

'Guilt by Heredity' Case Revealed In Coast Guard

By Myra Tanner

Seaman N. Pierre Gaston graduated from the officer's training school of the Coast Guard at New London, Conn. He ranked as eighth in his graduating class. That was last April. Now he is working as an apprentice seaman while his classmates are on active duty as commissioned ensigns. Gaston's commission was withheld.

Why was he left behind? Because the Coast Guard isn't sure of his mother's politics.

Mrs. Jean Grisez of San Francisco, Gaston's mother, is not charged with being a Communist. According to Gaston's attorney, Murdaugh S. Madden, "she was a woman who was interested in civic betterment and welfare organizations. She probably has belonged to more than 100 organizations over the last ten years."

Gaston's mother pointed out, "even if I were guilty — and I'm not — it shouldn't reflect on the boy. That's guilt by heredity, or something."

Mrs. Grisez is now being investigated. But before any "guilt" is established, she has already been punished by having her son left behind his classmates under

a cloud of suspicion. And Gaston is being punished for his mother's alleged political unorthodoxy.

SIMILAR TO LANDY CASE

Publicity on the Gaston case follows closely on the heels of a similar Navy case that got public attention. Midshipman Eugene Landy, second in the class that graduated this month from the Merchant Marine Academy at King's Point, New York, was denied his commission as a naval reserve officer because his mother allegedly had once been a "Communist." Landy's case is being appealed to the Secretary of the Navy.

Both of these "guilty mother" cases have stirred up popular indignation.

Evidently embarrassed by the Gaston case, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, Vice Admiral Alfred C. Richmond, Aug. 21, in an appearance on "Celebrity Parade" over the American Broadcasting System said, "Unfortunately the case has not yet been resolved. But I hope it is resolved quickly and I hope it will be in his favor."

Richmond explained that the Coast Guard tries "to lean over backwards to protect the rights of the individual." But on the other hand it doesn't want "to jeopardize the security of the United States."

How far back does one have to lean in order to grant that the "sins" of the father (or mother) should not be visited upon the son?

But of course there's "national security" to consider. And how much more dangerous for national security it must be, when the associate is one's own mother. In evidence of how a "subversive" mother might influence her infant we submit the following verse from the radical version of a well-known lullaby:

Rock a-bye baby on the tree top,
When you grow up, you'll work
in a shop.
When you get married your wife
will work too,
So that the boss will have nothing
to do.

Now mother can add another verse:

Rock a-bye baby on the tree top,
When you grow up your thinking
must stop.
Learn to inform on ma and pa
too,
Or you will find there's no work
for you.

Teachers Debate Witch Hunt at Union Convention

The Convention of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL, meeting in Fort Wayne, Indiana, centered its attention on the problems of teachers facing civil liberties attacks.

A major point of discussion was the case of the three Newark teachers who had been fired for invoking the Fifth Amendment. Robert Lowenstein, Perry Zimmerman and Mrs. Estelle Laba, members of Local 481, refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee last May. Because of their action the Newark Board of Education dismissed them, contending that their stand constituted conduct "unbecoming a teacher."

After studying the case, the Federation's Executive Council recommended support of the Newark teachers by allocating \$500 in legal fees for the defense of each teacher. This was ratified by the convention after heated debate.

However, the teachers' principled stand in defense of their constitutional rights was undermined when the convention yielded to witch-hunt pressure. An amendment was added to the motion demanding the teachers file affidavits to the union stating that they have never been members of a subversive organization. By taking this step they are placing all the responsibilities for policing the minds of teachers upon the union, instead of freeing the teachers from the constant fear of the witch-hunt.

On the segregation front the convention instructed the Birmingham, Alabama, teachers union local to remove the limitation that only white persons could become members. Delegates also adopted a resolution calling the Georgia Board of Education regulation, denying licenses to teachers favoring desegregation, a "vicious attack on the status, tenure and democratic rights of educational personnel."

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Vol. XIX — No. 35

287

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1955

PRICE: 10 Cents



STRIKERS SWEEP FRANCE; WORKERS IN PITCHED BATTLES WITH COPS

Strikes of such a militant nature have been breaking out in France in the past three months that the bosses, government and labor officials — both Stalinist and Social Democratic — are asking themselves whether it will culminate in a general strike movement.

The most recent of this series of strikes is now taking place in Nantes, sixth largest city in France. It has been marked by street fighting, mass arrests, attempts to free arrested pickets, a bombing and sympathy strikes of other workers.

This struggle is in origin a shipyard workers' strike for a new wage contract. On Aug. 17 the exasperated strikers marched into the company office where the bosses were stalling on negotiations. They demanded and the terrified company representatives acceded to a wage increase of

25% (11-cents an hour). Subsequently the bosses claimed they had been coerced and repudiated the contract.

POLICE STRIKEBREAKERS

The French government rushed its special strikebreaking police, called the CRS, to the strike scene. Instead of being overawed by these forces the strikers fought them just as they had the local cops.

At 6 P.M. on Aug. 19 more than a thousand demonstrators marched on the jail where strikers were imprisoned. They threw stones through the windows of the government building and broke down the outer gates of the jail, shouting "Free the prisoners!" Police barged the demonstrators with tear gas grenades but they continued the fight till 10 P.M. Though there were many casualties, the combativity of the strikers was evidenced by the fact that a goodly percentage of the injured were armed police.

The working class of Nantes is solidly behind the shipyard workers and the building workers, who were also on strike. This was shown by the sympathy strikes declared by postal workers and city transport workers.

The Nantes struggle is but the latest of a series of contract strikes in which the French workers have demonstrated their readiness to occupy factories, organize street demonstrations and fight the strikebreaking police, be they local or the central government's CRS.

On Aug. 1, for example, a day-long pitched battle was fought by 5,000 shipyard workers in St. Nazaire against the steel-helmeted CRS police. When the battle was over, of the 110 casualties, 60 were cops.

This fight, too, came in the

midst of negotiations for a new contract. During the vacation shut-down management had sent each worker an anti-union letter. When work resumed Monday, Aug. 1, the workers made a pile of these letters in the shipyard and burned them as an answer to the company. Immediately the heavily-armed CRS police were rushed into the shipyard to attack the workers. Despite police use of tear gas and exploding grenades the workers fought back till dark. In the course of the fight the company office was burned to the ground — how or why has not been found out.

The St. Nazaire strikers had also demanded a 25% wage increase — this was no exorbitant demand when it is realized that the metal workers in these shipyards were earning 30% less an hour than metal workers in the Paris region. The St. Nazaire strike was won when the bosses granted a 22% wage increase, or about 10 cents an hour.

That this new spirit of militancy is not limited to workers in Nantes and St. Nazaire is testified by similar outbursts in strike struggles in Albert, Homecourt and Commeny.

While the French and U.S. Big Business press is screaming that the strike wave is being organized by the Communist Party, there are many indications that even where the Stalinists head the unions, they have been caught by surprise by the workers' combativity and, though trying to contain it, are swept along in its wake.

Of particular note is the solidarity shown by government workers toward the current strike struggles. It means that they have not been placated by the meager concessions granted them. The general strike of 1953 was sparked by government workers.

filiated with organizations listed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities or by the California Committee, besides the Attorney General's list; also those who are in "sympathetic association."

An army private's attorney "stated that he would not controvert the purported activities of the private's father, mother and sister. He did introduce a newspaper report of a speech . . . in which the President criticized countries where children are asked to inform upon their parents." Case 108.

ASSOCIATE OF ASSOCIATE

A clerical employe of the Signal Corps was charged with maintaining a "close and continuing association with your brother who is a close associate of reported Communist Party members and sympathizers."

Board member: "Suppose you were reinstated and found out later that your brother was involved in any of these organizations."

General Strike, Civil War Erupts In North Africa

Negro Murdered In Mississippi

A second Negro has been murdered in Mississippi for insisting on his right to participate in politics. This victim was Lamar Smith of Caseyville, Miss. According to investigators for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Smith "had received several threats on his life if he did not slow down on his political activities." Nonetheless, Smith registered and voted in the Aug. 2 primary. He was shot down on the Lincoln County Court House lawn Aug. 13. This was a Saturday morning when normally large numbers of people congregate around the court house. Yet the sheriff claims there "weren't any witnesses."

Smith's murder follows that of Rev. G. W. Lee in Belzoni, Miss. Lee was the first Negro to register in his county and he resisted demands of the White Citizens Councils to remove his name from the registration list. He was shot down and his death listed as "accidental." Though the police were later forced to admit he was murdered, there has been no attempt to arrest his slayers.

In Crawford, Miss., the three Negroes registered to vote have received repeated death threats.

Independence Fighters Assail U. S. Support Of French Imperialists

By George Lavan

On August 20 the people of French Morocco and Algeria demonstrated to the world their hatred for the French imperialist regime that rules them by brute force alone.

In Morocco the whole working class carried out a general strike as a demonstration of its detestation of French tyranny. Most shopkeepers in the country closed down their stores in a similar demonstration. The population as a whole observed the day — the second anniversary of the French deposition of the pro-nationalist Sultan — as a day of mourning.

In both countries merciless fighting occurred. This was nothing new in Algeria where a guerrilla war for independence has been on for a year. The Movement for Democratic Liberties (MTLD), which is leading the anti-colonial struggle there, took advantage of the transfer of French army units from Algeria to Morocco to stage attacks in force around the cities of Constantine and Philippeville.

U.S. SUPPORT HIT

U.S. support of French imperialism, which has made Amer-

ica hateful to North Africans because it alone permits France to carry on the repressions in Algeria and Morocco, was denounced in Algeria. A MTLD statement said: "American arms and French divisions of the North Atlantic Alliance, said to be organized for the defense of the free world, are used daily against old men, women and children." While the fighting and casualty lists were highest in Algeria, bitter fighting also took place in Morocco. This fighting took place ironically enough, not around the big cities to which the French and U.S. press have been pretending the independence movement is limited, but in the interior.

Moreover, the attacks were launched by the so-called Berber tribesmen. These Berbers, whom the French with the age-old divide-and-rule policy have tried to play off against the rest of the Moroccan people, are mountaineers, with the lowest living

(Continued on page 3)

New Legal Step Taken In Case of Legless Vet

The Case of the Legless Veteran, James Kutcher, against the Attorney General's political blacklist is back on the court calendar in Washington, D. C.

Kutcher is the combat veteran who lost both his legs in Italy and then was fired from his Veterans Administration job for belonging to the Socialist Workers Party.

In most "loyalty" cases the victims are accused of association in blacklisted organizations. Kutcher, however, from the first proudly proclaimed his SWP membership, said no trial or hearing had found his party "subversive," and that therefore his firing was illegal. His case is unique in that it goes to the very heart of the witch hunt — the legality of the Attorney General's list.

There has been a succession of civil liberties victories in the federal courts in the past three months. In most of these cases, however, the courts have dodged constitutional issues and ruled on secondary issues.

This is why it is important now to press for federal court rulings on constitutional issues. The Bill of Rights cannot be established in force until the courts have spelled it out in specific rulings on the current witch hunt.

1952 RULING

The Kutcher case has been before governmental bodies and the courts since 1948. On October 16, 1952 the U. S. Court of Appeals ruled in Kutcher's favor but avoided the constitutional issue, ruling instead on the illegal form of his firing. Though the court's failure to speak on the key question was a disappointment, the ruling on the secondary point was a civil liberties victory.

The New York Times commenting editorially, said (Oct. 18, 1952) that the decision cast "new doubts . . . on the validity of the Attorney General's list as a proper means of determining the loyalty of individual Americans." I. F. Stone, then a columnist for the N. Y. Compass, hailed it as "the first judicial defeat" sustained by the "loyalty" program.

Indeed, the decision in Kut-

cher v. Gray, as it is legally known, has been an important precedent for other cases against the witch hunt. It recently was in the news when the judges in the Shachtman passport decision cited it as one of the legal bases for ruling against the State Department.

The Kutcher v. Gray decision, however, sent the Kutcher case back to its point of origin. It has been painfully re-fought up through the myriad "loyalty" boards to the federal courts. In June a federal district judge in the District of Columbia orally ruled for a government motion, thus giving the green light for

appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals. This appeal is being made.

The noted civil liberties attorney, Joseph Rauh, continues to direct Kutcher's legal battle without remuneration. There are, nevertheless, heavy legal expenses. The Kutcher Civil Rights Defense Committee states that it must raise a minimum of \$1,250 to carry the Kutcher case through the Court of Appeals. It requests financial support from all interested in the preservation of civil liberties. Contributions should be sent to this committee at its address: 68 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Legless Vet vs. Political Blacklist



Legless World War II veteran James Kutcher, and his 73-year old father Hyman shown in 1953 when they were threatened with eviction from a federal housing project in Newark on the basis of a "loyalty" oath law. The eviction move was defeated when a state court suspended the order. This episode is a sample of the government persecution that has dogged Kutcher because of his socialist views and his fight against the Attorney General's political blacklist.

A Study of 50 Security Case Histories

By Henry Gitano

Another blow against security-through-thought-control has been struck, with the publication of "Case Studies in Personnel Security," edited by Adam Yarmolinsky.

This mass of factual material, exposing the thought-control procedure was made possible through a grant from the Fund for the Republic which, financed by the Ford Foundation, is concerned with the protection of civil liberties. The 310-page book published by the Bureau of National Affairs, covers 50 cases selected from over 300.

The nightmarish security tests, rummaging for the seeds of heresy, now cover ten million men and women, one out of every six workers. Private industry engaged in defense work accounts for three million; the Armed Forces another three million; Federal Government employees; two-and-a-half million; merchant, seamen, port workers and atomic energy workers make up the balance. It

is with these various categories that the Report concerns itself.

SOME CASE HISTORIES

A powerful fear is evident, as we read these case histories. The decaying social system of capitalism fears any thinking that might question its rule. The chairman of a hearing board says: "The basis for the security program as it is set up, is not to determine whether he is or might be disloyal, but whether there is any doubt as to his loyalty under any foreseeable circumstances." Case 57. (All quotations are from the Yarmolinsky study.)

Some hearings accomplish their diabolical aims: "Since my earlier suspension, I have tried to keep my mouth shut on political questions . . . it would be folly to deny that I had learned that silence is golden." Case 67. Employee was cleared.

"Counsel observes that the loyalty proceeding in 1952 greatly upset and worried the employee, and that thereafter she withdrew from all organizations except her

church and refused to join any other organizations. The organizations from which she withdrew included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the local Parent Teachers Association." Case 55. Employee cleared with back pay.

A civil foreman employe of the Army, brought an expert witness to his hearing: "The expert was a Presbyterian minister of prominent standing in the community who had studied communism extensively, traveled throughout the world, written a dozen theological works. . . The expert did not know the employee personally before an extensive interview, conducted at the request of the employee's counsel, in which he had examined the employee on his religious background and on his political beliefs. . . the expert deduced that it was impossible for the employee to be a believing Communist as well as a practicing Christian, and he reinforced this deduction with the opinion that the employee was an extremely

simple-minded person with no political maturity." Case 66. Employee cleared with back pay.

To force minds into a vacuum, the wretched goal of those who can't defend their ideas in free discussion.

SECURITY NOT INVOLVED

None of these cases even pretend to deal with espionage, sabotage, force or violence. A proof-reader was asked by a hearing officer, according to counsel's best recollection: "Don't you think that any person is a security risk who at one time or another associated with a Communist — even though it was not a sympathetic association and even though he may not have known at the time that the person was a Communist and even though the association terminated many years ago?" Case 16.

A genuine revolutionist or a Stalinist is a rare catch in the security sieve nowadays. But the hunt goes on, it hounds those who have insurance with the International Workers Order, those af-

The Big-Hearted Rockefellers

By Robert Chester

"Rockefeller Benefactions Placed at Two and a Half Billions" was the headline blazoned in a recent New York Times front-page article. Encompassed within these simple-sounding words is the complex system of carefully nurtured propaganda designed to turn a name, synonymous with the rapacious trusts, into one identified as a promoter of "the well being of mankind."

The background of Rockefeller's rise from a humble bookkeeper to the richest man of his time, dispensing shiny new dimes to wide-eyed children, has become a legend. While the details of the source of his fortune are kept quiet, like a skeleton in the closet, the story of his "benefactions" is spread far and wide.

ROBBER BARONS

The rise of Standard Oil is an integral part of the phenomenal industrial expansion that followed the Civil War. With government sanction, the natural resources of the country were appropriated and exploited by an aggressive, ruthless group of "robber barons" who recognized no rules that hindered their acquisition of the country's wealth.

Beginning with some modest investments in Ohio oil refineries during the decade of the Civil War, Rockefeller found himself in the center of a booming industry. In the mad scramble for dominance he proved to be the most wily and ruthless. His method was simple — either drive the competitor from the field or, failing that, amalgamate with him.

Inside of a decade Rockefeller controlled the oil refining and distribution in Ohio. A decade later, Standard Oil controlled nine-tenths of the oil business in the country. It then moved into railroads, mining and banking, carving out an economic empire. All the far flung holdings were then amalgamated into a vast trust, whose operations were controlled by a few "trustees" with Rockefeller at their head.

Using special laws of the State of New Jersey, Standard Oil of New Jersey was set up as a holding company to manage the affairs of the Rockefeller enterprises. It paid dividends to its stockholders of 30% to 48% a year. These huge amalgamations of capital, centralized through the Rockefeller banks played a dominant role in American political life, from the "buying" of Congressmen to supplying cabinet officers and influencing state and national machines. Rockefeller interests spread throughout the world and influenced American foreign policy.

This meteoric rise in personal wealth of one man in less than half a century could not be the result of individual effort. It rose from the dynamic industrial expansion, from the exploitation of labor and the sale of monopoly products to an expanding market. The benefits of this social process were appropriated by the tiny group of tycoons who thought of wealth only in terms of their private benefit and modestly accepted all credit for it. Workers, meanwhile, made gains in this period only through bitter class struggles.

ANTI-TRUST SENTIMENT

After the turn of the century popular revulsion against the trusts, and particularly Standard

Oil, led to a change in surface policy. A Supreme Court ruling dissolved the Standard Oil Trust and its operations were taken over by its subsidiaries. It was in this period that the Rockefeller Foundation was set up to spend a fraction of his fortune on "worthy causes."

Even the process of giving away money was conducted along the lines of a capitalist enterprise. Donations, claimed to value \$1 billion, were made in the form of stocks. Through stock splits, dividend payments and rise in market value the funds "grew" into a total of \$2½ billion, all of which is now credited to Rockefeller graciousness.

The system of millionaire philanthropy has been given penetrating analysis by investigators. In his classic work "America's 60 Families" Ferdinand Lundberg devotes a chapter summarizing their findings. He writes, "The reader, then, should prepare to enter in this chapter a subterranean cavern of modern capitalism, discarding at once all preconceptions about munificent donations by economic barons for the welfare of mankind. Fostered by the newspapers and the publicity bureaus of the millionaires, these preconceptions have little justification in objective fact."

The millionaires found several advantages in endowing private foundations. Most important, they were still able to retain control of the stocks and safeguard the rest of their investments. The institutions, being tax free, saved them great sums in income tax payments totaling over the years to more than the value of the stocks themselves.

SOFTEN OPPOSITION

The "philanthropies" played another important role. They were able to control or neutralize large sections of "public opinion" thus softening popular resentment against them. This process, of course, was aided by the high powered publicity departments maintained by the millionaires.

Endowments to colleges usually have a string attached to them. Any criticism of the corporations would make for difficulties for the college and cut off the supply of grants. Many investigations in the field of medicine have resulted from the special needs or desires of the "benefactor." Rockefeller Institute, for example, expended considerable amounts for the study and control of tropical diseases. The findings were useful in exploiting the oil fields of tropical Latin America where Standard Oil has major holdings.

The very fact that these foundations, in spite of the millions given out in grants, continue to increase their assets indicates they are not primarily organizations for spending money. They are set up for the control of wealth and the maintenance of the specific interests and needs of the corporations.

Yet it is on this basis that these "barons" who have profited from the resources and wealth of the country, reaped their profits from the workers, controlled the politics of administrations and exploited the natives of colonial lands, set themselves up as the "benefactors of mankind."

Subversion?

A federal postal worker has been suspended for writing a letter to a paper criticizing the governor of Texas.

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We'll Never Forget Martyrdom Of Sacco and Vanzetti in 1927

By John Thayer

August 22 — A few minutes after midnight 28 years ago Sacco and Vanzetti were legally murdered by the State of Massachusetts, not for any crime they had committed but for their radical ideas and their labor activity.

Immense crowds of class conscious workers all over the world waited tensely as midnight approached, hoping that a last-minute change of heart or fear of consequences on the part of the American ruling class would save the two labor martyrs from the electric chair.

But for the American capitalist class and their political hired hands Sacco and Vanzetti had become what they were for workers throughout the world — symbols of the struggle for a classless society. Thus their destruction was to serve as evidence of American Big Business' ruthlessness towards labor and revolutionary social thought.

It mattered not that the framed-up evidence and the open hostility of the judge so discredited the verdict that tens of thousands of people unconnected with the working class — liberals and even many conservatives — demanded another trial.

RECORDED IN LITERATURE

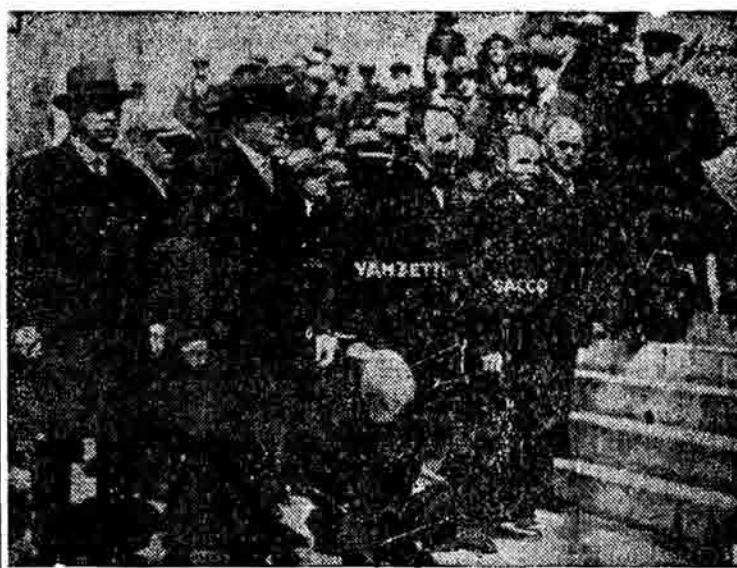
In the 28 years that have elapsed since that terrible night a generation has grown up which knows little about Sacco and Vanzetti. Most of those for whom the names are meaningful have their knowledge from the legends about these two men. For their martyrdom has entered into American literature.

A few examples: the poetry of Edna St. Vincent Millay; the novels of John Dos Passos; Maxwell Anderson's play, "Winter-set," of which a movie was also made; Thurber's play (also a movie) "The Male Animal."

Yet the literary legend which has grown up about Sacco and Vanzetti leaves much to be desired. Most of the writers are liberals, and though they decry the executions as a mockery of justice, they neglect the working class role of the heroic victims — yet it was precisely this role which led to their execution.

Sacco and Vanzetti's execution was no mere "miscarriage of justice" as so many liberal writers of today seem to think. It was part and parcel of a

Working Class Martyrs



The two victims of capitalist frame-up, Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, are shown here under armed guard shortly after they were sentenced to death in Massachusetts.

witch-hunt campaign launched at the end of World War I.

The Russian Revolution and the spread of radical beliefs among the workers all over the world terrified the capitalists. In America the rage to stamp out all radicalism was the political face of the Big Business resolve to smash unionism which had made a few gains during the war and which threatened — if radical ideas spread — to result in the organization of the workers in the mass production industries.

The particular witch hunt of that period is known by the name of the "Palmer Raids," after the then Attorney General. The union-busting campaign was dubbed by its creators the "American Plan," and it meant the open shop.

Under the Palmer Raids civil liberties were destroyed in a fashion that must still make Attorney General Brownell envious. Mass roundups of political "suspects," hurried deportations by the boatload, kangaroo court trials, jail atrocities, suppression of working class political movements. It was here J. Edgar Hoover won his spurs and later control of the FBI.

Sacco and Vanzetti were two labor militants out of thousands picked up in the Palmer Raids. Chance circumstances, their own heroic conduct, and the intervention of workers' organizations

made their case of world importance.

STRIKE LEADERS

Both had been born in Italy, where, as in Spain, anarchism and syndicalism were powerful currents in the labor movement. In this country they persisted in their anarchist ideals (which are not "bomb-throwing" as the American press vulgarly makes out) and were active in organizing the large communities of Italian-American workers in New England.

Thus Bartolomeo Vanzetti became known to the employers' organizations in 1916 when he led a strike of rope and twine workers in a Plymouth, Mass., factory. The strike was won but he was blacklisted and had to make his living peddling fish. His other activities included teaching classes, organizing and leading Italian workers in the Boston area along radical lines.

Nicola Sacco was also popular among radical Italian workers, though not as prominent as Vanzetti. He had come to the bosses' attention in a victorious shoeworkers' strike in 1918. As the Palmer witch-hunt got under way he worked with his close friend Vanzetti on defense campaigns for victimized comrades.

A few months before their arrest, a friend and comrade of theirs, Andrea Salsedo, was arrested. He was held incommuni-

cated for days and third-degreed in the Department of Justice building in New York City. Finally his body came hurtling through the window and crashed on the pavement 14 floors below. Salsedo had either been pushed (an old police third-degree trick is to threaten to push the prisoner out the window and sometimes they do) or the torture was so brutal that Salsedo preferred to die.

Italian radicals were tremendously stirred by Salsedo's murder or suicide. Many armed themselves. Two days later Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested on the way to organize a protest meeting. They were armed; they refused to say where they were going; they refused to give the names or places of people they had been with in the preceding days.

The police decided to combine witch-hunting with a frame-up (a routine way of "closing" criminal cases). They charged the two with an unsolved payroll robbery and murder in the town of Braintree.

"MORALLY CULPABLE"

Faked evidence, perjured witnesses, the planting of dynamite bombs, newspaper lies failed to make a plausible case against them. A dozen witnesses were able to place Vanzetti 35 miles from Braintree at the time of the crime. But Judge Webster Thayer in his charge to the jury declared: "This man (Vanzetti), although he may not have actually committed the crime attributed to him, is nevertheless morally culpable, because he is the enemy of our existing institutions."

"Patriots" cried out that the accused were foreigners, radicals, had opposed the recent war, and therefore "they deserved to die." The judge boasted to reporters how he was going to give it to "those anarchist bastards."

Sacco and Vanzetti were first defended by a committee set up by their comrades. Then the International Labor Defense, headed by James P. Cannon, entered the case. It built a world-wide united front of working class organizations to protest the frame-up.

The ILD was of the correct belief that only mass pressure could stay the hand of the executioner — and indeed, it was this alone that delayed the execution so long and presented the possibility of rescuing the two.

Throughout the terrible seven years of their imprisonment the revolutionary pair set such an example of courage and sincerity that their memory can never be forgotten. When the names of Alvin Fuller (then Governor of Massachusetts) and Calvin Coolidge (then President of the USA) cannot even be found in the archives, the youth will read the story of these two pure soldiers for humanity and shed a tear at their simple farewell messages.

... Security Case Histories

(Continued from page 1)

izations on the Attorney General's list. Would you come forth and tell your supervisor in this agency that your brother was connected in any of these organizations?"

Employee: "Would that be part of my duties?"

Board member: "You would receive instructions here."

Board member: "You don't know; is that your answer? You don't know what you should do?"

Employee: "I don't know what I would do. Some things you don't know until they really happen."

Case 75. Employee was dismissed. Elementary human dignity is not recognized by security boards.

What one thinks, or reads, or hangs on the wall, can indicate a threat to this nation's security: "In 1950, Communist literature was observed in the book-shelves and Communist art was seen on the walls of your residence." The substitute postal employee admitted he owned the Modern Library edition of Marx's Capital and there were reproductions of Picasso, Matisse, Renoir and Modigliani in his home. Case 107.

An industrial employee faced the charge: "That an informant had reported that while sitting in a restaurant listening to a broadcast on the House Un-American Activities Investigation of the 'Hollywood Ten,' the employee had characterized the investigation as 'despicable.' Case 5.

Reading is always suspicious: Q: "What was your purpose in buying the books?"

A: "I was interested to know what Communism was. I don't know if you remember back during the depression. Everyone was trying to find this out and that. Everybody was reading something. I read everything that came along. Now I am afraid to read anything. I am telling you. You never know what can happen 20 years from now." Case 53.

The New Military 'Code of Conduct'

By Art Sharon

A committee of top Pentagon brass and selected civilian advisors have worked out a Code of Conduct to govern every U.S. serviceman who is captured in war. The President has signed the code and it is now an executive order.

The code came out of a voluminous report prepared by the special committee that reveals much of the problem faced by the Pentagon brass in trying to make the American GI into a reasonable facsimile of the Nazi storm trooper. (Very much admired and imitated in the Pentagon) that could draw upon hundreds of thousands of demoralized, declassified, Nazi-indoctrinated youth and instill a fanatic hatred of "inferior" people and revolutionary workers, our General Staff has as its raw material different stuff.

Outside of the small minority of 30-year men the troops of American imperialism come from factories in South Bend, farms in Tennessee, a milk route in Boston, a department store in Los Angeles. If they share any idea it is that the people have the right to choose their own way of life and to be free of domination. They also share a general skepticism about the purposes and objectives of the Big Brass and the Big Business leaders at the head of the country.

RANK AND FILE

Of course they repeat the slogans and catchwords about the American way of life, free enterprise, etc. They can hardly help that since it has been and still is drummed into their heads daily from a thousand different sources.

It was this same type of young man that faced a weapon in the Korean war never before faced by an American serviceman. They were subjected to a political offensive — that no matter how ineptly it was handled or how distorted it was presented — had telling effect.

The true story about "brainwashing" is now coming out. This is no secret and ancient Chinese torture method or modern diabolically cunning modern invention, it is simply the practice of posing of political questions to the captured American soldiers and questions that could not be answered.

The report records with dismay how many a Chinese official was more acquainted with American politics and history than the prisoner himself. The remedy according to the report is to teach the GI's more about the ideals of the country.

Concurrently with the work of this select Pentagon committee a series of court martials have

taken place with many more to follow. These court martials have revealed even more about life in the prisoner of war camps in Korea. The terrible pressure upon the unfortunate GI's up on trial and the generally heavy propaganda smoke screen about the "barbarities" of the Chinese Red Army have made it difficult to get an accurate picture of what really took place in these camps. But enough has been told to make us realize that a savage struggle split the prison camps into two wings — so called progressive and reactionary.

In the midst of this struggle that took place in surroundings almost primitive many episodes of individual brutality and bestiality took place. These figure large in the current court martials especially in the case of Sergeant Gallagher.

Actually, however, the Pentagon is little concerned with the personal conduct of the soldier prisoner who seeks to better his lot at the advantage of his fellows. It is the soldier prisoner who fails to carry on the war in prison against his "communist enemy" that worries the Pentagon.

It is the GI who sympathizes with the colonial people who is the danger and the point of infection, from the point of view of the military authorities.

We will have to wait for the whole story of what went on in these camps. Some of these young men who went through an experience unique in American history will some day tell the story — and it will be far different from the propaganda lies that come out by the ream.

WHOSE ATROCITIES?

In a somewhat different category are those American fliers who have just been released. They were given a trial and sentenced to prison in China. Their release became part of the preliminary concessions made by the Chinese in the current negotiations at Geneva.

But around the airman is built the largest propaganda campaign about Chinese torture. The report on the POW problem states that no drug was used by the Chinese to get the "confession" from the captured air force officers. And when they appeared after their release they were pronounced to be in excellent physical condition, but undoubtedly they had a rough time.

However there is something hideously hypocritical in the propaganda campaign about the torture used by the Chinese against our prisoners. The American public have been worked up to a high pitch of indignation about "Chinese barbarity" and it is hoped that the real crimes and bestialities of U.S. imperialism will be forgotten. But we come into the international arena with dirty hands.

Our conduct of the Korean war was in the classic pattern of every counter revolution. We brought death and terror to the peasant in his cottage and to the streets of Korean cities both north and south. And this was deliberately done to crush any semblance of revolutionary sentiment and sympathy and was calculated to intimidate the colonial world. It was a war carried on in the best style of the Nazi Storm Troops.

We brought to the Korean people the wonders of Napalm — jellied gasoline and with it we fried people in their huts. We rounded up and turned over to Syngman Rhee's hangmen thousands of civilians who were taken out in batches and slaughtered. We brought the most devastating war to the civilians that any people have ever suffered.

J. Donald Kingsley United Nations director for Reconstruction said at the time:

"I doubt that ever in the history of the world, since perhaps the sacking of Carthage has there been such complete destruction as has occurred in Korea."

This is the background to the current campaign about "Chinese barbarities." The guilty are not the young GI who was dragged five thousand miles from South Bend to become part of "Operation Killer," and then couldn't explain to himself, above all else, why he was there. The guilty ones are the Pentagon brass and the top circles of American capitalism that designed and carried on this mass campaign of extermination of the Korean people.

The New York press headlined the City Transit Authority chairman's "pledge" of a "new day" in labor-management relations; while the Transport Workers Union rejected his offer of a nickel-an-hour raise.

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THE MILITANT

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working People
THE MILITANT PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: AL 5-7498
Editor: MURRY WEISS
Business Manager: DOROTHY JOHNSON

Signed articles by contribu-
tors do not necessarily rep-
resent The Militant's policies.
These are expressed in its
editorials.
"Entered as second class
matter March 7, 1944 at the
Post Office at New York,
N.Y., under the act of March
3, 1879."

Vol. XIX — No. 35

Monday, August 29, 1955

The Flood Disaster

Last week "flash floods" brought disaster to six Northeastern states. One hundred and eighty persons were killed, over 100,000 driven from their homes.

Flood-swollen rivers tore up industrial towns in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Tens of thousands of jobs were wiped out when factories were destroyed. The waters also wreaked havoc in the workers' residential districts.

So much of a problem did the floods create for working people that on Aug. 24 the CIO set up a flood relief committee to aid 50,000 of its members made homeless or jobless.

The floods created an emergency calling for the Federal government to speedily mobilize all resources to alleviate suffering and repair the damage.

A government responsive to the needs of the working people would do the following things as a minimum: (1) Provide unemployment compensation equivalent to full time pay at union wages for all those rendered jobless by the floods. (2) Rebuild homes at government expense and replace lost personal property. (3) Begin rebuilding towns, installing flood protection measures for the future. (4) Begin building flood control basins and watershed system in all the river areas.

In short, a program calling for the expenditures of many billions for the elementary needs of the working people would be launched. But that is not how a capitalist government functions. Even disaster relief follows class lines.

The Federal government, which under both Republicans and Democrats, has poured out tens of billions of dollars in giveaways to Big Business, will only spare \$75 million for flood relief. Governors of the six states complain that this is hardly

enough to get started on road rebuilding programs, let alone rebuild homes and establish flood control.

Workers rendered jobless will have to live on the dole of unemployment compensation for an indefinite period of time. They will have to solve their housing problem on their own. Those who lost their homes will have to buy them all over again if they can. The most help the government will give them is a chance to borrow money at interest of 3%.

A far lusher kind of relief is in store for employers. According to the Aug. 24 N. Y. Times, Federal and state officials "discussed possible conversion of the assets of the old Reconstruction Finance Corporation into a new agency to meet the financing of new factories. Tax write-offs to permit a corporation to pay for a new factory with money that would otherwise go for corporate income and business taxes also were discussed."

Employers in the disaster areas are reported to have received offers to build factories elsewhere. That means the floods are aggravating the runaway plant problem that workers in the Northeast have confronted for several years.

So callous are Big Business politicians to the suffering of the working people that they even see a special virtue in the floods. It helps in war preparations they find.

Thus Army Secretary Brucker stating, according to the Aug. 24 N. Y. Herald Tribune, that even an atom bomb could not have been more destructive of property than the floods, went on to say: "Maybe it's a good thing in the long run for government that we have these things. It may seem terrible at the moment, but they're going to test and try out people and they're going to make them more ready for whatever may happen."

The Anti-Fifth Amendment Liberals

From its very inception the witch hunt ran up against constitutional difficulties. The Fifth Amendment was a major obstacle. And the Fifth Amendment has been the principle target for those who would stifle all critical thought in the United States.

The Fifth Amendment was intended to prevent the extortion of confessions by torture and to put the burden of proof of guilt on the law-enforcing agencies of government.

When a crime was committed the police had to prove a criminal act had occurred. But the witch hunt isn't concerned with any actions. It tries to ferret out and stigmatize the political views of people — and views are much harder to pin down than acts.

In addition, the holder of a proscribed political view has to be punished. The laws do not provide for the persecution of ideas — so in place of the courts, public fear and the lynch spirit are mobilized as punitive forces. The blacklist and social ostracism supplement the function of jails.

The public show trial becomes the transmission belt. But witnesses who don't want to become parties to this illegal persecution, who find the role of stoopigeons repugnant, were protected by the Fifth Amendment and other clauses of the Bill of Rights.

McCarthy understood this well. That's why he set as one of his major objectives the destruction of the Fifth Amendment. He tried to establish the use of the Fifth Amendment as equivalent to a confession of "guilt."

When McCarthy was forced into a back seat by the decision of top Big Business

circles, the liberals took up his crusade. The earlier opposition of the liberals to McCarthy did not stem from any love for freedom. They opposed McCarthy because he didn't bother to distinguish liberals from radicals. And this scared them.

But now that the Democrats are back in control of the congressional "investigating" committees, the liberals have taken over the frame-up technique of McCarthy and added it to their own considerable experience as witch-hunters.

A good illustration of this was supplied by James T. Farrell, the well-known novelist and ex-radical in an appearance on the radio program of Barry Gray in New York City. In a debate on the Foley Square Walter "investigation" of the Actors' union Farrell shouted, "I am opposed to all Fifth Amendment Communists."

Farrell took the position that people had the right to use the Fifth Amendment, but if they did the public should judge them "guilty." Isn't this exactly what McCarthy tried to put across with his "Fifth Amendment Communist" campaign?

Farrell's assault on the Bill of Rights is particularly odious when even a conservative capitalist politician like Harry P. Cain defends civil liberties. Cain accused people like Farrell "who use 'Fifth Amendment' as an adjective of disapprobation modifying the noun 'Communist' of being 'guilty of disrespect for the Constitution.'"

The anti-Fifth Amendment liberals are violating their own professed conceptions of democracy. The reason for this is to be found in their support of the foreign policy of U.S. imperialism. Those who would destroy the struggle for freedom abroad, cannot fight for it at home.

Hara-Kiri for All

traveled since their defeat in 1945.

The Japanese war gang who fought for almost ten years to conquer China are now being prepared for a new attempt — this time under the sponsorship of the Washington Big Business rulers. The U.S. won World War II but lost the major prize in the Pacific conflict when the Chinese people took China for themselves. Japanese militarists, allied with the Pentagon, hope to recover the loss.

One can only begin to imagine with what horror and revulsion the Japanese people, who were subjected to two attacks by U.S. atom bombs, greeted the cobalt bomb proposal. The working class of Japan has consistently fought against the remilitarization of their country, just as the German workers have resisted the new war plans in Europe.

But the U.S. State Department is the power that should be held to account for this threat to human existence. It is in Washington, not Tokyo, where the military policy of the capitalist world is made. And therefore it is the task of the U.S. workers as much as the people of Japan to free the world from such threats of nuclear destruction.

The fact that a high government official can threaten the Chinese — and everyone else — with production of a cobalt bomb merely because negotiations broke down, underlines the distance the Japanese capitalists and militarists have

Slick and Slippery Apologists for Stalinism

By Daniel Roberts

For the benefit of thousands of Stalinist workers and sympathizers who cannot swallow the crass arguments put forth on any question by the official CP organs, a special magazine attempts to serve up Stalinist ideology in what its editors hope is a more palatable form. This is, the Modern Monthly — "an independent socialist magazine," as it calls itself — edited by Leo Huberman and Paul Sweezy.

This magazine pretends to be scientific and objective and permits itself occasional criticism of Stalinism. But in 1953, the editors defended the Moscow frame-up trials of the 1930's and did so to pass off as valid the purge trials of alleged Titoists in Eastern Europe.

That is enough to dispose of Modern Monthly's claim to independence. For the purge trials

of the 30's were so thoroughly exposed as frame-ups by an International Commission of Inquiry, headed by Professor John Dewey, that only case-hardened Stalinists still dare to uphold them.

In its August 1955 issue, Monthly Review attempts a whitewash of the Kremlin's attack on Yugoslavia in 1948. The Stalinists are eager to capitalize on the renewal of relations with the Titoists to erase the mistrust and hatred they aroused as a result of their previous brutal course.

Unfortunately, the official explanation given by Khrushchev — namely, that Beria, allegedly acting as a tool of imperialism, was alone responsible for the rupture — can convince only morons. Beria's own execution is correctly regarded by thinking workers as a frame-up. The whole story is too clumsy and

patently absurd to constitute an explanation of any kind. A plausible-sounding explanation is left to "an independent socialist magazine" to provide.

THEIR EXPLANATION

Here is how Sweezy and Huberman go about explaining the 1948 Stalin-Tito break. In the first place, they say: "There is no longer any need to discuss the once-fashionable theory that the quarrel originated in a sell-out by the Yugoslav leaders: this has been expressly repudiated by its authors."

"The once-fashionable theory" indeed! As if all there was to it was a theory. Not a word about the monstrous purges of alleged "Titoists" — endorsed by the Monthly Review — which sent thousands of the best Communist workers in Eastern Europe to their death or labor camps. All these purges were conducted

in the name of the "once-fashionable theory."

Not a word either about how the "express repudiation" of the theory "by its authors" served unwittingly to expose all previous Stalinist frame-ups. Nor is there mention of the victims of all purges that still languish in concentration camps or a demand raised that they be set free.

Huberman and Sweezy cover all this up with the oily declaration that "there is no longer any need to discuss." This leaves unexamined the whole Stalinist frame-up system — an ingrained method of the bureaucracy's rule — exactly according to the wishes of the GPU.

Huberman and Sweezy proceed. Though the "once-fashionable" Cominform theory is no longer valid, the "obverse theory," that the quarrel originated in a Soviet urge to dominate for the mere sake of domination, has no greater explanatory value."

STRAW MAN

But who ever offered such an idiotic explanation? Not the revolutionary socialists who defended Yugoslavia against the Kremlin's campaign. Nor the Yugoslav CP leaders.

They accused the Kremlin of seeking to dominate the Yugoslav government in order to wrest economic advantages for the ruling Soviet bureaucracy.

The Yugoslavs never thought they were being bullied and dominated by the Kremlin for the "mere sake of domination." They understood that the Stalinist caste in the Soviet Union had definite material interests and privileges to defend and advance. They saw themselves, as well as the other countries of Eastern Europe as the object of the Soviet bureaucracy's appetite for power, prestige and revenue. And in the course of the public presentation of their position the Yugoslavs many times explained it along these very lines.

Why doesn't Monthly Review discuss that explanation instead of an insane theory they invented?

Evidently, the Stalinists are so anxious to conceal the crimes of the bureaucratic caste that their apologists don't even dare take public notice of charges that such an oppressive formation exists in the world.

How then does Monthly Review account for the Stalin-Tito break? The Kremlin, it seems, was looking out for the welfare of the peoples of the entire Soviet bloc. But the Yugoslav leaders — who "had just emerged from the crucible of war and revolution in a mood of self-exaltation bordering on chauvinism" — were engaging in international adventures such as

shooting down of American planes. They also demanded "more Russian aid than the other members of the socialist bloc could expect to get."

This forced the Soviet leadership to take some kind of action. But, though well-intentioned, they used the wrong methods. Through "miscalculation," the Soviet leaders displayed "all the worst traits of rudeness and arrogance" that they had acquired in thirty years of bitter internal and external strife (here is Monthly Review's independent criticism at last) and tried "to bludgeon the Yugoslavs into submission."

What Stalin should have done, say Huberman and Sweezy, modestly admitting that they are exercising hindsight, was to try to compromise.

There is not the slightest shred of fact to back up the Monthly Review explanation. It is only a subtler form of slander against the Yugoslav workers and peasants than the "once-fashionable" Cominform theory which the Monthly Review no longer sees any need to discuss.

STALINIST 'NEW DEAL'

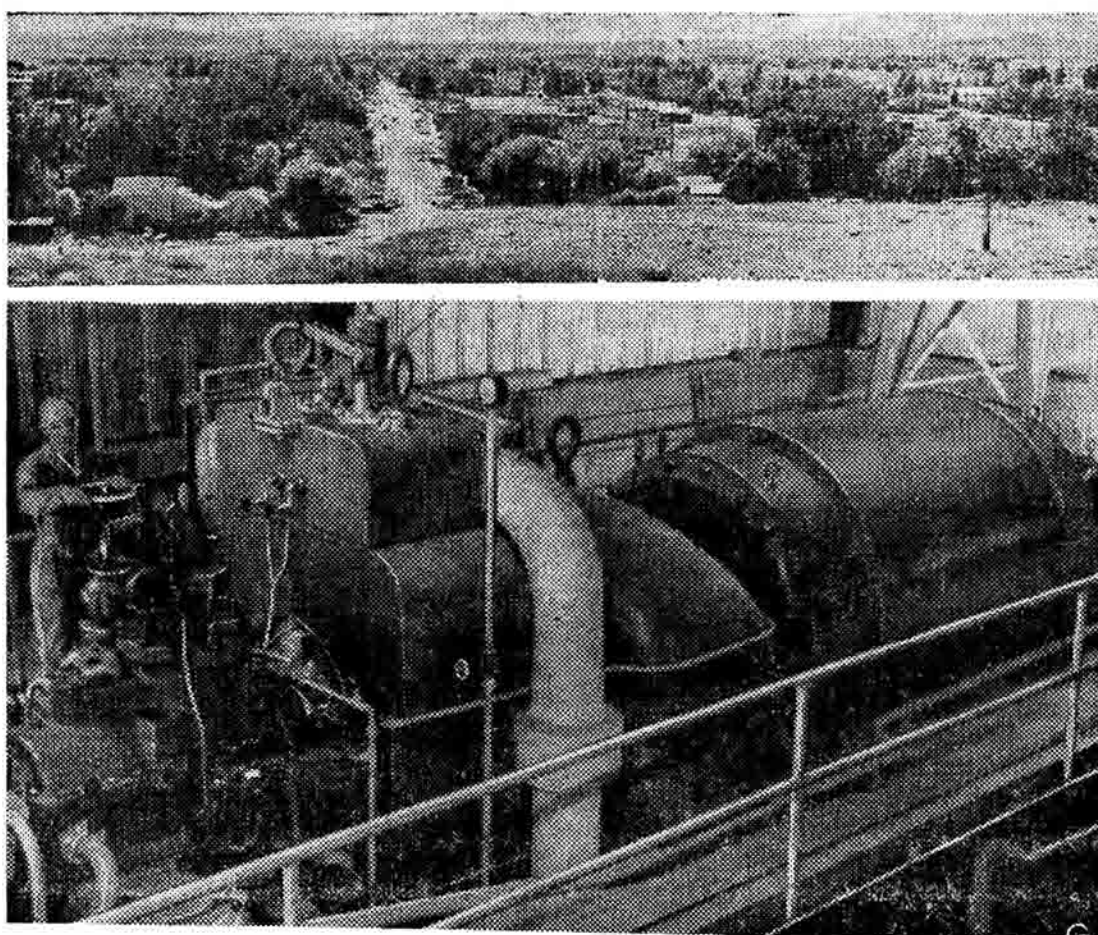
Since an oppressive bureaucratic caste simply does not exist for Huberman and Sweezy, they have no trouble predicting a "changed pattern of relations among the socialist states" to be inaugurated by Khrushchev, Bulganin and Co. The renewed relations with the Yugoslav CP, they claim is an indication of this. "The essence of 'new deal' in the Communist movement can only be a revival of independent and creative thinking."

All this is illusion-mongering. It completes the deception that the Stalinists wish to spread about the reactionary attack launched by the Kremlin against the Yugoslavs in 1948. "The attack was a 'miscalculation' in pursuit of correct aims, and it won't ever happen again" — this, in effect, is what Monthly Review tells its readers.

It is noteworthy that Huberman and Sweezy in constructing their dishonest apology borrow heavily from the theory of the self-reform of the Stalinist bureaucracy advanced by Isaac Deutscher and parroted by the Pablotite and Cochranite revisionists.

To this illusion-mongering, the revolutionary socialists reply: The Kremlin has indeed been forced to back down in its campaign against the Yugoslavs. But its bureaucratic stranglehold over the rest of Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union remains unchanged. Only a workers' political revolution can bring about "a changed pattern of relations" within the Soviet bloc.

Atomic Power Electrifies Town



The first town in the world to use nuclear-powered electricity exclusively is Arco, Idaho (top), where for more than an hour on July 17, everything electrical depended on the atom. The power was produced by an experimental boiling water reactor operated by the Argonne National Laboratory. In bottom picture, engineer Meyer Novick turns a valve to release steam from the reactor into the turbine which drives the 3,500-kilowatt generator at right.

... CIVIL WAR IN NORTH AFRICA

(Continued from page 1)

and cultural standards in the poverty-ridden colony.

The French imperialists have maintained that the Berbers are supporters of the reactionary feudal lord El Glaoui, the outstanding quelling of Morocco. Indeed, it was a Berber movement, the French propagandists claim, that led the French to depose the pro-nationalist Sultan Ben Youssef two years ago and put on his throne the hated puppet, Ben Arafat.

The death blow to French claims of Berber support was given by these fierce mountaineers on Aug. 20 when they swept down from their hills on the town of Oued Zem and massacred all the French residents. They showed no mercy, but it must be realized that they have never experienced mercy from imperialism. In fact, the French, who used them as troops and who hoped to use them against the rest of the Moroccan people, have long encouraged them in their fierceness.

At Khouribga, a great phosphate mining area in the interior, only 40 miles from the main U.S. Air Force base, Berber tribesmen swept the area burning and destroying all surface installations of the mining companies over a 12-mile area.

SEVERE REPRESSIONS

French troops, including the Foreign Legion which is largely composed of former Nazi SS troops, were merciless in their retaliation, even though the Berber tribesmen had fled. The retaliations were against the local Moroccans. One American reporter, for example, described how a Moroccan woman stepped outside her house and threw stones at passing French troops who immediately killed her.

Repressions in Algeria were equally severe. French censorship keeps back most of the facts but it let pass the news that it had levelled with artillery fire nine villages "suspected" of harboring independence fighters. Although there was no definite fight in Casablanca, main city of Morocco, between the French and the Istiqlal (Independence) Party, French police killed at least 35 Moroccans. The next day, Aug. 21, 30,000 Moroccans attended the mass funeral.

The seriousness of the situation in North Africa for French im-

perialism is demonstrated by the calling up of 60,000 military reservists (French youth who have recently finished their peacetime draft service) for shipment to North Africa. Already the French have over ten U.S. equipped divisions in the two seething colonies and are negotiating with the U.S. and Great Britain for the transfer of their three remaining NATO divisions from Europe to North Africa.

French armored columns, under fighter plane cover, are now attacking the mountainous districts of the Berber tribesmen. It appears likely that there will now occur a repetition of the Algerian events. A steady guerrilla war will go on in the mountains; the French will not be able to win such a war, as Algeria has shown, even though they visit terrible reprisals on the inhabitants of these districts.

SENT TO DIE

While French troops are harrying the mountain areas and while young Frenchmen, who have completed their draft service, are being called for shipment and death in Morocco and Algeria, the French capitalist politicians opened discussions with Moroccans in Aix-les-Bains, a resort in the French Alps.

These talks are ostensibly aimed at reaching some sort of compromise with the Moroccan nationalists. So far, however, no nationalists have been talked to. The Moroccans interviewed by the French Premier and cabinet so far have been the quings, who not only have no support but are the most hated figures in Morocco.

Whether Istiqlal representatives will go later to Aix-les-Bains, as the French have intimated, is hard to say. The Istiqlal has declared that it will not participate in discussions unless their object is defined and they have the status of negotiations. The French leaders have refused to make any commitments about the "talks" other than they are to gather information.

It may be that the French are banking on luring some lesser leaders of the Istiqlal to Aix-les-Bains. Then they might be able to persuade them to accept a compromise — such as the Tunisian settlement — that would give ground on a few minor points, but withhold major concessions.

The French imperialists are definitely expected to dump their puppet Sultan Ben Arafat. There has been constant turmoil in Morocco since they put him on the throne. He is so hated that he is now unable to leave the heavily-guarded palace. Since he became Sultan he has left the palace three times in two years. Twice he was shot at; on the third occasion a hand grenade nearly killed him in a mosque.

FRENCH POLICY

However, the French will not now bring back the pro-Istiqlal Sultan Ben Youssef, who is a prisoner in the South Pacific. Instead they propose a Regency Council, which will set up a government, which in turn will negotiate with French officials on reforms for Morocco.

This system would allow the French imperialists to control the extent of the reforms, while allowing the Istiqlal some representation — enough they hope to make it assume responsibility for continued French rule.

The plan of the Faure government, however, faces two major hurdles: (1) Can the Istiqlal, or a split from it, be lured into such a compromise; will its mass following, especially among the Moroccan working class permit it? (2) Can the Faure government survive the bitter attacks from the capitalist interests in Morocco and the extreme right-wing in France, both of whom oppose any concessions whatsoever on Morocco?

CHICAGO

SWP Headquarters
Reopening Celebration
Sun., Sept. 4, 6:30 P.M.

Guest Speaker:

V. R. Dunne

- food
- Int'l Smorgasbord
- entertainment
- Twin Cities Chorus
- play in one act
- "Big Four Circus"
- Dancing Refreshments
- donation \$1.25
- 777 West Adams

World Events

GOA, THE PORTUGUESE COLONY IN INDIA, is a police state, says A. M. Rosenthal in the Aug. 21 N. Y. Times. There are 10,000 soldiers and 2,000 police in Goa, or one armed man for every fifty Goans. Hundreds of residents have been placed in jail. The Indian government has demanded that the Portuguese give up their colony, which is the last foreign holding in India. On Aug. 15, 3,000 Indians entered Goa to stage an unarmed demonstration for the colony's liberation. Portuguese soldiers and cops fired on them, killing 22 and wounding over 200. Nehru's government then broke off diplomatic relations with Portugal. The Portuguese government flatly refuses to quit Goa for fear that this will create national independence demands in its African colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

A NEW INDONESIAN CABINET is based on the Moslem and other right-wing parties. The Nationalists and Stalinists are now in opposition. The Nationalists headed the government up to a month ago with CP support. It was toppled when the Army deposed the government over appointment of a chief of staff. The new premier, Burhanudin Harahap, announced he would work closely with the Army as well as the U.S. government.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT is releasing a number of prisoners from slave labor camps according to American and British businessmen who have just returned to London from Moscow. They actually saw some of the released prisoners. These were women who had been sentenced to long prison terms when the cold war set in for associating with Westerners in Moscow. The women formed the ties during the period of the World War II alliance between the Stalin regime and the U.S. and English governments. There is no indication of any recent

releases of the hundreds of thousands of political prisoners held in slave labor camps.

WEST GERMAN STEEL MILLS have begun to import large quantities of pig iron from the Soviet Union, reports M.S. Handler in the Aug. 21 N. Y. Times. West German businessmen are more optimistic than the government about trade possibilities. They are urging imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, where prior to World War II, Germany imported mainly foodstuff from the Soviet Union. West Germany would supply Russia with such goods as ships, industrial equipment and machinery. West German businessmen think of trade with the Soviet Union "as reinsurance against possible economic upheavals in the West."

A CONSERVATIVE BRITISH MAGAZINE, the Economist, says that it has been investigating complaints from subscribers in the U.S. of late deliveries, and has received an explanation from the American postal authorities. It seems that the Bureau of Customs reviews all foreign publications before deciding whether or not to deliver them. Because of the large volume of mail a considerable backlog has accumulated and the examining unit is considerably in arrears in "processing the mails." "We feel that comment by us on this state of affairs might be in bad taste, and is certainly superfluous," says the Economist.

CANADIAN POLICE barred Canadian United Auto Workers (CIO) pickets from Montreal docks, where they sought to prevent unloading of clay for the strikebound Kohler plant in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Two Norwegian freighters carrying the clay were turned away by pickets at several U.S. ports. Montreal longshoremen refused to cross the UAW picket lines but later unloaded the ships when police cleared the docks.

The Negro Struggle

Something Seldom Heard on Radio

[The following is part of the text of a radio talk given over Station KPFA on Aug. 16 by Frank Barbaria, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of San Francisco. Frank Barbaria has a long and outstanding record of militancy in the West Coast labor movement and has previously represented the SWP as candidate in San Francisco elections. — Ed.]

The board of education of the State of Georgia unanimously adopted a resolution in July revoking the teaching certificates "for life" of teachers belonging to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or any teacher who "supports, encourages, condones or agrees to teach mixed classes." The Board later added an amendment allowing teachers belonging to the NAACP or, as they word it, "any allied organization, or any subversive organization" to resign from such organizations and thus escape forfeiture of licenses as long as such persons do not condone mixed classes.

The action of the Georgia Board of Education is indicative of the attitude of the state governments in the Deep South towards the Supreme Court opinion that schools must be desegregated. It reveals the attempt of these government bodies to terrorize the people, the Negroes in particular.

Those who oppose the integration of Negro and white in the schools and everywhere else refer to the so-called "natural" prejudice of the races as a fundamental reason why integration won't work.

Both opponents of, and compromisers on, integration approach the question of prejudice with the conception that prejudice causes segregation. Consequently,

they say, you can legislate rules of conduct but as long as prejudice exists there is ground for segregation.

I maintain this is false. Segregation is the focal point in race relations in the Southern social system because of the tremendous financial profits resulting from it. This social system was established by force and violence by a minority of the population organized into the Ku Klux Klan. Segregation has been responsible for the continued existence of the worst conditions of share-cropping and the lowest wage scale and standard of living in the United States. Segregation is responsible for prejudice, not the reverse.

A new development is occurring in the Deep South which is going to give a big push to the struggle for desegregation. I'm referring to the awakening union movement. When workers engage in strike struggles against their bosses, Negro and white workers are often brought together in such solidarity that their prejudices take a shattering. I personally have witnessed this on the waterfront.

The Aug. 1 Militant reports the "inspiring example of interracial solidarity" that has grown out of the 14 weeks strike against two sugar refineries in Louisiana. [See story page one — Ed.] And everyone can recall the strike struggles in telephone that shook the South this spring. These are only a couple of instances, but I predict that many more strike struggles in the future will help to overcome prejudice between the races.

No matter what methods are used to threaten or coerce, they won't stop the Negro people from realizing that long cherished ideal of equality — even in America, "the land of the free."

Margaret Sanger Story

By Joyce Cowley

THE MARGARET SANGER STORY and the Fight for Birth Control. Lawrence Lader, Doubleday & Co. \$4.

When Margaret Sanger went to Japan in 1922 she was met by 25 women each representing one of the women's labor organizations. Their spokesman said: "When leaders say women need the vote, most women do not listen. When they say women need economic equality, most do not listen. But when women hear of birth control, like lightning, they understand."

Margaret Sanger's successful fight to legalize birth control has undoubtedly contributed more to the happiness and health of women in this country, and many other countries, than any other "reform" movement for the emancipation of women. This biography presents a detailed study of her life. The book is not outstanding in either its writing or insight, but fascinating because of the extraordinary personality of Margaret Sanger herself and the revolutionary significance of the struggle that she led.

Margaret Sanger was a member of the Socialist Party for a number of years and first attracted attention through her series of articles in the Socialist Call in 1912 entitled "What Every Girl Should Know." In the Socialist Party she met John Reed, Bill Haywood and Eugene Debs, and it was from this group that she received her first encouragement and support.

When she attempted to print her first pamphlet on contraceptive techniques, "Family Limitation," twenty printers refused what they called a "Sing Sing job." But she finally found Bill Shatoff, then a linotype operator on a foreign language paper, who agreed to set the type at night when his shop was supposed to be closed.

The printing, binding and storing of the

pamphlet was done separately by five men, each of them unknown to the others. This was the beginning, and in the next 20 years Margaret Sanger went to jail nine times. Probably no woman has been more bitterly attacked and vilified. Yet within 40 years such a profound change has taken place in this country that today we take many of her achievements for granted.

The most significant thing about the Sanger story is that birth control did not just "happen," but was consciously achieved as the result of a long and bitter fight on the part of fearless and self-sacrificing men and women. Like many other movements, in its later days it became more "respectable."

But at the start there were no wealthy society ladies, not even a doctor, in the small group that worked with Margaret Sanger. She couldn't find a doctor for the first birth control clinic which she opened in 1917. She and her sisters, both nurses, staffed the clinic and faced the inevitable arrest and jail sentence (in jail she continued teaching birth control to the prisoners). It was 20 years later before the American Medical Association gave formal approval to birth control.

Her early support came from men and women in the socialist and trade union movement who understood the urgent need of working class women to limit the size of their families. Margaret Sanger herself was essentially a revolutionist in her ideas and in the uncompromising action with which she backed up these ideas.

The book provides an interesting introduction to her work and a chance for many of us to get acquainted with some of the little known details of her story, which prove that we can claim it as part of the inspiring heritage of the American Socialist movement.

Notes from the News

ROBERT B. MEYNER, Governor of New Jersey, spoke out in defense of the Bill of Rights before the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association, meeting in Philadelphia. He called on the young lawyers to combat the forces that have "cold bloodedly set about the object of making the Fifth Amendment a term of opprobrium and disgrace." "The technique of guilt by imputation has again done its dirty work," he charged.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS and the Northern soft coal mine operators signed an agreement Aug. 20, winning the first wage increase in three years. The new contract provides for a \$1.20 per day increase Sept. 1, with an additional 80 cents next April, time-and-a-half on Saturday and double time on Sunday whether or not the miner has put in a full week, an increase in vacation pay from \$100 to \$140, and continuation of the 40-cent-a-ton payment to the welfare fund. This is the largest increase ever won in a mine workers' contract. While it applies only to Northern "captive" mines, they have generally set the pattern for the Southern mines. John L. Lewis has announced that he will open discussions with the Southern operators immediately.

WHITE MEN CONVICTED OF RAPE in the South got different treatment from Negroes. Two white brothers were declared guilty of raping a Negro girl by the jury after one of them confessed. Judge John K. Whaley of Dodge County Georgia Superior Court sentenced one brother to two to five years and the other to one to two years. The Savannah Tribune, which carried the

story, did not have to point out that Negroes accused of rape are frequently sentenced to death with or without evidence.

WHEN "VOICE OF LABOR," newspaper of Local 686 of the United Auto Workers in Lockport, N. Y., printed a "Don't buy Kohler" notice on its mailing wrapper the local Post Office would not accept it. The Local then carried the message inside the wrapper, but it was still rejected. Postal officials cited a ruling which they claimed applied. It forbids mailing defamatory information or information which might hurt a business.

RAILROAD UNITY PAYS OFF A spontaneous demonstration of all the railroad crafts got reinstatement in one day for J. B. Williamson, a switch foreman for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which recently settled a long strike. Williamson was accused of having pummeled an armed seab at the conclusion of the strike. When all the workers walked off, tying up service in Birmingham, the company quickly changed its mind.

THE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM is undergoing expansion and reorganization, reports Hansen W. Baldwin in the New York Times. By next month the number of air divisions in the system will be increased from 12 to 16. Air-observer posts will jump from 16,500 to 24,000 and air filter centers will rise from 19 to 73. This means that the expansion will be about one third. The total number of planes and manpower involved, as well as the costs, are confidential.

From Detroit

American Motors And Chrysler Hit By Strike Votes

Efforts of the UAW-CIO to negotiate new contracts with the American Motors and Chrysler corporations have so far been unsuccessful. The American Motors contract, originally scheduled to expire this week has been extended to midnight, Sept. 1. Negotiations, recessed Aug. 13, will resume Aug. 30.

The company is insisting on a smaller wage increase than the six cents won from GM and Ford. It has offered to make this figure, however, if the union will agree to eliminate wash-up and break time amounting to 20 minutes per day.

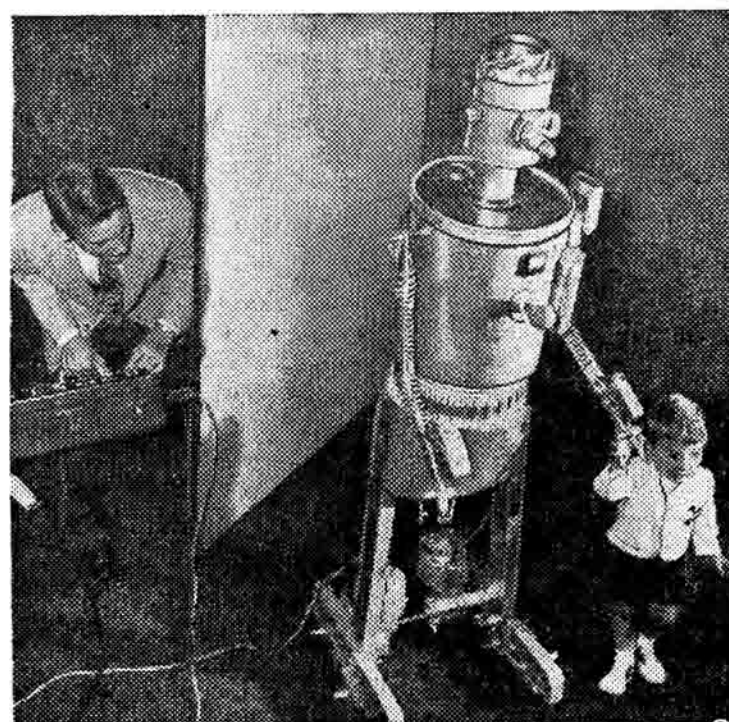
American Motors workers have voted by a 92% majority to strike if no agreement is reached by the new deadline.

The Chrysler contract expires Aug. 31. While the talks continued this week, Chrysler workers also voted to strike if necessary. Points of dispute include company proposals to reduce the number of stewards on the job, and changes in the seniority system. The Chrysler corporation also refuses to apply the supplemental unemployment compensation plan to the 8,000 office workers represented by the UAW in these negotiations.

The alleged wiretapping of a local brick company's phone was being investigated this week by Detroit police. The company involved was recently strike bound.

The owner of the company became suspicious when, during the strike, pickets appeared myster-

Ford Likes Robot



It won't be news to auto workers that the Ford Motor Co. liked this robot enough to award its creator top ingenuity prize at the 9th Annual Industrial Arts Award show in New York. Dubbed "Gismo" by its 14-year old inventor, Sherwood H. Fuehrer of Cranston, R. I., the mechanical man is shown going through his paces with a 2-year-old playmate.

iously to meet scab drivers who had been secretly dispatched by phone.

After the strike, a telephone lineman discovered a wire leading from the brick company to a nearby garage rented by John Emmert, a Teamsters Union official. Emmert denied knowing anything about the wire.

This is the first recorded instance of a wiretap case in Detroit although the practice has been against the law in Michigan since 1893, only 16 years after the telephone was developed.

We wonder why no action is taken to investigate FBI wiretapping which also comes in conflict with Michigan law.

Two Wayne university faculty members overheard discussing the case of Sanford Waxer (see page two) in the campus snack bar: First Professor: "Who are these Wellmans?" (Alleged "Communists" named in Army charges against Waxer.) Second Professor: "I don't know, and if I did I wouldn't admit it."

That's the state of freedom as it looks from here this week.

Our Readers Take the Floor

Clippings From Baltimore Press

Editor:

Enclosed are a couple of pages from the Baltimore papers, the articles in which may give you a better idea of conditions down here.

You will note in the article on the tugboat workers' strike that truckdrivers had no hesitation in acting contrary to the interests of the strikers. Also that the article is written casually to break the morale of the strikers.

The second article which I have underlined, I am certain involves a Negro. Even after the police fired eight bullets at him, he was beaten with a club while he was dying!

I decided you might be interested in seeing the "help wanted" ads which are in the daily papers.

I am not going to sign my name. I'm going to try to get a job sometime soon, and the less involved I am in this city, the better off I will be.

Baltimore, Md.

(The strike of the ILA tugboat workers referred to in the above letter ended after 10 days with a 20-cent an-hour package increase over a two-year period. The want ads specify "white" or "colored" for most jobs.

Sample ads: for women to work nights in a bank, 6 P.M. to 2 A.M. — \$38 a week; for laborers (colored), aged 21 to 35 — \$1.25 an hour; for turret lathe, jig borer and drill press operators — "Regular work week 52 1/2 hours, day shift, 50 hour night shift, plus 10% premium pay." We appreciate readers sending us clippings of interest from their local papers. Such clippings should show the name and date of the newspaper. — Ed.]

Is Baltimore In the South?

Editor:

I think the Militant has made a mistake in considering Baltimore in the South. It is rather a borderline city of North and South. There MAY be news in this area of general interest, but it is rarely that I see or hear of anything not reported by the Baltimore Sun, a conservative paper, and the Baltimore News-Post, a reactionary paper. I receive Steel Labor, but it looks more like a paper for the purpose of heaping praise on the national leadership of the United Steelworkers of America than an actual newspaper.

As you know, Baltimore was once an almost completely segregated town, the exception being the streetcars and buses. The bigoted Baltimoreans didn't like the Supreme Court decision

calling for integration of black and white in the school system, but it seems to me that it didn't get beyond mutterings in the first phase, for nobody thought of fighting the Supreme Court.

Then, when Bowles and his NAAWP [National Association for the Advancement of White People] moved into Baltimore, things changed for the worse. White parents were told by mysterious callers to keep their children home because there would be trouble, mobs gathered, and the police and city government seemed to take a purely defensive attitude. They were caught between two pressures—that of the decision in nearby Washington, D. C., and the active hostility to the decision by some Baltimoreans.

If they thought that the storm would blow over they were wrong. First the papers here reported trouble in two schools of South Baltimore. Later more schools in the same area got infected, though slowly. Then marchers came from North Baltimore schools, including City College, my "Alma Mater." The students were told enough to march on City Hall demanding action on the part of the Mayor.

This was going too far. Student strikers were told that any time lost from school sessions would be lost and the police were told to see that the students went to school and didn't loiter. The segregationist movement that had gotten so ugly as to try to force its policy on the city government collapsed immediately. No incidents were reported and pictures appeared in the newspapers showing successful integration in the school-rooms.

The local school board acted strangely in the matter. First, they announced that they would integrate the system, but that it would take time to work out the details. At the beginning of the school year they ordered integration anyhow. They seemed paralyzed during the "strike," but were immediately successful in integration after the city government backed integration firmly. But the state officials took the attitude that each locality would decide for itself and several of the counties in Maryland are still contesting the decision.

Worse, they defended the demands of Southern school systems to work out integration by locally-set time tables (which translated means "they can wait till Doomsday").

I wonder if this two-faced action is related to the role of the Maryland delegation in the last Democratic Party convention. When the majority of the Democrats outside the South tried to bind the Southern Democrats to their decisions by a promise of loyalty to the party, the Maryland delegation, though it

had supported the Northern Democrats in every way, suddenly and ostentatiously supported the rebellious Southerners.

There is a persistent though quiet tendency to link Baltimore to the South. I don't know why this is because natives here generally dislike Southerners and the word "Southerner" is mildly insulting. The pro-Southern tendency has long been at work, however.

There is one battle-monument dedicated to those men who gave their lives supporting the Union in the Civil War. It was set up by the Mayor and city government immediately after the Civil War ended. Every other monument mourns the slaves of the Confederacy. One ritzy neighborhood has a monument to the "Mothers of the Confederacy," another, situated near the best Baltimore art school, mourns the "Confederate dead." All of these monuments are much later than the Union battle monument. Very recently, less than ten years ago, the local city government built a monument to Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, treating them as heroes. This monument is in a local park facing one of the two major art museums of Baltimore.

The state college, the University of Maryland, sends its football teams to play Southern teams. A suburban night club advertises on the radio that it has the "largest bar in the South." Road signs into Baltimore advertise "Southern Fried Chicken" and picture a kindly old Southern gentleman instead of the food.

But we're Not Southerners. In my opinion the answer probably lies in the dreams of a wealthy aristocracy that still romanticizes the Old South. They've lost their slaves, and they've lost the war, but they still yearn for the "good old days." I don't think this is a popular feeling because Maryland supplied soldiers for the Union army as well as the Confederacy, and didn't have enough bitterness toward the federal government to have to be Reconstructed.

So the only reason I can see in the erection of pro-Southern monuments in recent years is the pressure of the wealthy element that survived the Civil War. Because Baltimore was not involved in the fighting, the aristocracy that was pro-Southern paradoxically probably escaped the ruin that caught up with the slave owners who were actively Confederate in the South. A late columnist, Carroll Dulaney, whose column dealt with local traditions, had many a story to tell of Southern spies active here during the Civil War, but only one of Northerners.

Fellows here were impressed by the determination of the Southern strikers, but otherwise

Union Leader Brutally Beaten In Calif. Strike

By Roy Gale

SEBASTOPOL, Calif. — William Grami, AFL Teamster's Union organizer, was kidnapped and brutally beaten here on Aug. 12 early in the morning.

As he was leaving union headquarters at about 4:30 A.M. to check picket lines at strikebound apple-processing plants he was forced into a car by three armed men. They drove him to a lonely road and forced him out of the car. Then they stripped off his windbreaker and shirt, tied his arm around a telephone pole, put a gag in his mouth and lashed him across the back with a bicycle chain.

The 28-year-old union official worked the gag out of his mouth and called for help. Soon after, a 16-year-old youth, Marvin Nott, drove by and stopped to cut him loose from the pole. Nott then summoned the Sheriff's office.

Grami was taken to the Sonoma County hospital and had his wounds dressed. He was then released to the care of his personal physician.

KEEP UP PICKETING

From the hospital he went directly to union headquarters to urge that all picket lines be kept at normal size. He also urged his friends not to seek "revenge" because the best "revenge" would be to win the strike.

As news of the flogging spread, old timers recalled the violence that accompanied the 1935 apple strike. Then union organizers were given a paint and

feathers treatment and hustled across the county line.

Pete Andrade, director of the Western Council of Cannery workers, avowed that no union organizers were going to be booted out of the area this time.

"We are going to take precautionary measures to protect all our people in the area," he said. "We will hold the industry responsible for any act of violence committed on any of our people," he added.

Four big apple processing plants are now struck by the union. The Western Council of Cannery Workers is demanding that wages be boosted to meet the scale paid in the rest of the state. Wages here are \$1.25 per hour for men and \$1 per hour for women compared with the statewide scale of \$1.48 and \$1.32.

Adding fuel to an already tense situation is a scheduled NLRB hearing on charges that one of the shippers used unfair labor practices. The Sebastopol Apple Growers Union, an employers' co-operative processing plant, is accused of having tried to rig the NLRB election held last year. They fired 142 workers just four days before the vote was to take place.

Pete Andrade told a packed meeting at union headquarters on South Main Street that "because of the way the companies have acted up here" the union will only settle on an industry basis, and will refuse to bargain with individual companies.

Kerry and Dunne Speak at Trotsky Memorial Meeting

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19 — The 15th anniversary of the death of Leon Trotsky, co-leader with Lenin of the Russian Revolution, was commemorated here tonight at a public meeting.

A large audience heard Tom Kerry, L. A. Organizer of the Socialist Workers Party, speak on the question, "Can Co-existence bring World Peace?" Analyzing the international situation in the light of the recent Big Four "Summit" Conference held at Geneva, Kerry showed that as long as capitalism remains entrenched in the United States and in other parts of the world, the danger of war against the Soviet Union, China and the countries allied with them remains.

Only the victory of the American workers can finally put an end to the danger of atomic annihilation. Deals such as the one arrived at in Geneva are made at the expense of the workers and colonial peoples and will be temporary in nature.

The chairman of the meeting, Vincent R. Dunne, National Labor Secretary of the SWP and former leader of the Minnesota Teamsters Union, described the role of individuals in making history. He showed how historical events do not simply happen by themselves but are the product of conscious acts of social forces in which everyone can find a place.

The meeting also heard a recording of a speech made by Trotsky in English in 1938 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Socialist Workers Party.

San Francisco Bay Area Hear

Frank Barbaria

SWP Candidate For Mayor of San Francisco

"Automation — Threat or Promise?"

Radio Station KPFA - FM Berkeley

Aug. 30, 7:35 P.M.

Ann Springs Cambridge, Mass.