

## Labor and Third Parties In the United States

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VOL. XII.—No. 7

## Rubber Workers Demand Sliding Scale Pay Bonus

### Policy Committee Asks 30c Hourly Increase Plus Automatic Raises for Rising Living Cost

The 200-man Wage Policy Committee of the CIO United Rubber Workers, meeting in Cleveland on Feb. 8, voted to demand a sliding scale cost-of-living bonus, in addition to a basic wage increase of 30 cents an hour, from the rubber corporations in forthcoming negotiations.

This is the second CIO international union to incorporate in its wage demands a provision for automatic pay increases, above the basic scale, for any rises in the cost of living after the contract is signed. The CIO Packinghouse Workers presented a similar demand to the "Big Four" packers, Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy, along with a 29-cent an hour basic wage increase demand.

The Rubber Workers demand for a 30-cent basic wage raise is similar to that of the CIO United Auto Workers. It would include 25 cents for a general pay increase, plus five cents for a health and welfare fund. The present average wage in the rubber industry is \$1.35 an hour.

There was little debate in the URW Wage Policy Committee on the cost-of-living bonus. The rubber workers have learned their lesson after seeing two fixed wage increases in as many years wiped out by price increases. The sliding scale cost-of-living bonus was adopted as the only immediate and realistic method of protecting real wages from further inflationary attacks.

The Wage Policy Committee, composed of representatives from the local unions, set up a 17-man subcommittee to map out the strategy of the wage fight. George Bass, president of Akron Goodrich Local 3, was elected as chairman of this committee.

An important decision of the Wage Policy Committee was to serve the wage demands on the entire industry. The policy was laid down to confront the rubber corporations with the solid and unified power of the entire union of more than 200,000 members.

Unfortunately, this sound policy within the Rubber Workers has not been adopted by the CIO as a whole. A number of leading CIO unions have set a pattern of wage demands between 25 and 30 cents an hour. But the top CIO leaders have made no effort to co-ordinate these efforts through a unified strategy.

In fact, it is becoming ever more apparent that the CIO leadership, headed by Philip Murray, is doing everything possible to prevent an effective unified struggle.

The smaller CIO unions look to



Attorney for the CIO for more than 10 years, General Counsel Lee Pressman has resigned to return to private practice. Associated with the Stalinists, he has announced his intention to work in the Wallace campaign. Federated Pictures

the Steelworkers and Auto Workers to lead the way. Murray, who heads the Steelworkers as well as the CIO, foisted a two-year no-strike clause on his own union last year. The contract now reads that if, after 30 days of negotiations, no wage agreement is reached, wages will remain as in the old contract. Murray is angling, as he did last year, for some slight offer from the steel barons on which to come to terms.

### PAVED THE WAY

Walter Reuther, who heads the CIO auto workers, has already paved the way for a retreat on the UAW demand for a 30-cent raise. He put over the proposition at the recent General Motors delegates conference to cut ten cents from the hourly wage demand if GM grants an "acceptable" retirement pension. At a cost of ten cents an hour, this would be the most expensive pension ever paid for by workers.

The policies adopted by the Rubber Workers for a single industry point the way for the kind of program which the CIO as a whole should adopt. The sliding scale cost-of-living bonus can be made a national rallying-cry of the entire CIO. The CIO leaders should proceed for a militant wage struggle by mapping out a unified strategy of action.

The Thomas-Rankin hearings are producing tangible results. The climate of opinion had reached the right temperature for the FBI to begin the deportation arrests promised by Attorney General Clark before the committee. The latest in the deportation drive was the arrest by FBI agents of John Williamson, Labor Secretary of the Stalinist Party, for deportation. Williamson is denied bail. The FBI claims that Williamson illegally entered this country from Scotland at the age of ten in order to overthrow the government by force and violence.

In California, the Independent Progressive Party, whose leaders have endorsed Wallace, reports the collection of 335,000 signatures to get on the ballot. Legally required are 276,000 signatures, but the IPP is aiming at 425,000.

State committees are also at work in New York and Illinois. Wallace has already been endorsed by the American Labor Party, from which the pro-Truman CIO leaders of New York split last month, and by the Progressive Party of Cook County, Illinois.

The success of the blood bank system set up by the Red Cross during the war led New York Red Cross officials to continue collecting blood—this time minus Jim Crow distinctions—for civilian use. Blood bank officials stated they could supply the blood needs of all the hospitals in New York without a penny's charge to any patient. But National Red Cross policy is never to do anything in opposition to any entrenched business interest. The New York Red Cross was ordered to get the approval of the medical societies.

The local medical bigwigs strenuously objected to the free blood program. The Red Cross whittled its program down and proposed that it be permitted to supply free blood to one city and one private hospital in each county of New York. The medical societies said no to that also.

The program that the medical societies dictated was so restricted as to be meaningless. For instance members of a group that had dominated blood—trade unions and other

# THE MILITANT

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## LABOR IN U. S. MUST PREPARE FOR COMING ECONOMIC CRISIS

### House Witch Hunt Committee Drafts Repressive Laws

#### Deportations Campaign Will Be Intensified

The pot bubbled and boiled at the witch hunt hearings of the Thomas-Rankin un-American Committee in Washington. A parade of motley witnesses—Attorney Generals, Legion officials, retired admirals, ex-New Dealers, Social Democrats—stirred the brew vigorously.

Hearings are on two bills. One, the McDonough Bill, would make communists guilty of treason, and provides that they "should be dealt with accordingly." Treason is punishable by death under U. S. law. The other is the Mundt Bill, which would force members of "subversive" organizations to register with the Department of Justice as foreign agents. In addition all literatures issued by "subversive" organizations would have to carry a prominent label advertising its subversiveness.

Attorney General Clark, main competitor for the witch hunter's prize, told the committee to tighten up existing legislation against reds. He announced that his department was about to launch 68 more deportation arrests. On the question of outlawing the Communist (Stalinist) Party, Clark followed the line laid down by J. Edgar Hoover. He said: Not just yet, wait until we have whipped up the anti-red hysteria to a higher pitch.

#### BIG BRAVES MENTALITY

An interesting glimpse of the mentality of the big brass and State Department was afforded by the testimony of retired Admiral W. H. Standley, U. S. ambassador to Russia in 1942-43. Standley declared, "The demands of labor for higher pay since the war have been due to the influence of its Communistic leaders."

Donald Richberg, one time big noise in the NRA and New Deal, proposed legislation that would cover not only the Communist (Stalinist) Party but organizations that might reflect its position. Louis Waldman, former social-democratic leader, supported the bill to make all Stalinists register as foreign agents and proposed some legislation of his own aimed mainly at Henry Wallace's Third Party.

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### Ku Klux Klan Back in Action



Hooded Klansmen gather around a fiery cross before the county courthouse in Swainsboro, Ga., after marching through the town preaching their doctrine of hate and bigotry. Despite protests, Governor H. E. Thompson made no effort to stop the demonstration, the first in this farm community since the Klan's heyday in the 1920s. Federated Pictures

## Wallace Groups Now Active in 26 States

The Wallace movement is busy organizing groups in a majority of the 48 states, the National Wallace-for-President Committee announced last week. State committees have already been established in 12 states, with organizing committees at work in 14 others. The announcement claimed representation from CIO and AFL and Railroad Brotherhood locals, but actually the Stalinists remain the chief labor spokesmen for the movement.

The committee's organizing activity covers all of the main industrial states—New York, Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana. But it also includes several states in the South.

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### Labor Candidates Receive Backing Of St. Paul CIO

#### Stalinists to Sabotage City-Wide Labor Slate

ST. PAUL, Feb. 9—Endorsement of a slate of labor candidates for the St. Paul City election campaign was voted by the St. Paul CIO Council at its regular meeting last Tuesday.

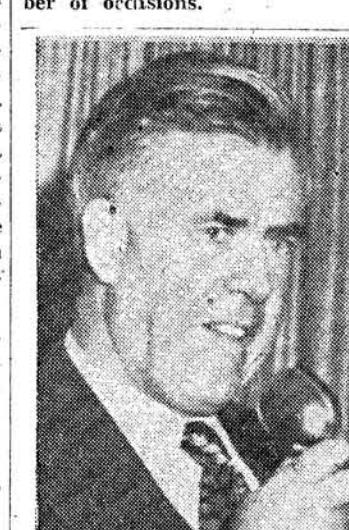
Leading the fight for the endorsement of candidates directly from the ranks of labor were delegates from the CIO Packinghouse Workers, who insisted that if labor is ever to make any advances in politics, it must quit endorsing businessmen and phone liberals and endorse people directly from their own ranks.

A motion for the endorsement of a labor slate carried by more than a 2 to 1 majority. The Stalinist delegates from the United Electrical Workers dissented and openly announced to the Council that they were not going to be bound by council action. This was followed by an announcement to the public press that the UE delegates had voted not to support the slate of candidates endorsed by the majority of the St. Paul Council.

The Council went on record to support John H. Wyant of the Brewery Workers Union for Mayor; and for City Council, William Peick, United Auto Workers; Frank Martelli, Local 41, AFL Bakers and Confectioners Union; and John Findlin, Railroad Brotherhoods, who is now serving on the City Council.

In opposition to the above labor slate, the Stalinist minority on the Council is proposing Max Karl, publicity man and director of personnel of radio station WTCN, who was endorsed by a city-wide Stalinist-controlled liberal conference held prior to the CIO Council meeting.

The CIO endorsement of the slate of labor candidates was made after the AFL Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul appeared before the Council and attempted to get its backing to endorse businessmen and present incumbent councilmen who had voted against labor on a number of occasions.



HENRY A. WALLACE

## Fear Sweeps Country As Farm Prices Fall With Record Speed

By Art Preis

"Is this it?" was the fearful question that flashed through every worker's mind last week as press headquarters screamed of tumbling commodity prices and stock market jitters. Is this the beginning of the bust that must inevitably follow the collapse of the inflationary boom?

It is a grim irony that under capitalism our anxiety outweighs our hope at the prospect that skyrocketing prices may now be on the way down. For the profit system swings us continuously between insecurity and want. Either inflated prices to rob us of our purchasing power during "prosperity," or a fall in prices that heralds mass unemployment, wage cuts and relief lines.

No one—least of all the capitalist soothsayers—can say with certainty whether the drop in commodity prices will continue, or whether the government will succeed in temporarily holding them up by huge subsidies, purchases and other means of artificial respiration. We do not yet know whether we are hearing another subterranean rumble—a warning—or whether the earth will rock and open under our feet by tonight.

What we can be sure of is the instability and anarchy of American economy and the need for the American workers to be prepared for the worst. We may be receiving only the most urgent warning to date. But this may well be IT—the beginning of the bust: American labor must PREPARE.

### Previous Warning Signs

There have been previous warning signs—the stock market break in September, 1946, and the cotton market crash shortly thereafter. Government measures succeeded then in shoring up the cracking walls of the economy.

This time the cracks appear broader and deeper. The price structure has been raised to shakier heights. The foundation has been riddled by the speculator-termites. A slight breeze might topple the works. That fear gave a tone of near-panic to press headlines when grain prices fell farther between Feb. 4 and 6 than during any three-day period in 100 years.

In the wake of this violent break in grain prices, followed all along the line by other farm commodities, there came a reaction in the stock exchange. That barometer of the hopes and fears of the ruling capitalist circles started to sink at once, warning of an economic storm in the offing. If the stock market prices did not break as sharply as commodity market prices, that is because securities prices had never regained much of the ground lost in the summer of 1946.

When plummeting grain prices were temporarily braked over the weekend, livestock prices started to toboggan, falling in one day, Feb. 9, to a 16-month low. The next day all commodity market prices, including such products as cotton and rubber, resumed their plunge. Prices of securities in the New York Stock Exchange felt the worst slump in eight months.

Business journals and financial columns have cited the immediate factors that started the skid in commodity prices. Crops in Europe are better; Australia, Argentina and Russia are exporting more wheat. It is the bitterest jest of all that U. S. capitalism is getting jittery because there is a little more food available for the hungry of Europe and Asia. These factors are described and analyzed in John G. Wright's article on Page 2.

### Elements of Capitalist Crisis

But more deep-going and explosive elements underlie the instability of American capitalist economy—the classic elements of capitalist crisis: the widening gap between the wealth of the few and the poverty of the many; the inability of the workers to buy back what they produce; the growing glut of goods that cannot be sold profitably either at home or to the ruined peoples abroad. "Supply pipelines have been rapidly filling up," wails the Feb. 5 *Journal of Commerce*.

Average real take-home pay per week for American factory workers fell from \$35.33 in January, 1945, to \$29.58 in December, 1947. Factory inventories have reached an all-time peak of nearly 28 million dollars. Savings have fallen to 5.6% of national income, a dangerously low level. Business failures have tripled over a year ago. Industrial production has been declining since November. On Feb. 6, the U. S. Census Bureau reported unemployment on the rise, up 400,000 in January alone. Retail sales are down in many cities. Credit and loans have swollen to top-heavy dimensions.

Despite the drop in commodity market prices, workers must not think that retail prices will necessarily fall sharply at once. Here and there retail grocery chains have cut prices slightly on the most inflated items. But only a drastic over-all slash in retail prices can restore the buying power of wages of even a year ago. Moreover, clothing, industrial products and rents are still going up.

Labor therefore faces a two-fold task: 1. To press more strenuously for higher wages and for assured protection from possible further inflation—the sliding scale cost-of-living bonus; 2. To demand the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay, and unemployment insurance equal to trade union wages.

The handwriting on the wall is clear. The crisis may be forestalled a while; on the other hand, it may be under way right now. To delay protective measures may be ruinous. We repeat: LABOR MUST PREPARE NOW.

(See Reuther Story on Page 4)

# Wallace's Program and the Fight Against Monopoly

By J. R. Johnson

In the weekly articles he is writing for the New Republic, Henry Wallace is taking great pains to present his party as representative of the American tradition.

This is not due to any literary quirk of Wallace. When a nation faces a historical turning-point in its development, it becomes deeply conscious of its origins, and the relations of its present perspectives to the achievements and promises of its past. The "Freedom Train" is a desperate attempt to cover the black reaction of the present with the glory of America's past, the days when Washington and Jefferson, Franklin and Tom Paine made America the vanguard of liberty and democracy in a world ridden with feudalism, aristocracy and absolute monarchy.

Wallace claims as his spiritual ancestor the Republican Party. According to Wallace the Republican Party of 1860 was a third party. He enumerates its great achievements and then claims that his third party is in the same tradition.

The claim is fraudulent. The Republican Party of 1860 led a revolution. It began in the agitation to keep Kansas and the Western lands free from chattel slavery. It told the Southern plantation-owners: thus far and no farther. It fought to save the Union. Driven by events, it mobilized the North and struck a mortal blow at the economic system of chattel slavery.

**DESTROYED ITS ENEMY**

In its revolutionary days, the Republican Party was one of the great political organizations of history. This is the party that Wallace claims as the ancestor of his pitiful little program.

The Republican Party of those days destroyed its enemy. What does Wallace proclaim as the enemy of today? Monopoly. A "relative

destruction" of its enemy.

But Wallace is irrepressible. He includes among his ancestors even Woodrow Wilson, and of course, Franklin Roosevelt. They, too, fought monopoly, says Wallace. And now comes the payoff. Woodrow Wilson denounced monopoly. And what happened? The result was the precise situation which gave rise to the despairing appeal of La Follette.

But Wallace's contradictions and confusion do not end there. He

lette in 1924, in the very first election after Wilson's defeat.

## CONCLUSION IS OBVIOUS

Wallace himself helped Franklin Roosevelt fight monopoly. The result is that Wallace, in the first election after Roosevelt's death, has admitted that monopoly is stronger today than ever before. The conclusion should be obvious: All struggles against monopoly which do not aim at destroying monopoly end in the increased power of monopoly.

But Wallace's contradictions and confusion do not end there. He

poses as the man of peace. His third party is to be the party of peace. But take another glance at these ancestors of his! Woodrow Wilson, enemy of monopoly, and friend of the people, ended by leading the country into war and bigger monopolies. Franklin Roosevelt, enemy of monopoly and friend of the people, climaxed his politics by leading the country into a bigger war with the power of monopoly greater than ever before. This is the tradition to which Wallace appeals.

The continuance of the American tradition today demands the destruction of the economic and political power of monopoly.

It does not help Wallace. It discredits him.

They forced food prices so high as to severely restrict consumption even at home.

## VAST SURPLUS

But this year begins in an entirely different setting. The highly inflated domestic agricultural price structure is subjected to the additional strains of an unexpectedly large carryover of almost 800 million bushels of wheat. This is enough to increase government shipments abroad, maintain record home consumption and still retain 150 million bushels by June.

Meanwhile Australia and Argentina, both with bumper crops, are today in a position between them

to export from 3 to 4 million tons of grain and still retain ample reserves. Prospects for Europe, whose grain harvests come early (June), are quite favorable, just as is the case in both Canada and here, where harvests come a month later. At the same time Russia has re-entered the world grain market with sizable deliveries.

The Chicago traders and speculators are thus faced with the prospect of no longer being principal world suppliers as in 1947. Instead of serving as a basis for unbridled speculation, the huge stocks at home now overhang the market, threatening to turn from assets into liabilities within the next months when new crops will make additional millions of bushels available for export.

Only natural catastrophes at home or in Europe can alter this situation decisively. While time is running shorter and shorter, the odds are in favor of good crops.

The unfolding situation thus

parallels that of 1920 when with the revival of the world market, agricultural prices collapsed, causing widespread hardship among farmers everywhere while millions continued to go underfed or hungry because they were too poor to buy even at reduced rates.

Never before in the 100-year existence of the Chicago wheat pit did prices of wheat and corn break so violently as they did for four days beginning with Wednesday, Feb. 4.

This was not limited to food-stuffs alone. Raw materials like industrial and insidious oils followed suit. These registered by the second day "a decline unprecedented since the days immediately following World War I," according to the Journal of Commerce, authoritative Wall Street daily.

No less crucial is the extent of this price break. Involved were not only foods (wheat, corn, oats, flour, sugar, bacon, lard, etc.) but a long list of raw materials (cotton, hides, rubber, cotton oil, tallow, grease, etc.).

Many government and business spokesmen have dismissed all this as a temporary and even a "whole-some and healthy" adjustment. Just the opposite is true. It denotes instead the eruption to the surface of monstrous dislocations of the inflated capitalist economy. These dislocations are now breaking

**James Boulton Speaks On Milwaukee Radio**

A member of Chrysler UAW Local 230, who is a veteran, has just been granted unemployment compensation for a five-day layoff spread out over two weeks. This technique is in great vogue in the auto industry. The state department of unemployment insurance based itself upon a ruling from the Veterans Administration in Washington. The Local has now filed a similar case for a worker who is not a veteran, and with the precedent of the first case may succeed in eliminating the split-week layoffs.

At the last election a particularly reactionary bunch of politicians swept into the school board. (The Socialist Workers Party candidate, Myra Tanner Weiss, withdrew in favor of a labor candidate who lost.) Fruits of this labor defeat: This week the Board rejected the plea of a CIO delegation for higher wages for teachers. Two child care nursery centers were also closed down.

A significant development along the line of independent political action by labor appeared in Southeast Los Angeles this week. A conference of unionists involved in PAC, has formed a Southeast Committee for Labor Candidates. A nomination meeting has been called at GM Local 216 UAW hall, at which labor candidates are to be endorsed for April 6th class city elections scheduled for April in Lynwood, Maywood, Bell, Southgate, Vernon and Huntington Park.

Everywhere the sub-gets observed signs of tougher economic conditions. As Marianne Stanley of Seattle reported, "Jobs are already harder to find and many people need every penny for basic commodities. But we found generally a very favorable response. Workers listened to us with great interest, buying single copies if they could not afford 50¢."

The Los Angeles International Ladies Garment Workers Union called a strike of its 12,000 members as a demonstration of its intent to completely organize the industry.

## Cannot Make Ends Meet



Cyrus J. Waud, of the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers, testifies before the Senate Banking Committee that he cannot make ends meet on his \$2,500 a year pay. While his wife and two of his six children listened beside him, he said: "We're not living, we're only existing."

Federated Pictures

# Labor and Third Parties In the United States

By George Lavan

A legend, well nourished by newspaper editorials and school books, is that the two party system is "natural" to this country, while labor parties and third parties are "foreign" and "un-American."

The facts of American history speak to the contrary. Not only did one of the great capitalist parties of today begin as a third party, but U. S. history saw the emergence time and again of labor and third parties.

Strange as it may sound to those who claim that the idea of a labor party is foreign or imported, the first labor party in the world was built right here in the United States. This was the Working Men's Party founded in 1828 in Philadelphia by the organized mechanics. In the next few years branches of this party sprang up in New York, Boston, many parts of New England and New Jersey, and even in the West.

These labor parties won a number of local elections and for a time held the balance of power between the dominant parties of the period. Although this party disappeared from the national scene in the 1840's, it won many significant reforms. Its agitation was responsible for the creation of a public school system, abolition of imprisonment for debts, passing of homestead laws, and the reduction of the working day.

In 1837 the nation was struck by a terrible depression. Both main parties—the Democratic and Whig—feared a revolt on the part of the workers and farmers, adopted the main planks of the Equal Rights Party or loco-foco, as they were popularly called (because one of their conventions had to proceed with light from candles lit by loco-foco or self-lighting cigars after the Tammany gang turned off the lights.)

In the whole pre-civil war period, however, the main axis of the class struggle was not between the workers and employers, but between the rising capitalist class and the slave owning aristocracy of the South. The immediate point of contention was control of the federal government and the western lands.

## NEW PARTY BORN

Both Whig and Democratic Parties attempted to dodge this question. They wanted to preserve the status quo, a rotten compromise with slavery. But neither history nor its then progressive agent, the rising class of industrialists, would let the issue rest. In this struggle organized labor itself with the progressive capitalist class against slavery. Out of this struggle a new political party was born—the Republican Party.

But the Republican Party grew out of third parties already on the scene. The first of these was the Liberty Party, organized by the abolitionists. The abolitionists had tried to push the anti-slavery fight by endorsing or opposing candidates of the two big parties. In other words, they tried the very policy the AFL and the CIO are pursuing today. Here is what the Encyclopedia Britannica says about this "non-partisan political action":

"The utter futility of seeking to obtain in this way any satisfactory concessions to anti-slavery sentiment was speedily and abundantly

proved . . . Accordingly, the political abolitionists, in a convention in Albany, in April 1840, launched the 'Liberty Party' and nominated Birney for the presidency." (Murray, Green and Reuther, please note!) Birney received a small vote but four years later the vote of the Liberty Party in New York alone was so great that it more than held the balance of power. The great stradaler, Henry Clay, lost the presidency because of the Liberty Party's big vote.

In 1848, the Liberty Party with drew its candidates from the field and joined the Free Soil Party. This was another "third party" formed the previous year to combat the spread of slavery into the new territories. Its slogan was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men." Representatives of 18 states, including the slave states of Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, attended the convention in Buffalo which nominated a presidential candidate who received more than 10% of the national popular vote. Two Free Soil Senators and 14 Representatives were elected. In 1856 the Free Soil Party dissolved and joined the movement which founded the Republican Party.

## ITS FIRST ELECTION

The Republican Party was a "third party" which grew out of the other "third parties"—the Liberty and Free Soil Parties. This new party was organized in 1854. All opposed to slavery were invited to join. Fremont, "the Pathfinder," who was the presidential candidate in 1856, won 114 electoral votes while Buchanan was elected with 174. Thus, in its first national election, the Republican Party emerged as the "second" party. The great Whig Party, which tried to straddle the slavery issue split down the middle and soon disappeared from the scene.

From the very beginning, the labor movement played an important part in the formation of the Republican Party. That is why the next Republican presidential candidate, Abraham Lincoln, went out of his way to endorse the rights of labor.

Lincoln was victorious in 1860 and this led to the slave holders' rebellion. The Republican Party came out of the Civil War as the predominant political party. However, great changes had taken place. The capitalist class had accomplished its historically progressive mission of destroying slavery. It feared the growing industrial working class which it had brought into being.

It now turned reactionary on the political field, to the point where it even failed to carry out its promises to the freed slaves, and in 1876 made a deal with the former slaveholders.

From this point on, the main axis of class struggle in the United States was the struggle of the workers and small farmers against the increasingly entrenched and powerful capitalist trusts and monopolies.

## THE MILITANT ARMY

The only question still in doubt is how much and how quickly the farmers and the country as a whole will be made to pay for these unavoidable price "adjustments" in agriculture. The decision here rests for the time being in the hands of Big Business and its government in Washington.

It goes without saying that Washington will intervene vigorously in the commodity markets, just as it has been doing all the while by its behind-the-scenes operations.

In the unpredictable day-to-day and week-to-week developments ahead this government intervention will, of course, play a major role. We have not long to wait before the staunchest opponents of government "interference" and "controls" will begin clamoring the loudest for them.

## TEMPORARY CONTROL

But powerful as it is, government intervention is not omnipotent. It is one thing to prop up temporarily this or that commodity, it is something else to long sustain all the foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials at artificially inflated levels for a prolonged period of time?

Or these questions, government and business opinion is now sharply divided amid an atmosphere of tension, anxiety and even panic.

Next week we shall answer these questions and give our reasons why the unfolding crisis of other sectors of the economy, in the first instance a slump in retail trade, and with that, the crisis of the economy as a whole.

## WORKERS' FORUM

**Technocracy Bars "Only Aliens and Politicians"**

Editor:

Re letters on Technocracy, 11-10-47 and 12-8-47, I quote from the pamphlet mentioned by Don Barry, *Technocracy—Some Questions Answered*, copyright 1934.

"Question: Does Technocracy have anything in common with the fascistic movements of Europe?

"Answer: Whether or not a movement is fascistic depends upon the long term objective. The aim of Fascism as expressed in Italy and Germany, is to preserve, by force, if necessary, the dying economic order. Technocracy defines Fascism as to be a consolidation of all minor rackets into a major monopoly for the preservation of a price system. Fascism is the 'last ditch' defense of the price system.

"The aim of Technocracy is to replace the dying economic order with a carefully planned society having as its goal, the provision of economic security and a very high standard of living for every man, woman and child in this continental area. It is conceivable that Technocracy in order to attain this high social objective, might make use of certain principles of mass psychology used so successfully, not only by Mussolini and Hitler, but also by the dictatorship of Russia and the American advertising fraternity as well. For instance, Technocracy recognizes the importance of symbols in mass thinking and makes wide use of its insignia, the Monad, an emblem in vermillion and French gray, which is an ancient Chinese symbol signifying unity, balance, growth, and dynamic functioning for the security of the life processes. Technocracy, however, aims always to direct mass thinking towards an intelligent understanding of its objective. Its appeal is to the selective, constructive type of mind that is to be

found in every walk of life in industrial America, not only among the learned scientific and professional groups, but as well among that great body of skilled and semi-skilled technicians upon whose shoulders rests our industrial mechanism.

"Technocracy, unlike Fascism, builds not upon ignorance and prejudice, but upon thorough understanding and reflective judgement. Technocracy holds that the technology of the New America will tolerate neither a Marxist insurrection nor a Fascist suppression."

"Mr. Grant errs, (re orientals). Since the end of hostilities only aliens and politicians are barred."

W. T. Moore  
Los Angeles, Calif.

## Balint Arrest Part of War Drive

Editor:

The Cleveland Plain Dealer really blew up the item of Alex Balint's arrest by immigration officials and gave it the works with banner headlines, pictures and plenty of space. Balint is head of the local Mine Mill and Smelter Union, and one of the leading Stalinist spokesmen in the Cleveland CIO.

As you know, the Cleveland CIO has been a battleground between the Stalinists and the Murray-Reuther-ACTU bloc.

The Murray-Reuther-ACTU bloc cannot win any kind of a reorganization based on democratic procedure because they have walked out of the Cleveland CIO on numerous occasions and their locals would be penalized for their periods of non per-capita payments. This dilemma the Murray-Haywood-Reuther-ACTU forces cannot solve with democratic methods.

The Stalinists are just sitting tight and playing possum.

Garland Ashcraft and other ex-

## St. Louis Readers Invited to Open Forum

"Which Way for the Labor Movement?" will be the topic of the Militant Forum on Friday evening, Feb. 27, at 8 p.m. Militant readers are urged to attend. The forum will be held in Room 312, Olivia Bldg., 1632 N. Grand Blvd.

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# THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE  
THE MILITANT PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION  
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FARRELL DORRIS, Editor

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"Reactionary epochs like ours not only disintegrate and weaken the working class and its vanguard but also lower the general ideological level of the movement and throw political thinking back to stages long since passed through. In these conditions the task of the vanguard is above all not to let itself be carried along by the backward flow: it must swim against the current. If an unfavorable relation of forces prevents it from holding the positions that it has won, it must at least retain its ideological positions, because in them is expressed the dearly paid experience of the past."

—Leon Trotsky, Stalinism and Bolshevism, 1937.

## Let the Membership Decide!

33 narrow-minded and willful men are trying to ram a disastrous pro-Truman political line down the throats of the 6 million working men and women of the CIO.

By a vote of 33 to 11, these members of the CIO Executive Board voted to commit this great host of labor to a political company-union policy, without so much as bothering to consult the membership on their wishes in the matter.

Now, to add insult to injury, it is given out that Murray is going to kick out all officers on his staff and all elected officers of the state and city CIO bodies who decide to campaign for Wallace. (Under this ruling it's OK, of course, to campaign for strikebreaker Truman.)

Murray is following here a notorious precedent. Twelve years ago, William Green and the mossbacks of the AFL Executive Council issued a similar decree. They ordered the expulsion of all officers of city and state AFL bodies who decided to support the Committee for Industrial Organization—and thus paved the way for the present split of the trade union movement.

The Stalinists, who are the immediate victims of Murray's brazen order, are the very same people who voted to grant Murray these autocratic powers at the November,

## The Voracious War Machine

How much more of the American people's money and resources do the rulers of this country propose to drain off for the war machine and their conspiracy to bolster up tyrants and would-be dictators abroad? Is there no limit at all to this policy of unrestrained extortion?

First we were told about the Marshall Plan, which is allegedly going to "reconstruct Europe" at a cost of 6.8 billion dollars for the first 15 months. Then we were confronted with the demand for 1.4 billions for "government and relief" in occupied areas; 133 millions for the Philippines; and 750 millions for China, Greece, Turkey, Japan, Korea and Trieste. Now we are told that is not enough and another one-quarter billion is asked for the corrupt dictator of China. Total: 9-1/3 BILLIONS, not counting direct appropriations for the armed forces, atomic bomb, etc.

It's time to call a halt! Soaring prices, burdensome taxes, restricted production of peacetime goods are only one side of it. The other side is even more horrible in its implications—a third world war waged with atomic bombs and bacteriological weapons that can wipe out most of the world's population.

The only way to put an end to this mad spree is through independent labor political action to end the rule of the capitalist two-party system. Permanent war and militarization will be the consequence if the workers fail to reject the false counsel of the union bureaucrats and launch a party of their own.

## \$3 Billion Kick-back Racket

Anyone who still doesn't believe we have a government of, by and for Big Business should study carefully the list of tax-rebate recipients announced by the U. S. Treasury Department on Feb. 8.

The Treasury handed out nearly three billion dollars (\$2,887,735,904) in tax repayments during the fiscal year of 1947. This huge sum, nearly equal to total corporate profits in 1939, went mainly to big corporations, the lion's share to the 100 largest industrial monopolies in the U. S.

The biggest single kick-back went to U. S. Steel Corp., Morgan-controlled trust. Big Steel—begg pardon, Steel—raked in net profits of only \$126,704,272 in 1947, twice its 1946 grab. So the philanthropic government helped U. S. Steel out with a tax refund of \$63,580,904.

Next in line at the Treasury trough was

the Mellon-owned Westinghouse Electric Corp., with a refund of \$57,398,182. The New York Central got a "relief" check of \$41,995,929. General Motors found \$36,293,611 in the Treasury's cracker-jack box. Secretary of Commerce Harriman's Union Pacific dunned \$11,959,849 out of the gravy bowl.

This three billion dollar tax kick-back is just the dessert to the solid meal of 17½ billions in net profits the corporations loaded into their paunches in 1947—and that's nearly twice what they swallowed in 1946 and four times the repast they put away in 1939.

There's been a lot of back-and-forth talk between Democrats and Republicans in Washington about cutting the little fellow's taxes. The capitalists aren't waiting for cuts—they're getting back billions of the taxes already paid.

## Significant Negro Struggles

The daily unremitting struggle that the masses of Negro people carry on often goes unnoticed in our daily press. Since the big riot of 1943 the people of Harlem have not relaxed their efforts to wring equality from the merchants of 125th Street. So great was the tension that the Mayor's Committee on Interracial Unity had to intervene and produce a hastily written report and recommendations to both merchants and people.

The recommendation shows how deep and genuine is the popular movement: Prices must be listed clearly on all merchandise; the two-price policy must be eliminated; prices and quality must correspond to the newspaper advertisements.

Very significant are two others. Customers must be treated with courtesy and employees must be promoted on the basis of qualification and experience. Harlem has

fought and won the battle that Negroes must be employed in stores that cater mainly to Negroes. Now they see that mere hiring of Negroes is not enough. They must be able to rise.

Here is a battle for democracy that does not cease, that wins a partial victory, only to find that the struggle becomes broader and deeper. This same struggle is pursued in scores of Negro communities all over the country. Tremendous stores of revolutionary energy, experience and organization are being unobtrusively accumulated. One day we shall see it unleashed in full force on a national scale.

The labor movement will do well to realize the importance of these movements, which are of far greater significance than many of the more publicized legal battles.

## THE MILITANT

# Eyewitness Describes How Masses Began Revolution In Indo-China

By Lucien

This article — the first in a series of four — was written by an Indo-Chinese comrade who personally played a leading role in the Indo-Chinese revolution. This is the first direct testimony reaching us on the revolutionary uprising in Indo-China and the activity of the Trotskyist movement, which, despite the terrible blots it has sustained from imperialist and Stalinist reaction, continues to live and to struggle in the vanguard of the Indo-Chinese revolution — Ed.

On Aug. 16, 1945, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the news of the definitive defeat of Japanese imperialism was announced throughout all the countries of Indo-China. Next day the Japanese general staff resigned its civil administration of the native peoples. According to the terms of its declaration, Japanese imperialism turned over all power to the legal governments of the various countries which made up former French Indo-China: Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos. These peoples, the same declaration added, were independent from then on, with the right to self-determination.

Several hours after this news was given to the people of Viet-Nam, from north to south, from city to country, from factory to street, from one family to another, there rose a social tempest of such proportions that it could have overturned everything. Men and women of all ages, without distinction of political opinions, flocked to the streets in turbulent waves; they swore to struggle to the last drop of blood for the complete liberation of their country.

The workers of the Banco quarter of the city of Saigon, the first to start moving, set up the first People's Committee of the southern region on Aug. 19. Groups came out into the streets with guns stolen from the Japanese and hidden for many months. Others had pistols of obscure origin. Those without firearms had poignards or bamboo pikes. Wearing a blue cap with a red star as headgear and shouldering their weapons, they formed into armed detachments of fifty, a hundred or two hundred, and marched together from one street to another, in formation, shouting the revolutionary hymn in chorus, then crying out in mighty voice: "Death rather than slavery! Defend the power of the people!"

On the morning of Aug. 20, hundreds of committees of the Youth Vanguard throughout the Saigon-Cholon region pledged their lives before their banner to the fight for liberty. The Phu-Nhuan quarter, the largest working class quarter of the city, elected its People's Committee. The committee proclaimed the complete abolition of the former power and that henceforth, from August 20, 1945, at 10 o'clock in the morning, only this Committee would be considered the legal power of the quarter.

**PEASANTS RISE UP**

In the following days, mass organizations of many social and political tendencies shot up like mushrooms.

From Aug. 19 on, rumors flew

from one end of the capital to the other that the peasants were in revolt in the provinces. Armed

demonstrations and terrorist acts alarmed the capitalists and feudalists.

The peasants of the province of

Saigon pillaged a dozen of the magnificent villas of their masters on Aug. 19. They also set fire to a large number of granaries overflowing with rice. Many notables and functionaries were arrested by the peasants and a number of them were immediately shot. The community police had been hurled into the water without trial by the revolutionary masses; the former servants of the French and Japanese governments, labeled en bloc as

enemies of the people, saw all their property go up in flames.

In Longxen, a peasant province, some two hundred notables and community police were stabbed to death.

At Trung-Bo (central region of Viet-Nam), the revolutionary peasants began to drive out the royalist-imperialist mandarins as early as the middle of August, and with arms took possession of the courts and local administration offices.

During the same period, detachments of armed peasants made surprise attacks on Japanese military posts and captured arms and ammunition.

In the second week in August, the proprietors of Bac-Bo (northern region) experienced the same fate as their brothers in Nam-Bo. In several villages, granaries, villas and lands were confiscated on behalf of the People's Committees. Great proprietors and former functionaries were placed before people's courts where they were publicly tried by a showing of hands by the village inhabitants. Several hundred faithful old servants of France and of the Japanese military staff were beheaded.

**BOOKSHELF**

BACK HOME by Bill Mauldin, William Sloane Associates, 1947, 315 pp., \$3.50.

Bill Mauldin, like millions of veterans, went through the disillusionment of the reconversion period after his discharge from the army. He tells all about it in a book called

BACK HOME, a sequel to his UP

Front.

In BACK HOME, Mauldin takes a parting crack at publicity seeking generals, at the army separation centers, at faithless war brides.

He slaps at used-car racketeers and lets us know that he got stuck on one used car and paid \$2100 for another. He spent some time in Hollywood and shares with us his discovery that many Hollywood bigshots are phonies. He has a few comments to make on the housing crisis and the rough deal we vets are getting. He is also against Jim Crow, but thinks "the South's angry and bitter fear of the Negroes is due in large part to the . . . excesses" committed by Southern Negroes in the Reconstruction period after the Civil War. This piece of vicious ignorance Mauldin considers "childishly elementary American history."

He attacks the KKK, the American Legion, totalitarianism and bigotry, but favors Universal Military Training and American imperialism. Some of the book's omissions are equally significant in showing the author's attitude. Mauldin hasn't a word to say about the demobilization demonstrations, the post-war strikes, the Taft-Hartley Law.

Mauldin winds up by saying ". . . I got my big burden off my chest by getting this book out. I don't ask anybody to agree with me, nor do I hope to convince any readers of anything. I simply feel age creeping up; my bank account grows, my radical years are almost over. I want to stick this thing on my bookshelf as a reminder of my wild days so I can read it over and a little more tolerant of the next generation of upstarts."

Mauldin trades on the deservedly

bad reputation of Up Front to put

Back Home across. But Up Front,

unlike Back Home, was not written

and drawn for Mauldin, but for

the millions of enlisted men.

As a soldier, Mauldin intimately

shared the war-time experiences of his comrades. He personally may

## Fight Discrimination



These Oklahoma University students are about to mail President Truman a package containing the ashes of a copy of the 14th amendment of the U. S. Constitution. They burned the amendment, which guarantees civil rights, to protest the school's ban on Negro students.

Federated Pictures

## Events on the International Scene

By Paul G. Stevens

### MOVE TO OUTLAW ITALIAN PARTISANS

Premier de Gasperi's government last week issued a decree outlawing "all private associations of a military character" and providing "severe penalties" for anyone possessing arms or explosives. The decree was aimed at the National Association of Italian Partisans, controlled by the Stalinists and their allies in the Socialist Party led by Pietro Nenni. The press of the latter attacked the decree violently. But the officialdom of the partisans group formally declared that it would "limit itself in future to welfare work" and "would keep out of politics."

The government move, which cautiously refrained from naming the

### BRITISH UNIONS INCENSED OVER ATTLEE WAGE-FREEZE

Labor Prime Minister Attlee, following the crisis created by the devaluation of the French franc, proclaimed a new government policy freezing wages and appealing to the capitalists to "hold the line" on prices and profits. Since the government has no machinery to control the latter, the new policy means that the workers are again to bear the burden of the growing economic crisis.

The Trade Union Congress approached the government several weeks before for wage increases, since prices had long outdistanced wage scales. Attlee's wage-freeze

### C. P. WINS IMPORTANT LOCAL ELECTION

An important local election in the working class suburb of Malakoff near Paris on Jan. 18 showed that the Communist (Stalinist) Party is holding its own, while the de Gaulists lost slightly. The Socialists and Catholics made small gains combining into a "Third Force" bloc.

The Stalinists received 6,282 votes or 43.1% as against 6,181 or 45.8% in 1947 and 6,931 or 48.3% in 1946. Comparative votes for the Socialists and Catholics were 2,427 or 18.5% as against 2,284 or 16.9% in 1947 and 5,064 or 36.3% in 1946; for the

worker-veteran as he was not later from the worker-soldier, it is a dead memory.

Back Home may well mark Mauldin's turning point from disillusioned liberal to out-and-out conservative. The book is thus symptomatic of a whole layer in society, the middle class, which is floundering in the crisis of today, as well as those veterans who have not been able to integrate themselves since their discharge.

In the case of many veterans, the enlisted man's class experiences in the Army developed to more conscious levels. In common with their civilian class brothers, they took part in the postwar struggles in the factory and on the picket line. This was not the case with Mauldin. In Back Home he tries to live on a memory of the past, but because he is isolated from the

—T. Blake

## Activities of 'Militant' Readers and the Socialist Workers Party

AKRON—4 So. Howard St., 2nd fl. Mon. through Fri., 7 to 9 p. m.; Branch meeting, Sun., 8 p. m.

BRONX—1934 Prospect Ave., 1st fl. Phone LU-3-1866. Open discussion, Thurs., 8 p. m.

BOSTON—30 Stuart St., Sat., 1-5 p. m. Tues., 7:30-9:30 p. m.

BUFFALO—Militant Forum, 629 Main St., 2nd fl. Phone Madison 3960. Every afternoon except Sun.

CHICAGO—777 W. Adams (corner Halsted). Phone DEARBORN 4767. Daily except Sun., 11 a.m. to 1 p. m., library, bookstore.

CLEVELAND—Loyalist Forum, Sun., 8:30 p. m. Peck's Hall, 1446 E. 82nd St. (off Wade Park Ave.). Phone Madison 7-3700. Every afternoon except Sun.

DETROIT—6108 Linwood Ave. Phone FLINT-7-6267. Mon. through Sat., 12:5-1 p. m.

LOS ANGELES—Militant Publ. Assn. Room 214, 118 W. 1st St., Phone Richmond 4-6442. Daily, 12:30-5 p. m.

PITTSBURGH—1418 Fifth Ave., 2nd fl. Open meetings, 1st & 3rd Sun., 8:30 a. m.

SAN DIEGO (Cal.)—For information write P. O. Box 857.

SAN FRANCISCO—1777 Fillmore Ave., 4th fl. Phone FL-6-0410. Daily except Sun., 12:45-3 p. m.

SEATTLE—Maynard Bldg., 1st Ave. South, Washington. Phone Main 4-6520. Mon. through Sat., 12:45-3 p. m.

ST. LOUIS—102 N. Grand Blvd., 3rd fl. Phone Jefferson 3642. Forum, 7:30-10 p. m.

## The Speedup

By Theodore Kovalesky

It was one evening last summer. The sun had set, but it wasn't dark yet. The sky was a light blue-green, with a great fan of orange over Number One Furnace.

For quite a while I had been watching the man on the camp stool over where the steel plant fence comes around near Number One, and after the cast when I had brought up the heat I walked over to the fence.

"You work in there?" the man asked, pointing a thin paint brush in the direction of the shoulder-laden ladies.

"Yeah."

"I'd like to, for a while. I'd get some real pictures out of that place."

"I grinned. "You'd get a lot more than that." I swabbed my face and neck with a soggy blue bandanna.

I peered through the woven wire fence at the cans set up in front of the man. There was Number One, golden iron dashing out of the third spout into the ladle. The stoves were very black against the blue-green sky, and the orange glow fanned out above the furnace. He had caught the cast perfectly, even to the dark little figures of the gang up on the bright furnace floor.

"That's great," I said. "You caught it just right."

He seemed genuinely pleased. "I haven't had much chance to paint since my vacation last year," he said.

"What do you do for a living?" I asked.

"I don't get it."

A shadow of reluctance, of distaste crossed the man's face. It was easy to see that there was just one vacation a year with just so many days to it, and he didn't go on vacation for the sake of talking about his job. But he told me anyway.

"I work for a magazine syndicate," he said. "I'm an illustrator."

"Well, that's painting, isn't it?"

## The Negro Struggle

## Jim Crow and "National Defense"

By Albert Parker

Jim Crow segregation of Negro soldiers is "in the interest of national defense." That's what Secretary of the Army Royall said last week, and he wasn't speaking for himself alone. That is the view of all the brass hats and of both capitalist parties and of the Truman administration, just as it was of the Roosevelt administration during the last war.

They feel so strongly about it that Royall, while grudgingly granting the New Jersey National Guard permission to enlist members on a non-segregated basis "for the present," in effect warned the other 47 states that they would be denied funds and equipment for their National Guards if they tried to do the same. You can see how vital this question is to the brass hats who, while howling for more military appropriations and peacetime conscription, are willing to disrupt and paralyze a section of their armed forces reserves rather than permit any interference with the reign of Jim Crow.

This question is equally vital to the Negro people and the organized labor movement. To understand how vital, just stop and ask yourself: What kind of "national defense" is it that requires the degrading separation of white and Negro troops? What is actually being defended under conditions where soldiers are driven into military ghettos solely on the basis of the color of their skins?

Democracy and the four freedoms? That is what the capitalist rulers and their servile propagandists say, but it is an obscene lie. With their mouths they spout beautiful phrases, but their hands wield the

whip of "white supremacy" even in the armed forces. When they talk about "national defense," they are not talking about democratic practices, which they violate a thousand times each day. They are talking about defense of the capitalist system—of profits to be coined out of the exploitation of labor at home and abroad. What they want to defend is the "American way of life" that enables them to suck these profits out of the toil of the working people.

Racial discrimination and oppression are basic parts of that "way of life" because they divide the workers and thus make it easier for them to be exploited. In that sense the capitalists are wholly correct in contending that military Jim Crow is "in the interest of national defense."

But such "national defense" is not in the interest of the workers. The result of "national defense" in World War II was monstrous profits for the employers, the Taft-Hartley Act for the unions, raging inflation for the consumers, and attempts to perpetuate the second-class citizenship status of the Negro people in all spheres of life. What reason is there to think that "national defense" in World War III will have any different or better outcome?

What the workers need to defend and extend are their democratic rights. To do that they must unite, regardless of color, and fight relentlessly against the reactionary defenders of exploitation, oppression and Jim Crow. "National defense" will have real meaning for the working people only after they have taken the nation out of the grip of the capitalist enemies of democracy and begun to run it on a truly democratic basis.

## Patriots at Work

By John F. Petrone

"Those no-good, chicken-livered congressmen!" said the General. "They're a perfect example of what's wrong with this country. Not enough discipline. Wish I had some of them under my command. I'd teach them . . ."

"But after all, it's perfectly understandable," said the Banker. "This is an election year, and no matter how much they sympathize with us, they don't like to take chances. Especially since Wallace has made it such a big issue."

"I hope no one will feel offended by my bringing this point up again," said the Preacher a little hesitantly, because the Banker and the General were running the show and didn't like to be crossed even when things were going well. "But I still think we would have been more successful if we'd called it universal training, rather than universal military training. In delicate situations of this kind a name can play a most important part. If we had only . . ."

However, this was an old and familiar complaint, and the others ignored it. The problem now was how to get Congress to pass the peacetime conscription bill, not how to satisfy old women.

"I don't know what else we can do," said the Editor with an audible sigh. "Editorials, front page stories, letters to the editor, excerpts from sermons—we can do more of it perhaps, but not better."

The Bright Young Man who taught philosophy at one of the universities leaned forward and engaged the Banker in a whispered conversation. The General, who could hear them, grunted half-contemptuously and chewed on his cigar. Everyone else waited in respectful silence.

Then the Banker spoke: "There is no need for us to reproach ourselves. Our work has been so effective that even the AFL Council is reconsidering its traditional opposition to UMT, and you all know how seldom they change their position on anything. The public opinion polls we took so much trouble to arrange have produced 'results' exceeding our

wildest hopes. The government's money used for our objectives has been well spent. If necessary, we could stage some dramatic international 'incident' but we would prefer to hold that as a last resort. Meanwhile, however, we can proceed to let the people exert direct pressure on Congress. How? By the holding of mass meetings and demonstrations which will raise such a clamor for UMT that Congress will have to act."

As was to be expected, this proposal met with unanimous acclaim. Plans were quickly formulated. The opening shot in the campaign would be a meeting in New York. No expense was spared, no effort was overlooked, publicity was plentiful. The Seventh Regiment Armory at Park Ave. and 67th St. was chosen as the appropriate place. Feb. 5 was chosen as the time. The National Security Committee, which claims to represent 53 veteran and civilian organizations, all of them 100% patriots and advocates of UMT, was chosen as sponsor of the meeting.

President Truman was asked to send a special message to the audience. The list of distinguished speakers included Owen J. Roberts, former Supreme Court Justice and national chairman of the National Security Committee; Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War; Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan; and in keeping with the civilian tone of the meeting, only one general and no admirals.

The meeting was a grand success, judging by the four-foot-long report in the Times the next morning. All the dignitaries were present on the speakers' stand, with lengthy speeches designed to prove peace was impossible without conscription. All the newspapers and press associations were represented at the press table. There was only one hitch—out of 7,835,000 people in New York, the 53 veteran and civilian organizations were able to round up less than 3,000, not counting a couple dozen pickets outside the armory. So we'd better get ready for that international incident.

## Notes from the News

**MINE STRIKE?**—John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, has written the coal operators that the union reserved the right "to take any independent action necessary to the enforcement of the contract." This ac-\$20,000 of the purchase price has already been paid to the union pension proposal, un-rate of \$10,000 over eight years. The new hospital is old, with 20 years of service, would receive \$100 a month. The pen-

**CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL**—CIO, AFL and RR Brotherhood workers have set up a hospital in Duluth, Minn., which is scheduled to open in September. The hospital stems from the refusal of the operators to agree union contributions. The balance will be paid at the union pension proposal, un-rate of \$10,000 over eight years. The new hospital is old, with 20 years of service, would receive \$100 a month. The pen-

**TAFT-HARTLEY COMPLIANCE**—Members of Ford River Rouge local of the auto union voted 7,548 to 30 million dollars, none of which is being paid out to 4,658 to sign the "yellow dog" affidavits of the Taft-Hartley Law.

## THE MILITANT

PAGE FOUR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1948

## Army Says Jim Crow Segregation Will Continue for Negro Troops

## Miners' Need -- A Plan Of Community Action

By Morgan West

About 90% of the members

of the United Mine Workers take almost no active part in union activity. They don't even come to meetings. The "regulars" who attend and are active are rather old and will certainly be unable to defend their union in the coming great battles of the depression without active support of the others. Indeed, it is from the 90% of inactive members that the future leaders must come.

Ask any number of men why they don't come to union meetings? In one way or another almost everyone of them will say it is because the UMW program does not meet the needs of the miner.

For the past 30 years the program of the UMW has been "higher wages."

That is all. Now high wages are very fine, but as every miner knows they don't solve the sky-rocketing inflation, or the medical problems, or educational needs. The wage scale can be only one point in the program of union demands. No other union in the U. S. which even approaches the size of the UMW has so obstinately refused to better the living conditions of its members through social action. Many unions provide medical insurance plans on a non-profit basis, libraries, co-operative stores, educational programs, and so on. But not the UMW.

Yet a program of community action would be of the greatest value to the mine union members. A wage increase alone means very little to the miner. Within three weeks after the last increase the cost of living had eaten up the gain.

In the isolated coal camps it is impossible for a single individual to

secure the advantages enjoyed by a city worker. What miner can provide his children with a library? Many have no water supply even.

**A FIGHTING GOAL**

Community action aimed at changing the living and working conditions of the mining area would bring thousands and hundreds of thousands of miners, who now never attend union meetings, into activity. Inflation is a problem of life and death for every miner. Lewis has made no attempt to meet it. But if the union were to boldly press for a sliding scale of wages providing for a cost of living bonus to be given with every rise in the cost of living, it would be a fight-

against the advantages enjoyed by a city worker. What miner can provide his children with a library? Many have no water supply even.

**GREATER OPPPOSITION**

To be at all effective, the organization and administration of community action for union stores, union doctors, centralized cities, etc., would have to be under strict workers' democracy. And the taking over of company stores, and the destruction of the old ties which the operators have over the miners would provoke far greater opposition from the owning class than a mere wage increase.

**Lewis does not offer any program of community action because he fears to involve the broad ranks of the union in militant action.**

The very scale of such a campaign would restore a lot of fighting initiative and autonomy to the local unions. And by the same token, would endanger Lewis' present bureaucratic stranglehold over the union.

The UMW must be restored to the rank and file. It is a long road but those who have the courage to begin will find many allies among the 90% of the members who are now inactive, but are waiting for a fighting solution to their problems.

**INTERNATIONAL BLOC**

Their aim is to consolidate an international bloc of labor groups in support of the pro-imperialist Western Bloc being organized by the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office. A split in the WFTU would be welcomed by the U. S. State Department.

**An ultimatum was sent last month by the TUC leaders to the WFTU secretariat in Paris demanding a meeting of the WFTU Executive Bureau to discuss the Marshall Plan. Failure to call this meeting led to a sharp blast from Arthur Deakin, chief British representative.**

**CALL FOR SPLIT**

Deakin's attack was the signal for the right-wing Belgian trade union leaders to issue a call for the Marshall Plan trade union conference next month in Belgium. Such a conference would constitute a split in the WFTU in all but name. This split would extend not only along national lines, but might tear apart existing unions within countries. Such a split has already taken place in the French Confederation of Labor.

**See how this bill favors the rich and continues to soak the poor: Look at the figures showing how much the bill would add to the take-home pay of tax-payers at both ends of the income scale:**

**For example, a married couple with two children and an income of \$2,400 would take home an additional \$76 a year, or an increase of 3.3%. But a married couple with the same number of children and an income of \$100,000 would gain \$18,077 a year, or a boost of 48%.**

The chart printed below gives a full picture of the projected tax bill. It also emphasizes the need for a bill placing the tax burden on those who are most able to pay.

**Tax the rich, not the poor! Give tax relief to those who need it, not to those already wallowing in profits and luxury! Repeal the payroll tax! Abolish all taxes on incomes under \$5,000 a year!**

Here is the setup under the Knutson tax bill:

**MARRIED COUPLE WITH TWO CHILDREN**

Net Income	Take-Home Pay Under Present Law	Take-Home Pay Under New Bill	Increase In Take-Home Pay	% Increase In Take-Home Pay
\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 0	0.0
2,400	2,324	2,400	76	3.3
3,000	2,810	2,920	110	3.9
5,000	4,411	4,614	203	4.6
7,000	5,955	6,292	337	5.7
10,000	8,138	8,790	652	8.0
20,000	14,110	16,344	2,234	15.8
30,000	18,619	23,023	4,404	23.7
50,000	25,889	34,014	8,125	31.4
100,000	37,699	55,776	18,077	48.0
300,000	66,300	110,774	44,474	67.1
500,000	93,400	156,060	62,660	67.1
1,000,000	161,150	267,034	105,884	65.1
2,000,000	296,650	488,986	192,336	64.8

## Seamen Hit Ship Transfer



Protesting the proposed transfer of 500 U. S. ships to European nations, more than 600 members of the CIO National Maritime Union picket Maritime Commission offices in San Francisco. They charged that the plan means 25,000 seamen will lose jobs.

Federated Pictures

The Army has given in to the demand for unsegregated units in the New Jersey National Guard. But it has done so reluctantly and on a temporary basis, with reservations calculated to restrict this change to New Jersey alone. And at the same time it has sharply reaffirmed the policy of strict segregation of Negroes inside the Army itself.

Last November a new state constitution was adopted in New Jersey, prohibiting segregation because of race or color in the state's militia (or National Guard) and schools. The Army is involved because the National Guard is one of its civilian components, getting money and equipment from the federal government. The Army claims the "authority to determine all questions relating to the federally recognized National Guard."

After the new constitution went into effect at the beginning of the year, the Army ordered the continuation of segregation in the New Jersey Guard. Governor Driscoll, in response to Negro and labor pressure, directed the state Guard officials to ignore the Army order and abide by the state constitution.

On Feb. 8 Secretary of the Army Royall wrote Driscoll that "for the present" the Army will give federal recognition and funds to the New Jersey Guard.

This means that when the opportunity is favorable, the brass hats intend to withdraw even this slight concession to the Negro people.

Royall explained the exception for New Jersey on the ground that its constitution specifically prohibits segregation.

**THE ONLY STATE**