost of such a fund is equivalent to a wage raise of

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Youngest Picket in South



Four-year-old Bobby Lamberth pickets alongside his grandpa, F. L. Hayes of Wetumpka, Ala., in strike against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The strike ended when the company backed down on its rejection of union's modest demand for arbitration of issues.

Fourth Paid Govt. Informer Confesses: "I Lied for FBI"

By Carl Goodman

MAY 10 — "I lied for the FBI," David Brown confessed in testimony he gave before the Subversive Activities Control Board yesterday. The SACB is conducting hearings in New York to determine whether the Civil Rights Congress should be forced to register its membership as a "Communist front organization."

Brown was formerly chairman of the Los Angeles chapter of the CRC. He testified that during the whole period of his association with the CRC, from 1950 to January 1955, he was on the pay roll of the FBI and turned in regular reports. He received amounts ranging from \$25 a week to \$250 per month for informing.

His salary was jumped to the higher figure when in February, 1953 he assumed an executive post with the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs.

WHY HE LIED

Brown testified that his reports contained names of people who allegedly attended CRC functions. But he admitted that he often would put in names of people whom he hadn't seen. He said he resorted to these fabrications so that he could continue to draw pay as an informant.

"And now you are admitting

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Alarm Sweeps Country At Criminal Negligence Of the Government

By Myra Tanner

Thousands of children are menaced by the dread disease of polio this year despite the fact that science has at last given humanity protection from the child-killing scourge. These children are in danger because of the incredible greed, mismanagement, confusion, irresponsibility and callous thievery which has marked the handling of the Salk vaccine by the "free enterprise" capitalist system in the United States.

A wave of consternation and alarm swept the country as it became clear that one of the greatest medical discoveries of all time had fallen into the hands of the Washington profits-first gang who were turning the vaccination program into a tragic fiasco.

Production and distribution of the precious Salk vaccine was turned over to six big drug companies. They will rake in an estimated \$20 million profit a year on the unpatented discovery of Dr. Salk.

One of these profit enterprises, the Cutter Laboratories, was due to get 10% of the vaccine business. However, an alarmingly high incidence of polio developed after inoculations with the Cutter vaccine. Out of 54 polio cases discovered among five million inoculated children, 44 had received shots from the Cutter vaccine.

The possibility that live polio virus existed in some of the Cutter vaccine brought immediate ban on supplies made by this company. A wild hunt for all the vials that had been issued followed.

Then on May 6, U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele told the House Banking and Currency Committee that all producers of the vaccine had been ordered to halt their shipments. However, he assured them, scheduled mass inoculations would proceed as planned with vaccine that had already been delivered.

The next day, May 7, after a secret session lasting until 4 A.M. Scheele announced an indefinite postponement of all vaccinations.

BLACK MARKET

Furthermore, Eisenhower and his Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Oveta Culp Hobby, opened the door for the black market by putting distribution of the vaccine in the hands of the private profiteers. Drug manufacturers and merchants gave vaccine to families, friends and favorite customers without regard to age priority.

Popular indignation has spread like wildfire throughout the country and has finally forced some of the capitalist politicians to stir. Senator Magnuson called a special meeting of the Senate Foreign Commerce Committee to discuss the "irresponsible muddle" in Washington.

Representative Patterson introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to give priority to children in the dangerous age category and to require a federal seal of approval on all vaccine. He said, "It is time for us to call a halt to all this confusion and to let the medical profession, our mothers and fathers and their children know that any vaccine administered in the future comes as near to being perfect as it is humanly possible to make it."

Thirty seven out of 39 Governors expressed themselves in favor of federal control of the distribution of the Salk vaccine. Still there is no serious move on the part of the Eisenhower administration to assure full and safe protection to the people of this country. That would be "creeping socialism" and Big Business would never stand for that.

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Reuther and Henry Ford vs. Karl Marx

By George Breitman

Defending American capitalism in his own way and predicting that it will grow bigger and fatter, Henry Ford the Second, in his April 28 speech before the newspaper publishers, also took a mild sideswipe at people who used to question or criticize this best of all systems. He said:

"As a businessman, I never cease to wonder at the marvels of the American economy, and more and more I have the feeling that many Americans who, not so long ago, were hostile or indifferent to our economic system are joining the ranks of the faithful."

No names were named, but whom was Henry the Second talking about if he wasn't talking about Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers?

THE YOUNG REUTHER

In his youth Reuther used to consider himself a socialist opponent of capitalism. But that was long ago — in the days when, despite all the "refutations" of Karl Marx, the capitalist boom of the twenties had ignominiously been transformed into the bust of the thirties.

Today capitalism looks impos-



KARL MARX



WALTER REUTHER

ing and healthy again — as healthy as it looked in 1929, at least on the surface, at least in this country. And since Reuther is now a "labor statesman" and a "responsible leader," he naturally has become a convert — in fact, one of the noisiest. (Henry the Second doesn't object to Reuther joining the ranks of the faithful; he just wants him to remember who has seniority there.)

One who reads Henry the Second's speech shortly after having read and listened to Reuther's recent speeches and inter-

views can't help being struck by the many resemblances between them. Reuther, the ex-socialist, and Henry the Second, the former major in sociology at Yale, are both pastmasters of what C. Wright Mills has called "the liberal rhetoric." Not only is their language the same, but even their basic ideas correspond. In fact, many of their statements could be interchanged without a word being altered or a thought modified.

Take this statement for ex-

ample: "Karl Marx had no conception of private enterprise as it has developed in our time, and . . . the private enterprisers themselves have as little understanding of the system as Karl Marx."

Who said that? Henry the Second? No, that was one of the themes of his speech, but Reuther said it, according to an interview with Edwin Lahey. (Detroit Free Press, March 9.)

Or take this statement: "Some of us still suffer from viewpoints which are stuck hard and fast in the language and ideas of the past . . . I am . . . impatient with the slavish and stereotyped thinking which has led some businessmen to consider 'security' a bad word and to brand all concern for human and social progress as communism or 'creeping socialism.'"

That's Henry the Second speaking, although Reuther has said the same thing a dozen times in virtually the same words.

A "NEW" CAPITALISM

Like Henry the Second, Reuther sees a new kind of capitalism today. He too expresses impatience with "the antiquated and irresponsible social philosophy which, fortunately, on the whole,

is part of the dark past of labor-management relations." He says "the apostles of the stone-age mentality . . . were wrong in the past. They are wrong in the present. They have no faith in the ingenuity of American industry or in the health and vitality of our free economy. The UAW does have faith in the future of our free economy."

(Detroit News, March 12.) Henry the Second's prescription for the American economy, as we indicated last week, is "to keep our nerves steady and our spirits high." Reuther's is to show "vigor" and "courage" and "will." (UAW convention keynote speech, March 27.)

Henry the Second shows his sense of "social responsibility" by saying, "Certainly any unemployment is hard on those who, through no fault of their own, are out of work. I don't know of anyone anywhere who isn't very strongly in favor of stable employment . . . It follows that we should not today allow label-thinking to scare us away from examining fairly and fearlessly all means which, consistent with free enterprise, will enhance our future prosperity and security."

Reuther, for his part, shows

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20 YEARS OF THE CIO — II

The Myth and the Truth about "New Deal"

By Art Preis

Hoover's administration was washed away in the November 1932 elections by a flood of popular hatred that was to submerge the Republican Party in Washington for the next 20 years. It was said of his defeat that "even Mickey Mouse could have beaten the 'Great Engineer.'" Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hoover's Democratic successor, did not win because of personal popularity or program. He was not even well known to the national public.

Roosevelt's big election campaign pitch was "government saving." He said in his nomination acceptance speech of July 2, 1932: "For three long years I have been going up and down this country preaching that Government — federal, state and local — costs too much. . . . I propose to you, my friends, and through you, that Government of all kinds, big and little, be made solvent and that the example be set by the President of

the United States and his cabinet." As for unemployment relief, he explained that "primary responsibility for relief rests with localities, now, as ever. . . . That is, with bankrupt local communities. He wound up with the oft-quoted declaration: "I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people."

After Roosevelt's death in 1945, his Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, in her naively revealing *The Roosevelt I Knew*, spilled the beans about the "New Deal." She wrote that when Roosevelt took office in March 1933, "the New Deal was not a plan with form or content. It was a happy phrase he had coined during the campaign, and its value was psychological. It made people feel better. . . ."

This cheap "happy phrase" concealed the real purpose of the medicine in Roosevelt's prescription. He was intent on saving dying American capitalism and he was ready to use all means to that end.

His Program: Save Capitalism

His first major official act after he took office on March 4, 1933, was to save the big banks and big depositors at the expense of the small banks and small depositors. His bank moratorium on withdrawal of deposits and other emergency bank measures consolidated the big banks while thousands of the small ones never opened again or paid back only a fraction of deposits.

Dr. Broadus Mitchell, in *Depression Decade*, an able study of the depression era from 1929 to 1941, makes a telling point in connection with the bank moratorium. "Some felt at the time, and have continued to believe since, that this was a moment when the country, and Congress, would have followed the President in making the banks national property. . . . Such an action would have meant that the New Deal, instead of reforming glaring defects in order to preserve the capitalist system, would have

set about superseding it." Raymond Moley, one of Roosevelt's closest associates of the early "New Deal," wrote in his book, *After Seven Years*: "It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the policies which vanquished the bank crisis were thoroughly conservative policies. . . . If ever there was a moment when things hung in the balance, it was on March 5, 1933 — when unorthodoxy would have drained the last remaining strength of the capitalist system. Capitalism was saved in eight days. . . . The man who promised to drive the 'money changers from the Temple,' actually gave them a new lease on life."

The picture of Roosevelt as a "friend of labor" giving the people concessions out of the tenderness of his heart — this portrait painted by both the conservative trade union officialdom and the Stalinists — is completely false. Roosevelt was a clever, adroit politician who carefully gauged popular sentiment. His

slightest concession to the worker was given grudgingly out of fear of the masses and to prevent their moving left. He voiced this in his 1932 acceptance speech, saying that "a resentment against the failure of Republican leadership. . . the failure of Republican leaders to solve our troubles may degenerate into unreasoning radicalism. . . . To meet by reaction that danger of radicalism is to invite disaster."

Ferdinand Lundberg, in *America's 60 Families*, a classic study of the big capitalists who run this country, concluded that "the 'New Deal' is not revolutionary nor radical in any sense; on the contrary, it is conservative. Its mild, tentative reformist coloration is but a necessary concession in the face of widespread unrest."

The labor leaders and liberals who have built up the popular myth about Roosevelt's "humanitarianism" and "love for the little man," rest their case mainly on two claims: (1) that he "gave relief and jobs to the unemployed;" (2) that he "gave labor the right to organize."

Let us examine his aid to the unemployed. Speaking of the average of more than 12 million unemployed during the Roosevelt first term, his relief administrator and intimate colleague Harry Hopkins boasts in his book, *Spending to Save*, that "in the last three and a half years we have spent almost six billion dollars in helping these families maintain themselves." The average annual expenditure for the unemployed ran about \$1½ billion, while the total cost of government ran a little more than \$7 billion. When it came to war, however, Roosevelt was to spend \$79 billion in 1943, \$95 billion in 1944 and more than \$100 billion in 1945.

The Emergency Relief Act of 1933 granted only \$500 million to the states to continue the starvation doles previously given some of the unemployed. By 1935, Roosevelt was to declare his intention to "get out of this business of relief" and to abandon three-quarters of the unem-



ROOSEVELT

ployed to the tender mercies of local relief agencies without funds.

Roosevelt's works program never provided jobs for more than 25% of the jobless. His first such program, the Civil Works Administration started in November, 1933, lasted only three months. It paid \$15 a week, with minimum wages of 40 cents in the south, 45 cents in the mid-west and 60 cents an hour in the northeast. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration program, which got under way in the summer of 1934, began to fold up in the spring of 1935. It employed an average of less than 2,000,000 workers, for \$12 a week.

The peak of the work relief program was reached under the Works Progress Administration. This paid the "prevailing wage rates" of the local communities — as low as \$19 a month in the South and \$40 a month in the North for common labor. At its peak, WPA wages, including skilled, professional and administrative, averaged only \$45.91 a month.

Relief jobs were systematically increased before national elections and hundreds of thousands were fired shortly after the votes

were counted. In 1936, for instance, mass WPA layoffs were discontinued in the light before Roosevelt's second-term election. Immediately afterwards, 400,000 WPA workers were fired en masse, most of them still displaying their Roosevelt campaign buttons.

Throughout the entire first two terms of the Roosevelt administration, there were continuous unemployed demonstrations, relief works strikes and riots. The highest relief, the most relief jobs and the biggest wages were in direct proportion to the amount of unemployed struggles.

Miss Perkins tells how she met an elderly lawyer, a Harvard graduate who got a WPA job in a park, "and he would always ask me to take a message to the President — a message of gratitude for a job which paid him \$15 a week and

kept him from starving to death."

How pitiable seems such gratitude in the light of America's tremendous productive capacity and the liberality Roosevelt was to display in providing hundreds of billions in "relief" for war profiteers in World War II! Roosevelt's program for the unemployed seemed generous only by comparison with Hoover's. But in terms of even minimum subsistence standards it was, as the Unemployed League put it, "not enough to live on and just too much to die on."

The main prop of the Roosevelt myth is that he gave American labor "the right to organize." This claim is based on Section 7(a) inserted into Roosevelt's chief piece of early "stabilization" legislation, the National Industrial Recovery Act, known as NRA, enacted in June 1933.

Why He Agreed to Section 7 (a)

To be sure, labor already had that right — whenever it exercised it and fought to maintain it. If there were no such right, how could the AFL have existed at all? In fact, 14 years earlier the AFL had organized more than 4 million workers. Had the workers not been ready and eager for organization, Section 7(a), affirming their right to organize and bargain collectively and to pick their own union representatives free from employer interference, would have had no effect in any sense.

The facts are that the workers were already on the move when

Roosevelt took office and Section 7(a) was a reluctant response to labor pressure. The same upsurge of protest against conditions that had swept Roosevelt into office was also expressed at the start of 1933 in the biggest strike wave since the early twenties. These strikes were especially significant because many occurred in unorganized, company-dominated basic industries, particularly auto. Between January 1, 1933, and the signing of the NRA in mid-June, there had been strikes at four Briggs plants, Motor Products, Hayes Body, Murray Body, Hudson Body and Hudson Production,

Willis Overland, Chevrolet (Oakland, Cal.) and White Motor.

A. J. Muste, in his 1935 pamphlet, *"The Automobile Industry and Organized Labor,"* published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, reported: "As one observer expressed it, 'Early in 1933 hell began to pop. Strike followed strike with bewildering rapidity. The long exploited too patient auto slaves were getting tired of the game.'"

The original draft of NRA said nothing about collective bargaining rights. Long afterwards, in her book, Miss Perkins admitted that Section 7(a) was written into the bill only after protests by William Green. She comments: "Written in general terms, 7(a) was a problem in semantics. It was a set of words to suit labor leaders, William Green in particular."

Other labor leaders also are credited with responsibility for 7(a), namely, the late Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president. Pre-1940 accounts, including Edward Levinson's *Labor on the March*, agree on Lewis as the actual author.

Saul Alinsky, author of a soberly-written and fully-documented biography of John L. Lewis, describes the campaign of flattery, intrigue and pressure used to squeeze from FDR his grudging consent to Section 7(a), "a set of words" written so vaguely that it could be interpreted to assure the "rights" of company unions as well as of genuine labor organizations.

Many workers undoubtedly were misled into thinking that

7(a) meant that the government really would protect them in their right to join a union. Even before NRA became law on June 16, 1933, Lewis sent an army of union organizers into the coal fields, shouting, "The President wants you to join the union." In her book, Miss Perkins complains that this organizing slogan was raised "with more drama than truth" and that "Section 7(a) was subject to excited interpretations by organizers who gave working people an exaggerated notion of their rights." Lewis himself, many years later, admitted to Alinsky: "Roosevelt was not too friendly to Section 7(a); and, if there was any time when I began to question and wonder and have reservations about the President, it was at that time."

Section 7(a) did at least have the effect of getting some of the union leaders out of their office chairs and doing a little organizing. In some instances, the immediate results were phenomenal. The mine union signed up 300,000 new members in two months; the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 150,000; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 50,000. There was a spurt of unionization in steel and a few other industries where organizations of a sort existed.

But even if Section 7(a) played a certain part in helping to organize some workers, it could not keep them organized or protect them against boss reprisals. Immediate events were to prove that to the hilt.

[Next week: What NRA Did — and Did Not — Do for Labor.]

... Southern Rail Bosses Retreat

(Continued from page 1)
234 feet of track. And four carloads of freight were derailed at Atlanta.

PHONE STRIKE

Meanwhile, the 59 day strike of 75,000 union men and women against the Southern Bell Telephone Co. continues unabated. Importing thousands of "supervisors" for scabs, the company has called on the FBI for assistance in breaking the strike. At present negotiations are at a stand-still.

Last week, as the Militant reported, a judge in Knoxville, Tenn., placed an injunction on the company prohibiting it from using "armed men about any picket line — without authority of law or in defiance of law." With company thugs thus made illegal, the Mayor of Knoxville stepped in to provide legal thugs. He armed the city police with machine guns and ordered them to "shoot to kill" in dealing with the striking telephone workers.

Despite the company-inspired violence, much of the Southern public is in sympathy with the strikers. This is illustrated in the story told in *Labor's Daily* of the reaction of a local president in Cedartown, Georgia. He announced to his fellow townsmen that the union was placing an "honorary picket line in front of the telephone office. That means you are to honor it."

When the company tried to make trouble for the strikers, he told the people: "The company is trying to agitate our peaceful strike. It's a nice strike we've got here in Cedartown and they ought not to do that. We're not mad, we just want our rights. They can't agitate me no matter how they try."

STEEL STRIKES

Negotiations are still on at McWane Cast Iron Pipe Co. in Birmingham, Alabama, with the Steelworkers union. The workers struck Jan. 17 in a dispute over seniority. Because of the length of the walkout, the union wants to negotiate a completely new contract before the 250 strikers return to work.

Steel strikes continued also against the Birmingham Tank Co. and Ingalls Iron Works. The 400 steelworkers involved are demanding 15c. an hour increase in wages.

The Miami Beach Hotel strike continues strong. A member of the Miami Beach Municipal Employees Union told the strikers: "Our boys on the garbage trucks never had it so good since you all walked out. We took one day's garbage out of one big hotel in a lady's hat-box."

When Polly Stewart, a cleaning woman in Buckingham Palace, home of Britain's royalty, was put out of her small room into a worse one, she filed a grievance with the government employees' union to which she belongs. The union has taken the case to the Labor Ministry which is "adjudicating" it with the royal household

... Reuther and Ford versus Marx

(Continued from page 1)

his own "responsibility" by declaring, "We have never claimed that a worker in the United States . . . is automatically entitled to economic security." (UAW keynote.)

Henry the Second says it is imperative for the American people to "understand and support the American incentive-for-everybody system." Reuther, too, wants to give the capitalists their due:

"We know that when corporate management makes a contribution to the economic well-being of the country and to the economic progress of our country they are entitled to a just reward for their economic contribution. . . . We believe in individual incentives. . . . I maintain no one will argue that each General Motors worker ought to get as much as Mr. Currier. No one will argue that a GM worker, even in the skilled trades classification, ought to get as much as Mr. Sloan." (UAW keynote.)

What could Henry the Second add to that — except maybe "Amen, and don't forget to mention how undesirable it would be for a Ford worker to be paid as much as I get?"

REUTHER THE POET

Reuther joined the faithful later than Henry the Second, but he tries to make up for his tardiness by the ardor of his devotion. Henry the Second, rather prosaically, says that "in modern capitalism, the owner, the manager and the worker are logically united in a common concern for the company that feeds all three of them." But Reuther is so moved by the dazzling beauty of class collaboration that he literally erupts into poetry:

"We plan to take management up on the mountains and we would like to give them a little bit of the vision that we have. We would like to show them that great, new world that can be built if free labor and free government can cooperate together in harmony in harnessing the powers of America and gearing that power to the basic needs of people." (UAW keynote.)

But if we leave Reuther and Henry the Second on the mountains of fantasy and wishful thinking and return to the solid ground of economic and political reality, we will find a different picture. And a picture in full accord with the basic laws and contradictions of capitalist development first scientifically analyzed by Marx.

In its healthiest days capitalism was never a system capable of prolonged stability, and old age has not changed its nature in this respect. The current boom in America is the biggest yet, but it is preparing conditions for a crisis and depression that will also be the biggest yet. The assurances of the Fords and Reuthers about the rosy prospects of capitalism have a familiar ring; we heard the same

tune in the Twenties. But their assurances have no more substance than those of their predecessors.

To be exact, they have less substance. Since the Twenties the capitalist world has shrunk considerably. One-third of the earth's population has broken out of the capitalist orbit. The colonial revolution has made capitalist investment unattractive, uncertain or unsafe in other vast areas previously exploited by imperialism. All this intensifies the contradictions and troubles of capitalism, a system that must expand or choke. The Reuther-Ford vision doesn't extend beyond the national boundaries, and that's one reason why it's defective. The inability of the world system of capitalism to expand will have profound repercussions on that part of the system that is located here, and the longer those repercussions are delayed the more explosive and costly they will be.

Moreover, if in retrospect it is now generally agreed that the prosperity of the Twenties was artificially stimulated and unhealthy, who can have any genuine confidence in the soundness or permanence of the present prosperity, which is dependent on military expenditures 40 to 50 times as large as those of the Twenties?

These economic realities spell doom to the Ford-Reuther program of collaboration, harmony and peaceful coexistence between the American ruling class and the working class it exploits.

Between capitalists and capitalist-minded labor bureaucrats there is a certain community of interests; the peculiar talents of both can find rewards, privileges and prestige only under a profit system. That is the basis for collaboration between them, and that is why they can and do collaborate.

But the interests of the capitalists and the workers are different and opposite, and cannot be reconciled. The class struggle continues, despite all efforts to mute it. And it will grow sharper when the present prosperity bubble bursts, as it inevitably will. Then the workers will have a chance to rid themselves permanently of capitalism and its insecurity. But to succeed in this task they will also have to rid themselves of leaders like Reuther whose allegiance to capitalism is not surpassed even by Henry the Second.

THE MILITANT ARMY

Since the campaign started we've been so deluged with good news from the field, we can't begin to pass it all on to you in this space. So those of you who look for news of your own town's campaign, and don't find it — please be patient and look for it again in the weeks to come.

Cleveland, Detroit and New York are out ahead so far, but after all this is only the beginning, and it looks from here as though they will get plenty of stiff competition.

Cleveland asks for a second increase in their bundle order, and here are some excerpts from their most recent letters, "Sunday we had our first mobilization. We sold 25 Militants and started some new routes. Five other papers will go to a union and 15 for news stands. . . . Saturday four of us went out. We sold 11 papers and got a six-month sub, and the next day we sold 34 papers on a new route. . . . We've been getting a pretty warm reception. Most of the people want to know what we have to say, and we've had very little hostility or red-baiting. Some ask how we differ from the CP."

George Breiman writes, "Detroit is setting to work seriously to extend the Militant's circulation in this area by getting a substantial number of subscriptions from auto workers and young people interested in learning more about socialism. The prospects look good. Enclosed are the returns from our first day's

work — subs from two auto workers."

Johnny Tabor, the efficient Militant agent in New York, who hands in a report every week, writes, "New York started the campaign with a bang. Ann Mann has two 1 year subs and one six-monther. Nate from Brooklyn sent in two 1 year subs — one a brand new one. He promises more and will produce them. John Tabor got a one year sub. Pete just handed me two six month subs."

Johnnie Adams, one of the most dogged Militant salesmen in New York City, reported that he sold the paper last week on a street corner in Harlem. He says the headline, "Southern Strikes Spearhead Defense of American Labor" created a great deal of interest, and when he made clear the Militant's position on Negro and white solidarity he had no trouble in selling 10 copies.

Watch this column next week for more news of the Militant Sub Campaign. And if you haven't sent in a report from your own city, Do It Now!

Detroit Fri. Night Socialist Forum
Government by Minority: How Democratic Is the U. S.? Friday, May 20, at 8 P. M.
The American Labor Leaders Friday, May 27, at 8 P. M.
At 3000 Grand River, Rm. 207 Donation 25c.
Free for Unemployed

The Dixon-Yates Power Scandal

By Sam Marcy

What's all the fuss and noise about Dixon-Yates, and what has it got to do with TVA? The story is so mangled and mutilated by the capitalist press that it is difficult even for one deeply interested in the issue to make out what is what.

That is because the biggest and most important point in the controversy has been glossed over, when not deliberately avoided. That point is — THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION IS NOW THE BIGGEST SINGLE ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMER IN THE U.S.A. It consumes more power than such giant companies as Aluminum Co. of America, or Ford Motor Co., and last year outranked General Motors, which is the largest single industrial unit in the world.

The AEC still is the legal owner of all the atomic energy facilities in this country. In spite of all efforts of the big monopolies to gobble up atomic energy for their private use, the law still says:

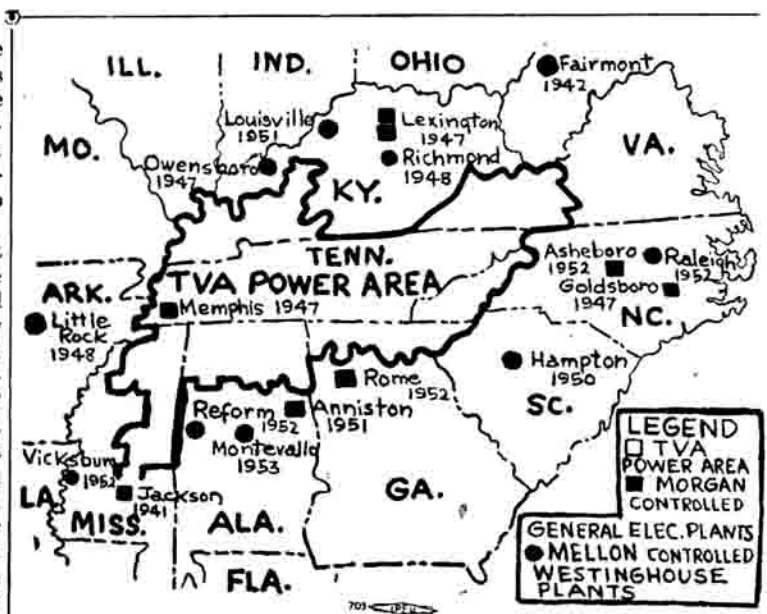
"All right, title and interest within or under the jurisdiction of the U.S. in or to any fissionable material, now or hereafter produced shall be the property of the (AEC) Commission."

Mr. Lewis L. Strauss is the Chairman of the Commission. Title is vested in him. He executes contracts on behalf of the Commission. He buys and sells by contract whatever the Commission needs. Up until a year ago, the Commission got its electric power from three main sources: (1) the Ohio Valley Electric Corp. (2) the Electric Energy, Inc., and (3) the Tennessee Valley Authority.

IMPORTANCE OF TVA

The first two companies are part of the \$35 billion electric utility power trust jointly dominated by the Morgans, the Rockefellers, and a sprinkling of minor utility operators. TVA is the country's largest public power development — and that's where the angle regarding TVA comes in.

The government through the AEC owns a huge atomic plant at Paducah, Ky. Electric power from the TVA plant has been used for this atomic plant. Mr. Strauss is the man who has the power to buy and sell for AEC, and he knows that the Atomic Energy facilities are going to absorb more and more electrical power, so that by 1956, it will be using about 13% of all kilowatt hours produced, and that means hundreds of millions,



Source: The Nashville Tennessean

The above map shows how the multibillion dollar power trust is surrounding the TVA area and putting the squeeze on TVA in the war on what the private monopoly interests call "creeping socialism."

if not billions to be spent by the government in the purchase of electric power.

The electric utility trust, whose assets amount to over \$35 billion dollars, and is dominated by the Morgans and Rockefellers, is hell-bent on cornering the market so that the AEC will make contracts for the purchase of electric power from the private utilities alone, and bypass TVA despite the fact that TVA produces and sells electric power at a much cheaper rate.

Mr. Strauss, of course, is not a disinterested person. He is a representative of the Rockefeller interests and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and as against public power advocates, he is completely in the embrace of the private power trust. For him it is not a question as to whether AEC should purchase electric power from the federally owned TVA — but how best to purchase from the power trust and divide it equitably among all the corporate thieves.

So, one fine day last year, he signed a contract — the well known Dixon-Yates contract — with two corporations, the Middle Southern Utilities, (of which Edgar H. Dixon is the president) and the Southern Co. (headed by E. A. Yates). These two utility companies are merely two little stooges for the giant power trust.

THE MONOPOLY PIRATES

Under the terms of the contract, Dixon-Yates would con-

struct a \$100 million plant which would feed energy into the TVA system. Doesn't that sound good? The catch is that the 600,000 kilowatts that TVA supplies to the Atomic Energy plant at Paducah would be done away with.

Furthermore, TVA would now be serviced by the private power monopoly, when it could build its own plant. And most important of all, as the need of the atomic energy plant at Paducah increases TVA will be displaced by the private monopoly pirates.

But TVA is the country's major public power development! More than a million people each year go to visit and gaze at its wonders and accomplishments. Does the power monopoly really want to make it so ineffective as to ultimately turn it over to private industry? Let us hear from Governor Clement of Tennessee testifying at the Congressional hearing on Dixon-Yates in early November 1954.

We of course hold no brief for the governor of Tennessee, who is a representative of the Bourbon South. His testimony, however, is revealing in many respects.

"I assert that the Dixon-Yates contract is a move in a national conspiracy on the part of private power companies to destroy the TVA. It is only in this light that the terms of this deal (Dixon-Yates) becomes logical. . . . Private power monopoly has conspired against TVA because TVA has been the only effective

competitive stimulus that the power industry has ever known. . . . The fact is that TVA has brought down the price of power to all consumers 60% in the last 20 years. That is why the private power trust is attempting to turn the clock back from federal public power. . . ."

"In connection with my charge of private power company conspiracy against the TVA, I would like to offer a rather interesting map, which shows the location of plants that has been made by the General Electric and Westinghouse Corp. in our region. If you gentlemen will examine this map, you will see that the Tennessee Valley Area is RINGED with Westinghouse and General Electric plants, but they have no plant in the whole TVA area, though it is admittedly one of their best markets."

The reason for it, the governor went on to explain at length, is the attempt of the monopolies to boycott the TVA area as a form of pressure against it.

WALL STREET SPIDER

The late Senator Norris, who was the legislative architect of TVA, knew the power trust to the marrow of his bones, on the basis of a quarter of a century of experience with them. "The conscienceless power trust," "the irreconcilable and uncompromising enemy," he was wont to say. On the rear wall of his Senate Chamber, he hung a picture of a spider, on a canvas eight-foot square. He labeled the insect "Wall Street" and surrounded it with an intricate web; each leg of the web bore the name of a big bank; each line of the web criss-crossed with the names of major corporations. On his spider web he could see at a glance the 318 directors in the great public utility combine, who worked on behalf of J. P. Morgan. (Thus this representative of the small-capitalist interests and farmers knew his monopoly capitalist opponents well.)

The working class must know its class enemy even better than Sen. Norris did. For it is the American working class, and not the small capitalists, that will release the U.S. (and the world) from the strangulating grip of the monopoly capitalist plutocracy.

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Two Blows at the Witch Hunt

As a result of McCarthy's censure last December, dictated by the shift in Washington's foreign policy, the government's red-baiting drive has lost some of its effectiveness.

Numerous capitalist spokesmen have come out against "excesses" of the witch hunt — namely cases where the "red" smear was used against one of their own number or where the victimizations were otherwise too brazen.

Taking advantage of these changes the outright opponents of the witch hunt have been able to effect two important breaches in the government's red-hunt program.

(1) The informer system has been increasingly discredited. Key informers, such as Harvey Matusow and David Brown, confessed that they lied for pay for the government and did so at government instigation. Other informers, such as Paul Crouch and Manning Johnson, were proven to have committed perjury in Smith Act trials and "loyalty" hearings.

Retrials for two Smith Act victims were ordered on the strength of Matusow's recantation. Federal Judge Dimock declared that "all of Matusow's testimony which attributed to the Communist Party or to any other defendants an intent that the government be overthrown by force and violence was false."

(2) Use of the Fifth Amendment by intended red-hunt victims subpoenaed before legislative "investigating" committees and grand juries has won increasing support. At the height of the McCarthy rampage all who invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment stood denounced as "Fifth Amendment Communists."

In the last few months, however, even a former McCarthy ally, Harry P. Cain, member of the Subversive Activities Con-

trol Board, denounced the concept that those who used the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify were to be deemed "subversive."

The U.S. Court of Appeals in the Ullman case declared on April 4 that without the protection of the Fifth Amendment any witch-hunt victim subpoenaed before grand jury hearings stood in danger of "a charge of perjury supported by the oath of a renegade or paid informer."

Of course the two salients opened by civil liberties defenders have not destroyed the witch hunt.

Smith Act prosecutions continue; deportations, "subversive" listings, "loyalty" screenings and the steady purge of radical workers from the factories continue.

We have repeatedly said that without the organized resistance of the labor movement the witch hunt will remain fundamentally intact. The labor movement is in the most direct sense the real target of the witch hunt. All the more reprehensible is the conduct of the entire official leadership in aiding and abetting the Big Business organized thought-control drive.

Thus the real blows to the witch hunt will come when the rank-and-file unionists, taking the path of mass struggle against the boss economic and political anti-labor offensive, will brush aside the whole structure of the witch hunt along with its labor-official servitors.

This does not mean that the gains made by the civil liberties fighters in the last period are of no consequence. Quite the contrary. The work of preparation, the conscious struggle for every democratic right, and the fight for the liberties of all victims of the witch hunt, lays the groundwork for the successful consummation of the struggle once the main battalions of the working class move into action.

The Issue of German Unity

The capitalist press reports that when West Germany became a "sovereign independent state" on May 5, the German people were apathetic. "There was no dancing in streets, no pealing of church bells," says the May 8 N. Y. Times.

Indeed why should there be? The treaties signed by the U.S., English and French governments don't have the approval of the majority of the German people. The agreements entered into by the Adenauer regime leave the country divided, the German capitalists in control and West Germany, a member of the NATO alliance, ready to rearm. This alliance is part of Wall Street's aim to conscript Europe's working people for eventual war against the Soviet bloc.

In Germany's case, the army would be under command of ex-Nazi officers, the former tormentors of the German working people. What have the latter to be jubilant about in such perspectives?

What the German working people passionately want is elimination of the division of their country, unjustly decreed by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin at Yalta. They want to reunite their forces and achieve genuine independence including the unhindered right to end capitalist rule and establish a socialist state.

The Kremlin overlords who occupy Eastern Germany against the will of that section of the German population, made a proposal on May 10 for "reuniting" Germany.

However, the offer was not made to the

German people but over their heads to the U.S. government. It was part of an offer for a world balance of power deal to preserve the status quo throughout the world. Such a deal would be concluded at the expense of the working class struggles for socialism everywhere.

The Stalinist proposal for "reuniting" Germany would establish four-power policing of the country. Germany would thus be "neutralized" and kept disarmed. But monopoly capitalism would be kept in power.

Clearly, the Stalinists are no more willing than the imperialist western governments to allow the German people to determine their own fate.

They already proved this to the hilt in June 1953, when they hurled Soviet troops against two million East German workers who had launched a heroic general strike against oppressive Stalinist rule. One of the main demands of the East German uprising was for a united workers' Germany, free of foreign occupation troops and without capitalists.

Thus, in both East and West Germany, the demand for a reunited independent nation is intimately tied with the class struggle of the working people against capitalist exploitation in the West and oppressive bureaucratic rule in the East.

The American working people should aid this struggle by demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and all other foreign troops from Germany. Let the German people work out their own fate.

Seize the Jim-Crow Schools!

The U.S. Supreme Court is now deliberating on how to implement its historic decision of May 17, 1954, which made unconstitutional segregation in schools. There is grave apprehension among the enemies of Jim Crow that the high court will give ground to the determined campaign of the Southern racists to reduce the year-old constitutional decision to a dead letter.

This apprehension was heightened by the intervention of the government, through the Department of Justice, at the April 11-14 hearings. The Department of Justice urged the court to take a "middle of the road" course on the crucial question of time limit.

Time limit is of course the essence of the matter. The Southern racists would be perfectly happy to have the constitution read that segregation was impermissible as long as they were not required to live up to it at any definite time or in any definite place.

Meanwhile, a proposal comes from the labor movement in the South — the federal government should seize and run, on an integrated basis, those schools in Southern states that refuse to end segregation.

This proposal was adopted by the Anti-Discrimination Conference of the Southern

Locals of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in Atlanta, Georgia, at the end of March.

So far we haven't heard too much comment on this absolutely correct proposal. Maybe everyone is waiting to see what the Supreme Court will do. Be that as it may, the proposal should be carefully considered by every union body in the country, as well as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other civil rights organizations.

Let us remember that even if the Supreme Court decides to accept the eminently reasonable demand of the NAACP that segregation be ended by September of 1955, or at the latest by September 1956, the fight is by no means ended.

The Southern racists will resort to every trick, legal and extra-legal, to halt any moves to end the reign of white supremacy upon which their whole open shop "paradise" is based.

The unions are familiar with the question of federal seizure of property to "protect the national interest." They saw this weapon used against the striking coal miners and the steelworkers. So no one can argue that the federal government has no precedent for such a step.

Did Lenin Preach "Peaceful Coexistence"?

By Daniel Roberts

Last January, on the occasion of the anniversary of Lenin's death, the Stalinist "theoretical" magazine Political Affairs declared that the great leader of the Russian revolution had always taught "the possibility of peaceful coexistence." Again, on April 24, utilizing the anniversary of Lenin's birth, the Worker repeated this lie.

Did Lenin teach that "peaceful coexistence" was the road to peace?

The facts prove indisputably that Lenin was a life-long foe of the theory of class collaboration at home or abroad. Lenin taught that the fundamental reality of our epoch was the class struggle between the workers and the capitalists; he showed how that struggle can end progressively only in the victory of the working class revolution.

When the workers in Russia took power in November 1917 under the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky's Bolshevik Party all the major capitalist powers in the world launched wars of intervention with the aim of crushing the young Soviet Republic. After the Red Army succeeded in beating back the interventionists and the White Guard counter revolution the capitalists were forced to retreat from the path of open attack.

"ONE OR THE OTHER"

In November 1920, commenting on this new stage, Lenin said, "We have now passed from the arena of war to the arena of peace, and we have not forgotten that war will come again. As long as capitalism and socialism remain side by side, we cannot live peacefully — the one or the other will be the victor in the end."

Does this sound like Lenin taught the Stalinist theory of "peaceful coexistence"?

But perhaps this is an isolated quotation? Not in the least. Lenin repeated the same idea over and over again from the moment the Russian workers took power to the time of his death in 1924. The same idea was expounded in every major resolution adopted by the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist International while Lenin was alive.

We have only to take the most recent exhibit of the Stalinist falsifiers themselves. It is an interview Lenin gave the Hearst foreign correspondent Karl H. Von Wiegand, which was first published in the New York Journal, Feb. 21, 1920 and now reprinted by the April 24 Worker. This interview is supposed to show Lenin as the author of the policy of peaceful coexistence of capitalism and the



V. I. LENIN

Soviet Union. Actually it shows something quite different.

Lenin and Trotsky's unalterable opposition to the idea that the working class and the capitalist class can live in endless peace, either within one country or internationally, was not based on a desire for war on their part. On the contrary. The Russian revolution was born out of the struggle for peace; Lenin and Trotsky always taught that one of the central tasks of the world socialist revolution was the abolition of the barbarism of capitalist wars.

They showed how the class struggle arose from the exploitation of the workers by the capitalists — and the war danger arose from the persistent attempts of the capitalist nations

to crush the first successful workers state in history.

LENIN VS. STALINISM

Thus Lenin always said the Soviet Union wanted to live in peace with the world and establish trade relations with Europe and America. Where he differed fundamentally from the Stalinist bureaucrats, as demonstrated in the interview with Von Wiegand, was in two crucial points: (1) He never spread the illusion that world capitalism would permit the Soviet Union to live in peace. (2) He never offered to trade the revolutionary struggles of the working class of capitalist countries for promises of peace from the capitalist powers.

Von Wiegand sums up his interview with Lenin as follows: "Mr. Lenin makes the flat prediction that the future belongs to the Soviet system all over the world, but denied that the Soviet government intends to bring this about by force of arms." In this same sense Lenin told Von Wiegand, "Let the American capitalists leave us alone. We shall not touch them."

Did Lenin's denial of the imperialist charge that the Soviet Union intended to "export" the revolution by arms mean that he was promising the capitalists to use his influence to persuade the workers of the world to "let their capitalists alone"?

CAN'T SAVE CAPITALISM

Lenin told Von Wiegand: "Once this enormous majority of toilers (in capitalist countries) has understood that the Soviets give the whole power into their hands, releasing them from the yoke of the landlords and capitalists — how could one prevent the victory of the Soviet system all over the world? I, for one, do not know any means to prevent it."

Not being a Stalinist bureaucrat, Lenin wasn't interested in searching for such means. The Soviet Republic, as Lenin told Von Wiegand, is not threatening the capitalists with armed attack. It is to its interests to have peace. At the same time the Soviet Government openly told the truth to the working class of the world: Your capitalist rulers are planning to at-

tack us and the way to prevent this is to take power in your own hands.

The Soviet government under Lenin and Trotsky encouraged every development of the independent movement of the working class internationally. The Communist Party of the USSR played the leading role in founding the Third (Communist) International — a world political organization of the socialist revolution.

Lenin and Trotsky and other prominent leaders of the Soviet Union used their extensive knowledge and experience in revolutionary struggles to advise the younger Communist parties, help them avoid infantile mistakes and maintain a principled Marxist line.

Today the Stalinists declare on every occasion that the U.S. capitalists, if only they could see their own interests, would want to live in peace with the Soviet Union. The only obstacle to such a realization of capitalist self interest, according to the Stalinists, is a small clique of war mongers.

Lenin taught differently. He showed the threat of war stemmed from the very character of the capitalist class, and particularly from the imperialist stage of capitalism. In his interview with Von Wiegand Lenin said: "What are the obstacles to peace between Russia and America, you ask? None on our part; imperialism on the part of the American as of the other nations' capitalists."

Imperialism was the obstacle to world peace, then as now! And Lenin's whole life was dedicated to organizing the international working class for the struggle to overthrow imperialism and achieve peace through socialism.

The Stalinists want to alter these facts about Lenin's real attitude towards "peaceful coexistence" because they want to cover their policy of class betrayal with Lenin's authority. They also want to depict Lenin as some kind of a Russian version of Woodrow Wilson in order to appeal to the "better side" of the American capitalists. They will not succeed in either of these aims.

World Events

UNOFFICIAL STRIKES IN ENGLAND have roused the concern of industrialists and union leaders, especially as many workers seemed to be "open to influence" by "extremists." Charles Connell, president of the British Employers' Confederation, called for a study of the strike wave. Yorkshire miners and Mersey River tugmen are currently manning the picket lines.

TWO BANKS CLOSED THEIR DOORS in Brazil and a strike wave has hit the country. An estimated 74,000 workers have threatened walkouts in the telephone, shipping and metallurgical industries. Workers carrying commuters between Rio de Janeiro and Niteroi have also threatened a strike because they haven't been paid since mid-April. The transportation company claims it lacks funds.

CATHOLICS IN BOLIVIA have compared the present regime of President Victor Paz Estenssoro to the 1917 Kerensky government in Russia that followed the overthrow of the Czar and fell before the Bolshevik revolution. Edward A. Morrow, special correspondent of the New York Times, quotes the Bolivian Catholic weekly Presencia, which recently ran an editorial called the "Communist Peril." Presencia says that the Kerensky-type regime is a "bridge to Communism."

It declares that "many of the men of the greatest confidence and ability in Stalinism and Trotskyism have enrolled themselves in the Government party. They have placed themselves in key spots from which they control the workers' movement." Morrow, however, reports that Estenssoro has "rarely made a major speech in which he has not attacked Bolivia's Communists. His example has been followed by Juan Lechin, former Minister of Mines, who now heads Bolivia's Workers Confederation."

The Estenssoro regime does parallel Kerensky's in a sense different from the Catholics claim. They regard it as a plot to bring the "Communist revolution" to Bolivia, just as Kerensky was accused by the Russian reactionaries of "paving the way for Lenin."

Actually Estenssoro, like Kerensky, was lifted to power by the first stage of the revolution. Again like Kerensky, Estenssoro is trying to keep the revolution within capitalist boundaries. He, like Kerensky, is subservient to foreign capitalism, conducts a campaign against the "Communist" (Bolshevik) menace, and opens the door wide to the kind of counter-revolution Presencia is summoning. Kerensky failed, not because the Bolsheviks had "infiltrated" his regime, but because the workers made a revolution against capitalism in November 1917 and put the Bolsheviks in power.

Book - A - Month Plan

May Selection
Two Friends of Man
By Ralph Korgold
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... "I Lied for the FBI"

(Continued from page 1)

working directly for the FBI to admit his reports were false. Brown's fabrications never featured in trials or hearings. They were used for other insidious purposes.

His reports helped the FBI compile numerous dossiers on individuals, which were used to screen factory and government workers off their jobs. The victims are never given the chance to confront their accusers. They are simply told there is "derogatory information" against them and asked to prove themselves innocent. The FBI claims that to reveal the name of their stool pigeons would destroy their usefulness and jeopardize the nation's "security."

This inquisitorial procedure is currently being challenged in the U.S. Supreme Court in the Peters case. Professor John P. Peters of Yale was barred for three years from Federal employment, because the Loyalty Review Board claimed that there was "reasonable doubt" of his "loyalty."

Peters challenges his unjust suspension on the grounds that he was not permitted to confront his accuser and that this denied him of rights under the Fifth and 14th Amendment to due process of law.

The biggest threat the witch-hunt presents to most individuals is that of loss of livelihood. Brown's admission that he turned in names of people he never saw, proves that such victimization is purely arbitrary.

Of course the whole "subversive" list system is a gigantic frame-up to start with. But thousands of individuals named by these stool pigeons don't even have a connection with organizations listed as "subversive" by the U.S. Attorney General. They are victimized simply because they appear on an informer's padded report.

MORE THE BETTER

This practice of informers "padding" reports is encouraged by the FBI, as Brown indicated in his testimony. For the function of the FBI Secret Political Police, as of all the witch-hunting agencies, is to frighten and drive into silence the American people as a whole. Large batches of victims are needed. Innocent bystanders among them facilitates the terror.

The word then spreads that even an accidental contact with arbitrarily blacklisted organizations, any departure from conformity, or just the bad luck of being mentioned by a malicious stoolpigeon, seeking to earn his FBI pay by informing on more and more people, can lead to the loss of a job.

Confessions such as Brown's however, throw the spotlight on the procedures of the U.S. Gestapo. They will serve to crystallize determination among the American people to put an end to the whole revolting system of stoolpigeoning, perjury and thought snooping that the FBI has tried to foist on the United States as a way of life.

The Negro Struggle

By Thelma Clyde

Desegregation Fight in L. A. Fire Dept.

In Los Angeles, the Negro community and a number of courageous white firemen are still fighting to desegregate the Fire Department. They are openly resisting Fire Chief John H. Alderson's attempts to sabotage integration. Alderson is trying to "prove" that integration will not work.

Last month Fireman Keith Kenworthy exposed Alderson's moves against integration. Kenworthy made an entry in the official log of Engine Co. 46, charging that he and two other firemen were transferred to other stations because of "our failure to comply with the policy of non-communication with the firemen from Engine Co. 14."

Engine Co. 14 is one of two all-Negro fire stations in Los Angeles. Fire Chief Alderson was ordered to desegregate these stations after a protracted struggle last October. The Fire Chief then transferred James Chichester and Reynaldo Lopez from Engine Co. 14 to Engine Co. 46.

On April 16, after four days of ostracism and abuse from white firemen, Chichester was quickly transferred back to the Jim Crow station at his own request.

However, the California Eagle, local Negro weekly, reports that Lopez, on reporting to Engine Co. 46 a week later, was welcomed by at least three firemen who told him that they had no objection to his presence. By coincidence, three white firemen, one of them Kenworthy, then acting captain at Engine Co. 46, were immediately transferred to other stations.

It was at this point that Kenworthy, in defiance of top brass, entered his damning statement in the company log.

He was hauled up on charges for "falsifying" company records and insulting a superior officer. Two weeks ago he was suspended for his stand in support of integration. If the charges are sustained, Kenworthy faces dismissal.

At the first hearing on the "falsification" charge, Kenworthy told reporters that he had been asked to treat Lopez "inhospitably." He refused to join the conspiracy and told Deputy Chief Rothermel and Assistant Chief Winkler that "if the colored man was decent, I would treat him like any one else." The company captain then told Kenworthy that if he didn't "come around to their way of thinking," he "would be off the job in three weeks."

Kenworthy also told reporters that when the acting battalion chief delivered the transfers he had intended to quit the Fire Department. "I thought later," he said, "that I was walking out on a good cause. I stayed and transferred."

After his transfer to the new engine company, Kenworthy complained that the silent treatment which had been devised for integrated colored members of the Fire Department, was applied to him.

Two Negro firemen transferred earlier to Station 76 in Cold Water Canyon are reported to be well satisfied with their posts. The company is composed entirely of firemen who were transferred there by Alderson for opposing his Jim Crow policies.

Our Debt to Schiller

By Trent Hutter

There is a Friedrich Schiller monument in New York, but many New Yorkers have never seen it. Nor do they know anything about the great German poet and writer who had a considerable influence on American thinkers of the 19th Century and was one of the most powerful playwrights in world literature, one of the outstanding revolutionary spirits of mankind.

He died 150 years ago, in May 1805, and this seems to be a good time to recall the significant contribution made by the brilliant, extremely kind-hearted man to the cause of the bourgeois revolution, which at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century destroyed feudalism and opened up a new road of human progress.

Revolt against feudal arrogance and social injustice, against outlived conventions; affirmation of the individual's rights, freedom of the spirit, freedom of religion, political freedom; rejection of tyranny in all its forms, of Catholic totalitarianism, of intolerance, of militarism, oppression and overbearing nationalism; — these themes constantly recur in Schiller's writings.

He favored national independence for every people; told his fellow-Germans that their glory was not represented by their princes but by their intellectuals and artists and that the medieval idea of a German-Roman Empire constituted by feudal principalities belonged to the past. Revolutionary France made him an honorary citizen. This did not prevent him from denouncing terrorism and the execution of Louis the Sixteenth; he hated cruelty as much as a bourgeois idealist, was rather afraid of mass action and "disorder."

In his play "William Tell" he admitted, however, that a nation suffering from oppression, tortured beyond the limits of

human patience, deeply hurt in its dignity, has a sacred right not only to overthrow its tyrant, but even to assassinate him, if necessary.

No wonder that many German princes disliked this play and that it was banned in Metternich's absolutist Austria (1815-1848). William Tell and Schiller's other plays were to be all the more popular with the German people, as were many of his poems.

Under the Hitler regime Schiller's plays could not be entirely forbidden because of their popularity, but Goebbels saw to it that they were not played too frequently. Indeed he had good reasons to dread them: Each performance of the tragedy "Don Carlos" with its passionate plea for intellectual freedom, against thought control was acclaimed with enthusiastic applause. Seeing (and staging) "Don Carlos" became a subtle form of opposition to fascism.

Schiller has remained a "modern" writer. He had a remarkable talent for understanding politics. His friend Goethe said Schiller would have been a capable statesman (if the opportunity had offered itself). Moreover, Schiller, in a short story, showed how unfavorable social conditions may, under certain circumstances, turn an honest person into a criminal — or what is commonly called a criminal.

This insight into the effects of a social milieu on the individual, this modern outlook on crime was practically new in the 18th century and Schiller a genuine pioneer in this respect. As a creative genius and one of mankind's intellectual pioneers Schiller certainly deserves the respect and admiration of the revolutionary movement of our time. And in a period of witch-hunting (and oppression in various countries) his message of freedom sounds very much alive.

Notes from the News

A ROBOT CHEMIST is one of automation's latest developments. It can make an instantaneous analysis of the chemical composition of certain substances and is now in use by the American Cyanamid Co.

SOUTHERN FORD WORKERS were the first to vote overwhelmingly for a strike to win contract demands in the current negotiations of the UAW-CIO with Ford and GM, Louisville Local 802, representing 1,784 assembly plant workers, took their vote a few days after the Ford and GM councils of the union reported May 9 that the companies "weren't bargaining" and requested the locals across the country to take strike votes.

THE CIO STEELWORKERS will open negotiations with U.S. Steel Corp. on June 7 for wage increases and other contract demands. A few days later negotiations will start with five other steel companies: Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Inland and Youngstown. I. W. Abel, Steelworkers' secretary-treasurer, told a district conference of the union in Pittsburgh, May 9: "We are in a good position. Industry is profitable. Industry operations are at a good rate of capacity. This will make for a substantial wage increase again this year." He told the delegates to "start conditioning the people for the battle that may be in the offing."

CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS said they would strike General Electric's plants on Sept. 16 unless a "decent contract" has been obtained by Sept. 15. The union is demanding a guaranteed annual wage and substantial wage increases.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL said in a May 11 editorial, "From all accounts labor disputes will be flourishing this year; a survey by this newspaper suggests it will be the 'toughest' bargaining year since World War II ended. One of the toughest — the auto industry dispute — is already hardening into a shape that threatens a major strike."

THE BIG GET BIGGER. Forty-four giant companies made about one-third of all the profits reported by U.S. corporations in 1954. The stock brokerage firm, W. E. Hutton & Co., listed 44 companies that made more than \$40 million after taxes in 1954. The 44 profit-giants ranked in a total of \$5 1/2 billion. Sam Dawson, AP staff writer, says, "The giants, by and large, had a more comfortable time than many a smaller company which found last year a trying period." He reports that the "334,000 business casualties" in 1954 "emphasize the trend in recent years toward bigness."

THE NET INCOME OF AT&T last year was \$549,931,223. AT&T controls the Southern Bell Telephone Company that is currently trying to break the strike of the CIO telephone workers' union.

"BIZMAC" is the name of a mammoth electronic brain the army is installing in its Detroit Tank-Automotive center. It will replace 350 clerks now used to keep an inventory of all replacement parts used by U.S. military vehicles. Bizmac costs \$5 million. Brig. Gen. Paul M. Seleen estimates it will pay for itself in six years. Clerks take a month to do what the machine will do in minutes, the General said.

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...UAW Strike Votes Slated

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about 8 cents per hour per worker. For GM it would amount to about \$70,000,000 a year, or \$350,000,000 for five years. For Ford it would be about \$26,000,000 a year, or \$130,000,000 for five years.

But, the union adds, "money paid into the fund is not subject to federal tax. If this money were profits, the tax would amount to 52%. Therefore, the cost to the company of money paid into the reserve fund is 48 cents on the dollar." Thus the net cost to the corporations would be only about 4 cents per hour per worker — or \$34,000,000 a year for GM and \$12,000,000 a year for Ford.

From another angle it was estimated by the union that the net cost of accumulating the five-year reserve fund (\$170,000,000 for GM and \$60,000,000 for Ford) would be about what these corporations saved in 1954 through elimination of the excess profits tax.

In addition to the 4% of base payroll for the reserve fund, the union is asking the corporations to assume another 4% liability to be used, if needed, for payments to laid-off seniority workers. Thus the maximum total liability of the corporations would be 8% — 4% for the reserve fund and 4% for pay-as-you-go benefits to workers laid off.

The press accounts were not completely clear on this point, but apparently during a year of heavy unemployment the corporations would withhold payments to the reserve fund and use the whole 8% for that year to pay laid-off workers.

Another newspaper report said, "If the whole 8% was insufficient to take care of the payments to laid-off employees, the company would then borrow from the trust fund to make the payments." However it is not certain that such borrowing would be permitted before the entire fund amounting to 20% of base payroll had been accumulated.

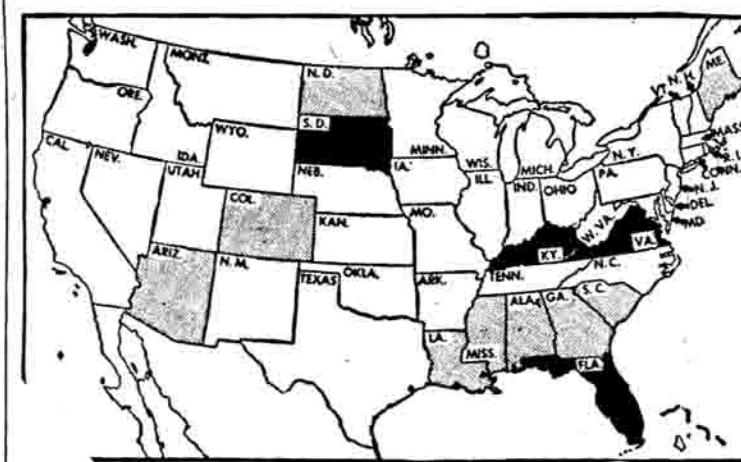
A BIG QUESTION Even if this report is accurate, it still leaves unanswered the big question: What happens when the whole reserve fund is used up?

According to reliable sources inside the UAW, John Bugas, Ford's chief negotiator, asked Reuther that question during the negotiations.

And Reuther replied that "they" wouldn't let that (a large-scale depression) happen because if it did, the political upheaval in this country would make the New Deal program look like a conservative plaything by comparison.

In other words, Reuther's faith in the ability of the capitalists and their system to avoid any real depression is so great that

Farm Income Decline



Cash receipts for farm crops increased in only four states (in black) and decreased in all the rest in 1954, according to an Agriculture Dept. report. Greatest decrease was in Mississippi, with eight other states (shaded) hard hit. Farmers had \$1,300,000,000 less income in 1954 than in 1953.

he is basing his much-publicized solution to depressions on the premise that they won't occur in the first place.

Also undisclosed is the amount of money that laid-off workers would receive. As was previously reported, the plan calls for guaranteed payments of one week for every two weeks worked by seniority employees, up to a maximum of 52 weeks (or, it should now be added, up to the point where either the 8% yearly maximum liability is reached or where the reserve fund is completely exhausted).

Originally the plan was to demand guaranteed weekly payments "sufficient to maintain the worker's normal living standard." But now the talk in the press is centering around the figure of \$60 a week — \$30 from the corporation plus \$30 from unemployment compensation. This is considerably below the \$85 wage of the auto worker. Such a concession by the union at this stage of the negotiations would indeed be an ominous sign.

And that's the point worrying militant UAW members most of all: What concessions is the Reuther leadership prepared to make on the union's other demands in return for getting the corporations to accept "some type" of GAW?

According to reports from Ford Local 600, Ford is demanding a long list of contract changes that would reduce the union's membership and its ability to settle grievances and protect the workers against speedup. Although the GM negotiations have received less publicity, no doubt the same thing is going on there. It's no secret that the corporations want to destroy important seniority provisions, further narrow the right to strike, make the grievance procedure more cumbersome, cut down union representation, etc.

Besides the GAW, the union's list of demands includes an increase in the present 5-cent annual improvement factor, a "catch-up" adjustment of 5 cents for the cost of living, company-

paid health, hospital and medical plans, and improved pensions.

Is Reuther going to trade these things away for a GAW plan that is so modest, if not meager? Will he, in return for the "prestige" of winning something called GAW, bargain away hard-won gains in working conditions? Will he, despite the expressed wishes of the membership, go along with another five-year contract, which the corporations plainly want?

Unless the corporations become too overbearing in their demands, it seems, in view of the real nature of Reuther's GAW, that a strike may not take place. But at a cost the auto workers may not be willing to pay.

Roberts Scores N. J. Inquisition

NEWARK, May 11 — Daniel Roberts, Socialist Workers Party candidate for N. J. State Senate from Essex County, today vigorously protested hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee scheduled for Newark, May 16-19.

"The aim of this committee is to witch-hunt, and nothing else," Roberts stated. "Its target is the labor movement, Negro struggle organizations and liberal groups."

"It is headed by Rep. Walter (D-Pa.), co-author of the racist Walter-McCarran Immigration Act. This man showed in his attacks on Republican Corsi that he is ready to apply the red-smeared on any opponent of his reactionary brand of politics."

Roberts urged that labor organizations and prominent liberals in Newark speak out against the invasion of the witch-hunting body.

He also urged support for the protest meeting scheduled for Wednesday night, May 18, at the Essex House, sponsored by the N. J. associates of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Unions Endorse Farmers' Cause On Price Support

By Fred Hart

Eisenhower's flexible farm-price support program received a set-back, May 5, when the House of Representatives, by the narrow margin of 206 to 201, voted for a return to rigid supports at 90% of parity. The maneuvers of the administration to divide the farm bloc by trying to tack on an amendment to drop peanuts from all price support failed.

Much to the distress of Big Business, the labor movement gave its support to the farm bloc. This acted as a pressure on urban congressmen who are dependent on the union movement for votes. The stand taken by the labor movement helped with the initial victory. But the issue has yet to come before the Senate. The latter is even less subject to popular pressure than the House.

Eisenhower's program for "flexible" supports is based on the hope that the farmer can gradually be induced into accepting his ruin as the crisis in capitalist agriculture grows.

Despite the fact that operating costs remain near record high, average farm prices have fallen 22% since Feb. 1951. Net farm income in 1954 was 28% below 1947, and 10% below 1953. Since Jan. 1952 the value of farm assets has declined \$10 1/2 billion.

To callously ignore the demands of the farmers in the light of this growing crisis, is to abandon the small farmer to bankruptcy and pauperization. And that is exactly what the Eisenhower administration proposes to do.

ADVICE TO FARMER

The American Assembly, founded by Eisenhower in 1950, when he was President of Columbia University, studied the agricultural crisis, and on May 8 submitted their conclusions and proposals. In complete agreement with Eisenhower's flexible support program the Assembly advised: "Considerable amounts of wheat acreage should be promptly returned to grass in order to reduce wheat production and serve the ends of conservation." And what should the farmer do for a cash crop to meet his mortgage payments?

More advice: "Our agricultural resources should... be shifted toward the protective foods, such as meat, dairy and livestock products, fruits and vegetables." Do these learned gentlemen know how such a shift is made under the capitalist sys-

tem of farming? By the ruin of the small farmer, plowed under by the huge factory-farm producer who has the capital to make such shifts.

Evidently, the "leaders" who form the American Assembly know this for they conclude their study by proposing "the development of more positive public policies directed toward the special problems of low-income rural families." With a humanitarian sigh in their breasts, the American Assembly suggests that the adjustment process "should be facilitated by expanded vocational training for non-farm occupations in rural schools and by an expanded employment-information and job-placement service in rural areas."

When unionists ask what will happen with their jobs when automation moves in, or when depression hits, they are also told about "training" centers and "job-placement" services. Apparently, what is being proposed is that ruined farmers join the unemployed workers of the city while city workers scurry like bird-dogs from farm to farm in search of jobs.

"TOO MUCH" FOOD

The irrationality of the capitalist economy stands forth in bold relief. The farmers produce too much food and fiber. The government buys it and stores it. (Storage costs to the federal government will soon come to a million dollars a day.)

Only the working class, which has the will and the power to combat Big Business, can champion the real interests of the small farmer. When the labor movement frees itself from the embrace of the left arm of Big Business, the Democrats, it will advance a program of planned aid to the hard-working farmers of America. There is no reason in this rich country why the farmers can't get a rich and abundant supply of the goods produced in the cities in return for their production of our food.

When the labor movement is prepared to fight for the farmers as an independent force, abundance will no longer be a source of tragedy but will open the door for a richer life for all who labor.

From Detroit

The Dodge Plant Speedup

The big complaint at the Dodge Main plant of Chrysler Corp., ever since production of the 1955 model began, has been speedup. The management is now increasing speedup, and penalizing workers who resist or can't keep up. Two women on the night shift in the trim department who couldn't keep up with the line were given three-day disciplinary layoffs. A number of men in the department walked off the job in protest, and the company sent 3,000 workers home.

The next day the company fired four of the men and there was another walkout, and again 3,000 were sent home. The leaders of UAW Local 3 called the walkouts "unauthorized" and told the workers to stay on the job. But on the third day walkouts began on the day shift, the company halted the line, and 7,500 went or were sent out of the plant. Many members of the local, fed up with both speedup and victimizations, want their leaders to do more than file routine grievances.

In the middle of the walkouts Chrysler reported that its profits during the first quarter of 1955 were the highest in the corporation's history in any first quarter.

Four hundred white racists staged a Jim Crow demonstration in front of a home at 18199 Riopelle, newly bought and occupied by Easy Wilson, his wife and child. Their aim was to scare the Wilsons, who are Negro, out of their home. Wilson works at the Dodge Main plant. Before the Wilsons moved in, the racists splashed black and

red paint over the front, smashed the windows, broke in and turned on the water faucets, flooding the building and nearly wrecking the furnace. Members of the Cadillac Improvement Association, the lily-white outfit behind the hoodlums, offered to buy the house back from Mrs. Wilson.

Police ordered the rioters off the lawn and reportedly arrested two men for carrying concealed weapons, but did not break-up the demonstration. Although their phone number is known only to the telephone service man and the police, the Wilsons get threatening calls every night. The cops have been accused of collusion with the mob. What else can be expected from a city administration that is in court fighting to preserve segregation in public housing projects?

Despite the threats and terrorism, the Wilsons are determined to stick it out. But they sure could use some organized defense aid from the labor and Negro movements.

The Michigan State Senate has passed a bill to prevent unions from using their funds in support of any political party or candidate. The PAC would still be able to function, but only with funds specifically donated to it by individual members; it would be prohibited from getting any money voted by the unions out of their local treasuries. 19 Republicans voted for the bill, 10 Democrats against. It now goes to the House, also controlled by the GOP.

The Angry One

By George Flint

One of the places I worked in the sawmill was on the "green chain." The lumber came down to the yard from the mill on a chain. Our job was to pull the lumber off the chain. It was called the green chain because the lumber had not yet been put through a dry kiln. It was heavier to handle than lumber which had been processed.

When I went to work on this green chain, I was determined to prove the foreman wrong in his attitude toward the Swedes. The job on the green chain was for a man with a strong back and a weak mind he used to say. Even when he was a man short he refused for a long time to allow me to work there. He would say, "You can't get along with them Swedes, George."

When I started to work there I enjoyed watching the foreman get proved wrong. The Swedes were kindly guys, always quick to help and to show me how to do things on a job that was unfamiliar to me. I got along with all of them and they got along well with me. Together we worked to improve conditions on the job and whenever I was involved in a fight with the right wing union officials they were with me — that is, when they attended union meetings. Yes! I got along with all of them except for one — Olaf.

THE ANGRY ONE

He was the most powerful and capable workman on the chain. While all the others tried to help me, he did the opposite. More than once before I got the hang

of the job I would make a mistake and lose control of a piece of timber. The others would jump forward and help lift the timber off the ground. But not Olaf. As a rule he would wait until the boss had a chance to see my mistake and then grumbled along, making me look as bad as he possibly could.

Olaf was no different with the others. I asked the fellows what gives with him and they would say, "He is angry at everybody." He didn't talk to half of the fellows he worked with. Some little grievance was enough for him to sever relations with a fellow worker. And once he stopped talking it took a hell of a lot to get him to start.

There was the time he stopped talking to Carl. Whatever it was that caused it he didn't talk to him for three years.

One day a piece of timber fell on Olaf's leg. Carl hopped across the chain and was the first there. Before the others could get there he had lifted the timber off Olaf's leg.

Olaf couldn't work for three weeks. All during his absence we wondered: How would he save face and still talk to Carl? We just couldn't imagine him taking that special scowl off his face whenever Carl was around. We got our answer when Olaf came back. He still refused to talk to Carl.

I did what the others were afraid to do. I asked Olaf, "How come?" He almost stopped talking to me. The others said he was just angry at everybody.

He never drank and sometimes boasted that he had quit drinking 20 years ago and had hardly touched a drop since. So it was quite a surprise to us when he came to work drunk one day.

And it was a greater surprise when he stayed that way for three weeks.

OLAF'S GOAL

But it was during those three weeks that we found out the why's and wherefores of the permanent scowl on Olaf's face. He had come to this country 35 years ago from Sweden. He had been prompted to come here because of an argument with the parents of the girl he wanted to marry. They had decided he wasn't good enough for her. So he came to America, the "land of opportunity" as he was told, in order to make a stake. They would see how wrong they were. So he thought.

Years came and went and through it all Olaf thought of just one thing. He was going to make a stake and then they would see how wrong they were. "Were you in love with her so much that you were that hurt?" I asked him. "I thought I was going to die for sure," he answered.

"I never enjoyed my life," he said, "and now I'm going to burn the candle at both ends until it goes out. You see that machine over there lifting up the heavy timbers? Before they got that I was the machine. For 15 years I was that machine. By rights the former owner owes me \$20,000." When he saw the smile on my face, he repeated indignantly, "\$20,000! At least that much."

But it wasn't much to smile about. The man was brought here with the lure of an illusion. And once they had him here they squeezed him dry of his labor power for 35 years. Now bitter and disillusioned he no longer cared to live.