

ROLE OF RIGHT-WING BUREAUCRACY IN CIO

— See Page 4 —

Vol. XII - No. 25

267

Workers of the World, Unite!

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1948

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

3 Chains to Broadcast SWP Convention Talks

(All times listed above are Eastern Daylight Time. Subtract one hour for Central Daylight, two hours for Mountain Daylight, three hours for Pacific Daylight.)

Thurs., July 1, 11:15-11:30 P. M. (EDT)

Over the American Broadcasting Co. Network

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
by JAMES P. CANNON
National Secretary, SWP

Fri., July 2, 11:30-11:55 P. M. (EDT)

Over the Mutual Broadcasting System Network

"A WORKERS & FARMERS GOVERNMENT"
by FARRELL DOBBS
SWP Presidential Nominee

"THE ONLY ROAD TO PEACE"
by GRACE CARLSON
SWP Vice-Presidential Nominee

Sat., July 3, 2:00-2:30 P. M. (EDT)
Over the American Broadcasting Co. Network

"SOCIALISM OR BARBARISM"
by FARRELL DOBBS

"THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS"
by GRACE CARLSON

Tues., July 6, 11:15-11:30 P. M. (EDT)
Over the Columbia Broadcasting System Network

"WHY LABOR NEEDS ITS OWN PARTY"
by FARRELL DOBBS

TRUMAN'S INJUNCTION FORCES NMU TO POSTPONE STRIKE IN MARITIME

NEW YORK CITY — On the eve of the expiration of agreements between the waterfront unions and the shipowners, the Truman Administration has obtained a strikebreaking court order restraining the unions from striking.

The temporary injunction was obtained under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. If upheld at a hearing to be held Friday, the injunction will remain in effect for 80 days.

Two main reasons prompted the membership of the National

Maritime Union to accede to the proposal of the national officers of the union and temporarily postpone the strike:

1. The terms of the injunction clearly specified that the present agreement, including the union hiring hall, wages and working conditions, would remain in effect for the duration of the court order.

2. A clear-cut promise by Joseph Curran, President of the union, that the seamen would not sail the ships, regardless of the injunction in the event that the government or the shipowners attempted to outlaw the hiring hall. For the maritime unions loss of the hiring hall would be a mortal blow to the union itself.

Meanwhile the issuance of the injunction brought into sharp relief the rule-or-ruin policy of the Stalinists. Their frantic efforts have been designed towards saving their positions in the union and discrediting the Curran-led Rank and File Caucus, regardless of the consequences to the NMU.

ABOUT FACE

All consumer prices, for both food and durable goods, are moving sharply upward. At the present pace of the price movement, the recent small wage gains of some unions will be wiped out in from two to six months. Many unions have as yet not received a cent of "third round" increases.

From June 4 to June 16, the wholesale commodity prices index of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics rose from 327.9 points to 331.3. The index was at 100 in August 1939. On June 16, 1947, it was 298.3.

Food prices—in case you haven't visited a butcher or grocer recently—are marching firmly to new peaks. The Associated Press on June 10 published the results of its survey showing retail food prices were "11 or 12 per cent" higher than a year ago and maintaining a "steady" rise.

STEAK OUT OF SIGHT

Meat prices, according to the New York City Department of Markets, are at an all-time high, "with no assurance that the turning point is near." Good beef cuts are selling at over \$1 a pound, with round steak at as much as \$1.10. Chuck steak is 73 cents compared with 49 cents a year ago.

Government subsidizing of grain and other commodity prices, as important contributing factor to the continued inflation, will continue unabated, according to testimony of the new Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan before the House Committee investigating commodity speculation. Most of the benefits go to the big farm corporations.

Industrial prices are booming. Ford Motor announced a new general price increase in advance of wage negotiations. General Motors last week tacked on higher prices to commercial vehicles. General Electric boosted a series of articles 5 to 12%. Furniture leaped 5% on June 16.



FERDINAND SMITH, Stalinist secretary-treasurer of the NMU.

Bridges, head of the West Coast longshoremen, and the leaders of the Marine Cooks and Stewards. Both unions have agreed to abide by the injunction for the 80-day period. The difference in position emerges from the fact that the Stalinists control the West Coast unions while they are a rapidly waning power in the NMU.

ORGANIZE FOR DEFENSE

In response to the growing demand for defensive measures, the local NAACP last February set up a special committee to investigate cases of police brutality, seek dismissal of guilty policemen and their superiors who order and condone their vicious acts, and to organize the people of Harlem in vigorous protest actions. This Committee for Action against Police Brutality, under the chairmanship of Herbert Hill, has energetically undertaken the defense of police victims and mobilized widespread sentiment for a clean-up of the police department.

The indignation and outrage nearly boiled over one Saturday night recently when a rumor spread that a colored woman, who had been clubbed into unconsciousness by a cop, had died. Thousands poured into the area and defied hundreds of police for hours until the injured woman was brought to the scene by city officials to assure the aroused throng that she had not died from her beating.

This past year the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has received an unprecedented number of reports of police atrocities in Harlem, where police terrorism has always been the rule.

This marked upsurge in official sadistic treatment of Negroes, NAACP officials add, follows a national pattern.

PLAIN-CLOTHES MEN

plain-clothes men suddenly burst into the Wilson apartment, abused and man-handled Mrs. Wilson and the others, and accused her of running a "disorderly house." Then the detectives left. They had no search warrant.

Mrs. Wilson went to the neighborhood police station that night to lodge a complaint. She was told by the Captain of Detectives that she was crazy when she identified one of the detectives who had broken in, that no one had left the station that evening.

Two nights later seven plain-clothes cops broke into the Wilson home and proceeded systematically to smash up the furniture and beat up the family. A 14-year old girl was clubbed to the floor. A 17-year old boy had his face smashed to a bloody pulp. "That's what you get for reporting us to the police station," said a cop.

One of the young girls managed to run from the house and called the police station. She could not believe the invaders were police. A squad car full of

Senate OKs Peacetime Draft, But Bars War-Profits Ceiling

Supreme Court Dismisses Appeal In Contempt Case

On June 14 the Supreme Court refused to review the contempt convictions of Dr. E. A. Barksy and ten other leaders of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee who stood on their constitutional rights in refusing to turn over the records of their organization to the Thomas-Rankin House Committee. The Supreme Court has thus, in effect, sanctioned Congressional violations of civil rights.

Last February the Supreme Court likewise refused to pass on the basic issues involved in the contempt conviction of L. Josephson, a lawyer, who challenged the right of the Thomas-Rankin Committee to probe into his political views and affiliation. Josephson is now serving a one-year prison term.

Both these cases involve elementary democratic liberties, guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. This has been recognized not only by many prominent jurists, but also by the dissenting opinions expressed in the lower courts which passed on the contempt convictions.

PRIVATE OPINION

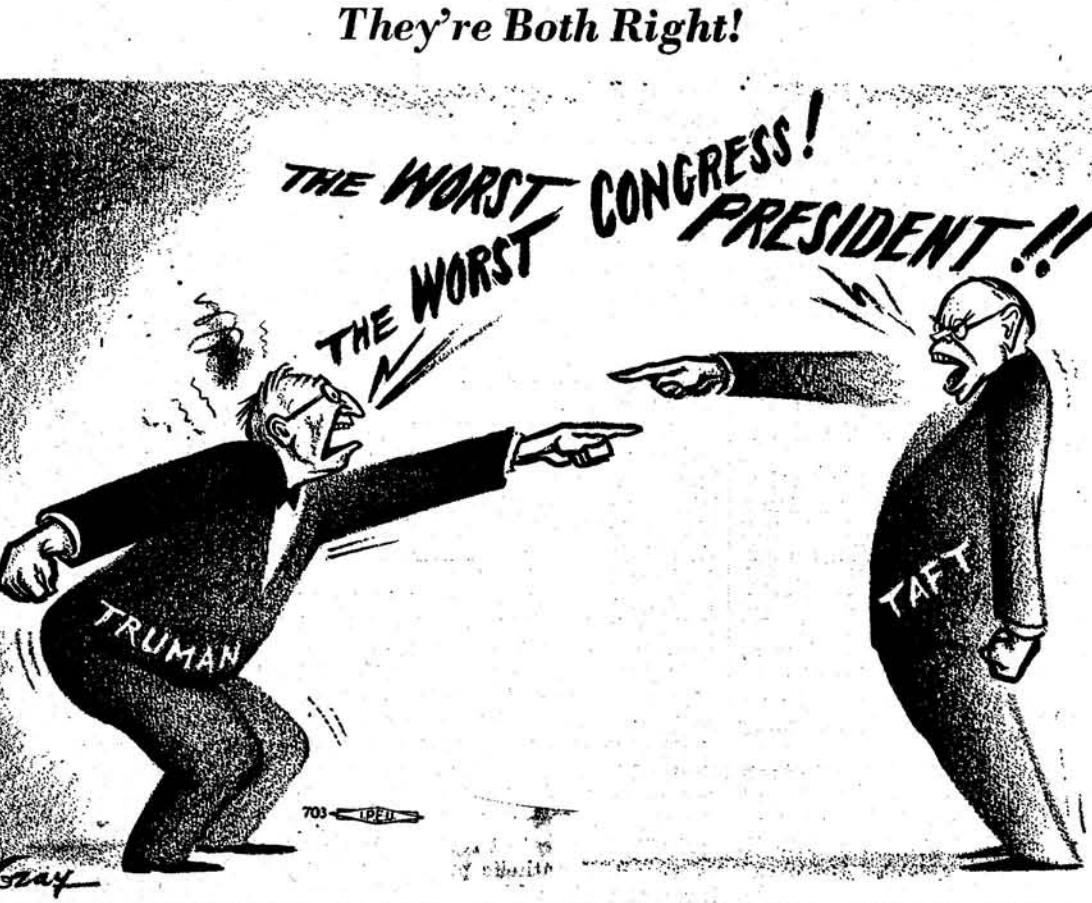
In the Josephson case, dissenting Judge C. E. Clark of the New York Circuit Court of Appeals pointed out that if the operations of the Thomas-Rankin Committee were sustained by the courts it would necessarily follow that "investigation of private opinion is not really prohibited under the Bill of Rights."

In the Barksy case, a dissenting Justice of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals insisted that the basic issue was "whether Americans may be fined and imprisoned for passive resistance" to public inquests "into their political and economic views."

The "thought-control" Mundt Bill, now under discussion in Congress, would legalize precisely such autocratic inquests. It has provoked justifiable indignation and widespread labor resistance.

TAXPAYERS' MONEY

Built with American taxpayers' funds and owned by the government, the Oak Ridge plants have been farmed out to private corporations for operation. All three main plants—K-25 for separation of fissionable uranium, Y-12 for electromagnetic separation of U-235 and X-10, research laboratory—are now run by Carbide Chemicals. The source of the present controversy stems from the fact that up to March 1, the last named plant has been operated by Monsanto Chemical Company, which had a contract with the AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council. These men re-



They're Both Right!

Atomic Union Denounces Lilienthal Strikebreaking

The threatened strike at the Oak Ridge National Atomic laboratory was narrowly averted when the union signed a settlement calling for a 15½-cent hourly wage increase with the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp.

ceived higher pay, longer vacations and more sick leave than the Carbide workers. When Carbide took over, it refused to renew the contract and insisted that the men reduce their sick leave and vacation time to conform to the lower standards at their other plants.

Longer sick leaves and vacations are absolutely essential, at least as a partial prevention against serious illness and permanent injury, because of the hazards from radiation and other dangers to which the men are constantly exposed.

The workers rightly refused to give up their hard won gains and also demanded a 26-cent wage increase to compensate them for soaring living costs. They indignantly turned down Carbide's measly offer of a 10-cent increase. Carbide thereupon enlisted the services of Lilienthal and his AEC and together they gave the courts to issue an 80-day injunction against the strike under the Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Law. After the 80 days had elapsed on June 2, the men voted 771 to 26 to reject Carbide's "final offer."

VIRTUAL SLAVERY

When Lilienthal expressed his alarm at the prospect of a walk-out and told the men that their action would endanger the welfare of this country as well as world peace, the workers agreed to continue on the job and submit the whole dispute to arbitration.

The company categorically rejected this more generous offer, and insisted on its own terms. Lilienthal refused the union's demand that he use his powers to compel the company to arbitrate. "We can't take away what they (Carbide) consider their managerial prerogatives," he announced. Lilienthal warned the workers: "The plant must be operated. I just can't believe that the men will strike." James Brownlow, secretary-treasurer of the AFL metal trades department, correctly characterized Lilienthal's attitude as "virtual slavery" for the workers. Kenneth Scott, co-ordinator of the Atomic Trades and Labor Council, denounced Lilienthal and the AEC as "strikebreakers."

Scott further stated: "Lilienthal gave us a very patriotic, flag-waving proposition on how, through effects of the atom bomb, they expect to establish world peace. We are wondering how in hell he can establish international peace when he can't settle a little dispute involving 875 workers in his own backyard."

The government already has ownership of these properties. All the scientists are available. What necessity is there for the present setup, which merely provides the monopoly interests with the opportunity to make huge profits?

These plants can be operated under workers' control more cheaply and efficiently than now and at the same time safeguard the lives and interests of the workers.

Spokesmen of both parties claimed that these amendments should be considered separately from the draft bill itself. But such claims dripped with hypocrisy because neither party made any effort to consider such proposals separately, or any other way.

The House of Representatives is now considering a conscription bill similar to the one passed by the Senate, although it has tentatively reduced the draft period to one year. Its passage in the House would increase the armed forces from about 1/2 million to 2 million persons, and the organized reserves from about 1 million to 1 1/2 million.

The duration of the draft measure, as set in the Senate bill, is two years. But actually, it is intended as the beginning of a permanent conscription system, and will surely be extended at the end of the two years if the capitalist parties remain in control. That has always happened in all countries resorting to peacetime conscription.

How to Escape Worry About HCL

2,000 public employees of Westchester County in New York on July 1 get another hike in their sliding scale cost-of-living bonus, bringing the total of such bonus raises since 1942 to \$1,005 a year per worker.

\$300 of previous bonus raises were incorporated into the basic salary in 1946. Another \$630 was added since then. Next month it goes to \$705.

The bonus is adjusted semi-annually based on the government cost-of-living index. The bonus is paid in addition to basic salaries.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Vatican's Financial Stake in Capitalism

By Art Preis

Separation of church and state was the cornerstone of civil rights laid by the revolutionary founders of the United States in 1789. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion," is the opening sentence of Article I of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution.

In the treaty which George Washington made with Tripoli, ratified by the United States Senate on June 10, 1797, it was stated that: "The Government of the United States of America is not, in any sense, founded upon the Christian religion."

This doctrine was the fruit of centuries of bloody revolutionary struggle by the rising capitalist class against feudalism, whose chief prop was the Roman Catholic Church.

Exactly 150 years after the Bill of Rights was written, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, head of the greatest capitalist power on earth, was impelled to brush aside the doctrine of the separation of church and state and to make the first direct diplomatic bid to the Vatican by an American President.

Personal Ambassador

In a letter to Pope Pius XII, dated December 23, 1939, Roosevelt asked the consent of the Pope to send a personal ambassador to the Vatican. This was the beginning of the political relations which continue to this day.

To establish the "new order" after the war, Roosevelt proposed cooperation between the United States and the Vatican, which was and remains a major prop of fascist regimes in Europe and Latin America. "It is well," said Roosevelt, "that we encourage a closer association between those in every part of the world—those in religion and those in government—who have a common purpose."

The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican was in such flagrant violation of the traditional attitude of the American people and government, that Roosevelt was compelled to circumvent Congress in the matter. He sent Myron C. Taylor not as an official ambassador, but as his "personal representative" to the Pope.

In February 1940, the Pope had his first audience with Taylor, the former head of the U.S. Steel Corporation. Wall Street and the Vatican began to pursue their "common purpose."

That common purpose is nothing less than the preservation of the capitalist system throughout the world, the suppression of all revolutionary resistance of the workers and peasants and the material and ideological preparation for war against the Soviet Union.

The continuation of Roosevelt's policy by Truman, who has likewise designated Taylor as his "personal envoy" to the Pope, has aroused no small alarm and protest from the Protestant denominations who speak, in the religious sense, for the overwhelming majority of our population.

On May 28, the Social Service Commission of the New York Conference of the Methodist Church stated in its annual report that: "We request our President to cease regarding the Vatican as a national entity, and to recall any personal representative at once. The sending of an official representative of our Government or a 'personal representative' of the President to the Vatican is contrary to the First Amendment of the Constitution."

This but echoes the previous strong protest of "Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State," a joint body of the leading Protestant churches and clergy set up last year to combat the increasing encroachment of the Catholic Church on the public school systems, public treasuries, etc., in this country.

Fanfare for Spellman

In the face of this protest, Cardinal Spellman, the direct emissary of the Vatican in this country, has just been accorded, with the undoubted collaboration and assistance of the U.S. State Department, a triumphal diplomatic tour of Washington's Far Eastern "sphere." In the Philippines, Japan and China, American officials and military authorities joined with the heads of the governments—including Dictator Chiang Kai-shek and Emperor Hirohito—in according an official reception to Spellman such as is reserved only for the highest dignitaries of a world political power.

Why is the protest of the majority of religious groups in the United States unavailing?

While they correctly fear that any infringement on the doctrine of the separation of church and state invites the encroachment of Roman Catholic religious totalitarianism, they do not strike at the heart of the present relationship between Washington and the Vatican.

U.S. capitalism, in its drive to conquer the world and preserve capitalism everywhere, is in desperate need of dependable allies.

But there is scarcely a capitalist regime outside the U.S. that is stable and self-sufficient. In this mortal crisis of world capitalism, the Big Business rulers of the United States are forced to turn ever more toward collaboration with the Vatican and the Roman Catholic hierarchy as the most powerful ally in the defense of world capitalism.

For, surprising as it may seem to some people, and particularly misguided Catholic workers, the Vatican considers the defense of the capitalist system its greatest and most-embracing task.

It was Pope Pius XII whose voice rang the loudest in September 1944 in defense of capitalist property against the rising Italian revolution and asserted that "Christian conscience cannot admit as right a social order that denies the principle or renders impossible and useless in practice the natural right to ownership of commodities and means of production."

When the French Catholic party, the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), was forced to include the slogan of "nationalization" in its program because of overwhelming French sentiment, Pope Pius XII on July 20, 1946, published a letter denouncing nationalization, even when carried out by law, and proposed instead "corporate associations"—the corporative state of Mussolini.

"Godless Bolshevism"

The Roman Catholic hierarchy is the deadly foe of socialism and communism, not alone for "spiritual" reasons, but above all because they threaten the truly gigantic property and financial interests of the Vatican. Religiously speaking, the Roman Catholic Church holds all non-Catholics as benighted heathens subject to eternal damnation. But today it reserves its unrestrained furor for "godless Bolshevism."

The reason is summarized by Li Fu-Jen in his article, "The Vatican in World Affairs," published in the Fourth International magazine of October 1946. He wrote:

"Tribute flows into its (the Vatican's) coffers from the most advanced lands and from the most backward. The Vatican publishes no balance sheets, gives no financial accountings. Only the inner circle of the top hierarchy knows the extent of its enormous properties and income. In addition to cathedrals and churches, monasteries and convents, seminaries and schools and mission establishments, the Catholic Church is the owner of vast secular properties, which make it the greatest real estate owner on earth."

"Among Catholic properties are to be found commercial structures of various kinds (including even movie palaces), apartment

buildings and slum tenements. As owners of slum dwellings in Europe, Asia and elsewhere, the Catholic Church squeezes rents from the poorest of the poor. Owning great tracts of plantation and farm lands in colonial countries (that is, the Philippines, French Indo-China, North Africa, Latin America) it wrings profits from the labor of the most exploited among rural workers."

"The huge income from all this property, not to speak of the property itself, is imperiled by the rising revolution. This constitutes the explanation, the whole explanation, for the 'moral crusade' of the Vatican against Communism and Bolshevism. It explains the intense hatred of the Vatican for the Soviet Union, the first country successfully to breach the system of capitalist private power."

Recent disclosures in the French National Assembly, resulting from a scandal involving Vatican agents in the illegal manipulation of French currency, have thrown light on the Vatican as one of the most powerful institutions of finance capital in the world. The May 29 La Lutte Ouvrière, organ of the French Trotskyists, reports these disclosures.

Mussolini's Adviser

The Treasurer of the Vatican is Bernadino Nogara, former adviser to Mussolini. His most important associates are Marquis Schetti, Prince Giulio Pacelli, nephew of the present Pope, the Christian Democratic deputy Montini, and the former Fascist Oddo, who resides in Switzerland and directs the flow of profits of the Church.

The Vatican Treasury directly controls the Bank of Rome, the Bank of the Saintly Spirit (!) and the Italian Commercial Bank. These Vatican-controlled banks in turn control a whole series of subsidiary land and credit banks in Italy, one of them, the Ambrosian Bank in Milan, directed by Count Franco Ratti, nephew of the late Pius XI.

One third of all Italian savings—400 BILLION lire—are under the control of the Vatican.

In France, the Vatican owns a third of the shares in the Bank of H. Worms & Co., which financed the Nazi-collaborationists during the last war. It controls outright the Italian-French Credit Bank, which financed the Cagoulards, the French fascist terrorists—and the French-Italian Bank for South America. The Vatican likewise owns the most notorious gambling resort in the world, the Casino of Monte Carlo, and the Demouy, Galicien and Lehudeux banks. Various Catholic orders have enormous capital investments in the Lyon Credit, Northern Credit and Industrial Credit banks, and the French Dupon & Co. These banks in turn control numerous industrial enterprises.

The total financial investment of the Catholic hierarchy and Vatican in France is estimated at more than 30 BILLION francs. Similar huge sums are invested in Belgium, where the Church in addition receives state subsidies.

In the United States, the Vatican alone has millions of dollars in real estate and industrial stocks and bonds, and collaborates closely with the House of Morgan.

These facts—but a brief glimpse into the capitalist interests of the Vatican—show the real reason why the Roman Catholic Church, the ancient feudal enemy of the rising capitalists, now whole heartedly collaborates with Wall Street—the main bulwark against "godless Bolshevism." It also explains why American capitalism, which adopted at its birth the doctrine of the separation of church and state, is now cementing its political ties with the Vatican, the second most substantial prop of capitalism left in the whole world.

(This is the third in a series on the political role of the Vatican.)

Rebels in American History

William H. Sylvis

By Ruth Phillips

William H. Sylvis entered the labor movement during the economic crisis of 1857, when the men in his shop struck against a 12% cut in wages. He was a stalwart of the picketline and one of the few who kept his pledge not to return to work at reduced wages.

Within a month after joining the Philadelphia local of the Iron Molders, he was elected recording secretary.

Eight Hour Leagues were springing up all over the country at this time and every union took up the cry. Karl Marx wrote that the demand for an eight hour day was the "first fruit of the Civil War."

NATIONAL FEDERATION

In 1866 Sylvis' work for national labor unity was crowned with success. The National Labor Union, the first nation-wide federation of Labor in the U.S., was established. Within the NLU Sylvis constantly battled for the creation of a labor party. His stand on other key issues of the day was likewise consistently progressive and ahead of his time. He urged the organization of Negro labor, pointing out that disunity between black and white workers could only aid the capitalist class. He worked with women's rights leaders like Susan B. Anthony in the fight for woman suffrage and the inclusion of women workers in union ranks. He understood the importance of international labor solidarity and co-operated with the International Workingmen's Association of Marx and Engels.

Sylvis' untimely death in 1869, at the age of 41, hastened the trend which saw the middle class reformers taking over the NLU. Under their influence the NLU concerned itself less and less with class struggle issues and became a propaganda society mainly for tariff and monetary reform. The trade unions gradually dropped out of the NLU, and the latter itself soon passed from the scene.

Sylvis' great achievement consisted in hammering home to the young labor movement of the 60's the necessity of a united federation of all the trade unions. While the NLU itself failed to become the established organization, the basic idea remained and soon found expression in the Knights of Labor, later in the AFL, and most recently in the CIO.

Sylvis emerges as the first great labor leader in America who saw the working class not merely as an object for uplift work or the necessity for simple unionism, but as the new class, destined to become the new power that will remodel society on new democratic lines.

**SUBSCRIBE TO
THE MILITANT**

The Courts - Tool of the Monopolies

By Arthur Burch

These black robed judges are, in fact, all wealthy lawyers who have gained their posts because they served the big corporations faithfully in their previous capacities. They had to plunk hard for one or the other of the two capitalist parties to get the appointment or nomination. As John R. Dos Passos stated in his *The American Lawyer*, "In general the best equipped lawyer in character and learning, has no more chance to become a judge, without political influence, than he has to turn water into wine."

It is common knowledge that many of these lawyers buy their judgeships outright. Several judges were forced to resign and even leave New York City when it was proven that they paid \$10,000 to Tammany Hall for nominations which were tantamount to election. Since that time salaries of judges in N.Y. Supreme Court have been increased to \$25,000 per year, in order, supposedly, to secure better qualified judges. But Gisnet, a New York lawyer, in his book *A Lawyer Tells the Truth*, cynically remarks: "Under such circumstances much higher prices for the office will be exacted by the professional politicians from prospective candidates."

Gisnet cites cases where judges were denied renominations for not carrying out the will of the political hacks who are, of course, under the direct thumb of the monopolies and banks. But that is seldom the case; for it runs counter to the entire previous training of the judges. What happens is that the corporations nurture their favorite counsel from the day they leave their wealthy law schools. Those who serve their interests best are in line for promotion. Many of the most servile corporation lawyers now grace the benches of the Federal Courts and the U.S. Supreme Court.

DESPOTIC POWER

James H. Clancey, a Michigan attorney, in his book entitled *Law and Its Sorrows*, points an accusing finger at the courts. He says: "Contempt of Court is the barbed personal weapon of despotic power. There is no such thing as 'government by the people' where it exists. (It) is the exclusive instrument of a minority, a handful of lawyers, who assume to rule by force. I believe such powers should exist but only in the hands of the people."

These black robed judges are, in fact, all wealthy lawyers who have gained their posts because they served the big corporations faithfully in their previous capacities. They had to plunk hard for one or the other of the two capitalist parties to get the appointment or nomination. As John R. Dos Passos stated in his *The American Lawyer*, "In general the best equipped lawyer in character and learning, has no more chance to become a judge, without political influence, than he has to turn water into wine."

It is common knowledge that many of these lawyers buy their judgeships outright. Several judges were forced to resign and even leave New York City when it was proven that they paid \$10,000 to Tammany Hall for nominations which were tantamount to election. Since that time salaries of judges in N.Y. Supreme Court have been increased to \$25,000 per year, in order, supposedly, to secure better qualified judges. But Gisnet, a New York lawyer, in his book *A Lawyer Tells the Truth*, cynically remarks: "Under such circumstances much higher prices for the office will be exacted by the professional politicians from prospective candidates."

Gisnet cites cases where judges were denied renominations for not carrying out the will of the political hacks who are, of course, under the direct thumb of the monopolies and banks. But that is seldom the case; for it runs counter to the entire previous training of the judges. What happens is that the corporations nurture their favorite counsel from the day they leave their wealthy law schools. Those who serve their interests best are in line for promotion. Many of the most servile corporation lawyers now grace the benches of the Federal Courts and the U.S. Supreme Court.

(Continued from Page 1)

They got into an argument. A cop entered and struck Mrs. Thomas down with a club. He then dragged her out of the store and beat her into unconsciousness. She was taken in a squad car to Sydenham Hospital, treated for injuries and sent home.

ABUSE THE POOR

People who have not had previous experience with the courts are often amazed with the speed of the actions in deciding against labor. But in cases where a worker is seriously injured as the result of the negligence of the corporations, he may often have to wait years before his case is even called for trial, not to mention the numerous appeals that would follow, if by any chance he obtained a favorable decision in the trial courts. A recent questionnaire prepared by Charles A. Boston, a N.Y. lawyer, disclosed that in the opinion of the people questioned, "the courts abuse the poor." That of course can be testified to by any worker who is unfortunate enough to get involved with the courts.

The crowd swelled into thousands and refused to disperse. Clashes broke out with the police. More rocks and stones were hurled. The crowd continued to grow for four hours—from 9 P.M. to 1 A.M. At that time, the Mayor's Committee on Unity, established after the last Harlem riot, took Mrs. Thomas to the radio station where she broadcast the statement that she was not killed and

appealed to the crowd to go home. This had no effect on the crowd, who thought they were being hoaxed. City officials were forced to bring Mrs. Thomas in person to the scene and at 3 A.M. the crowd at last broke up.

The NAACP committee is now carefully investigating the case of Mrs. Thomas with a view to raising the demand for a departmental hearing and dismissal of the offending officer.

The city administration and its agencies like the Mayor's Committee on Unity are trying to blame the growing resentment and resistance in Harlem on "outside agitators."

But informed social workers and Negro leaders agree conditions of life in Harlem are breeding mass upsurge. The notorious housing situation in segregated Harlem is steadily worsening. Unemployment is getting serious. Food prices, higher in Harlem than anywhere else in the City, are soaring.

ORDERS FROM HIGHER UP

Mayor O'Dwyer and Police Commissioner Wallander are meeting this situation not by

measures to alleviate the frightful living conditions but with a deliberate policy of police terror and intimidation. The cops and dicks who are terrorizing the Harlem community are carrying out orders from higher up. It is this continuous Jim-Crow brutality that has fired the colored people to whitehot indignation.

The Committee for Action against Police Brutality has let it be known that it is determined to mobilize this indignation, direct it into organized action and make it clear to the city officials and police department that they cannot terrorize the Negro people into submission to inhuman conditions.

** * *

Philadelphia took the lead in June with 22 the first week, double the number of June expirations there. Ten renewals were obtained on callbacks by 23 comrades, while others came from regular contact work. A factory worker, Jack, who has been turning in one or two a week, brought in seven last week. There's a likely contender to challenge Bob Williams of Harlem and others for the most subs by election day.

** * *

Nowadays in Chelsea Branch, New York, it's the style for seamen to bring *Militant* subs when they come ashore. Last week Whitey turned in four and Rocky 3 out of Chelsea's 10.

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

Subscriptions: \$1 per year;
\$60 for 6 months. Foreign:
\$2 per year; \$1 for 6 months.
"Entered as second class
matter Mar. 7, 1944 at the
Post Office at New York,
N. Y., under the act of Mar.
2, 1879."

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 4-9330)
FARRELL DOBBS, Editor

Volume XII - No. 25

Monday, June 21, 1948



In the capitalist states the most monstrous forms of bureaucracy are to be observed precisely in the trade unions... It is thanks to this that the whole structure of capitalism now stands upright, above all in Europe and especially in England. If there were not a bureaucracy of the trade unions, then the police, the army, the courts, the lords, the monarchy would appear before the proletarian masses as nothing but pitiful and ridiculous playthings. The bureaucracy of the trade unions is the backbone of British imperialism.

—Leon Trotsky, "Communism and Syndicalism," 1929.



LENIN

By John G. Wright

LENIN, A Biography, by David Shub, Doubleday and Co., 1948, \$5.

The author of this book, a Social Democratic journalist, employs the medium of a "biography" in order to achieve a political aim. He seeks not so much to tell the story of Lenin's life and work but rather to discredit Leninism as a system of ideas and a method of action.

Since Lenin died, there have been two schools of writers bent on "proving" that Leninism and Stalinism are one and the same. On the one side, there is the theory of hacks in the Kremlin's employ, and on the other, the countless enemies of revolutionary Marxism in the service of world capitalism.

Each school serves different masters. Both however, stand to benefit from the perpetuation of this historical lie. The Kremlin cannot maintain its grip if it openly divests itself of the usurped banner of Bolshevism. For their part, the imperialists and all their lackeys are able to utilize the crimes of Stalinism as a potent weapon against communism.

As in the various Stalinist biographies, so in the pages of Shub's book there is no trace left of Lenin as a creative social thinker, who has taken his place alongside of Marx and Engels. Nor is there any trace of Lenin as a proletarian revolutionist, a true internationalist sustained by confidence in the world working class and imbued with faith in the future of mankind. Instead of the living Lenin there is a monstrous caricature, Lenin is converted into an idol, with the inhuman features of the incumbent despot in the Kremlin.

Shub disposes of Lenin's ideas differently than the Stalinist "biographers," but no less fraud-

ently. Shub is a Menshevik, who under the guise of an "objective" biographical narrative, twists facts and quotations so as to fit them into the hoary charge of Menshevism against Lenin.

RESORT TO SLANDER

Lenin's distinguishing trait was his ideological intransigence. He was an orthodox Marxist, an implacable enemy of all forms of revisionism. Unable to cope with Lenin in the field of Marxist ideas, his Menshevik opponents resorted to vilification. Lenin, they said, was "dégâmatic, intolerant of differences of opinion." He divided the "world sharply between those who were with him and those who were against him." He refused to work with or even listen to those whose "opinions were contrary to his own." He surrounded himself only with those "men whose obedience to him was absolute and unquestioning." He commanded and presumably demanded of his followers "veneration and blind obedience." All these and other slanders of Lenin's bitter political opponents are carefully catalogued in Shub's book and palmed off as biographical "facts."

Central in all attacks against Lenin is the charge of political "immorality." Here, too, Shub bows closely to the Menshevik line, portraying Lenin not as the disciple of Marx and Engels, but as the spiritual reincarnation of Russian anarchism, in particular Bakunin, Nekhâiev and Tkachev. Any means, no matter how sordid, any crime, no matter how vile, justifies the end—that was the credo of a Nechaiev. And the "moralist" Shub cynically pretends that this was also the guiding line of Lenin.

Shub digs enthusiastically in all the garbage of the past in order to portray Lenin as the chieftain of a gang of criminals and moral degenerates. The leader of the greatest social upheaval in history is depicted as a man

who distrusted the masses. Shub pretends to find this distrust expressed in the stress Lenin placed on the role of "professional revolutionaries." Lenin, according to Shub, counterposed a "revolutionary elite" to the "politically inarticulate mass." Passages from Lenin's book, *What Is To Be Done?*, are ripped out of context in an effort to show that Lenin allegedly viewed the role of the party in relation to the working class in the same way as most anarchists view the role of a "revolutionary minority."

CONCEALED" HIS AIMS

To sustain his thesis of Lenin's distrust of the masses, Shub repeats Martov's canard that Lenin was at first "fearful" of the Soviets; and Shub then goes on to add that Lenin's 1917 slogan "All Power to the Soviets" was simply a "brilliant cover" for Lenin's real design to impose the dictatorship of his own party. Lenin, according to Shub, "concealed" this aim successfully not only from the Russian masses, but "from his own general staff as well."

"Immoral" Lenin as a super-conspirator — there you have Shub's "biography" in a nutshell.

The whole Bolshevik policy and strategy in 1917 is reduced to a series of cunning conspiracies, with the October uprising as the culmination of all this diabolical plotting.

Shub is even bold enough to reproduce the slander that the Bolsheviks and the October Revolution itself had been financed by "German gold." He is not quite brazen enough to try to revive the frame-up of Lenin, Trotsky and other Bolshevik leaders as "German spies." He simply seeks to demonstrate that they were "amoral" enough to take gold from the Kaiser on the basis of all the old "evidence" that has been exploded long ago. Such is this stern judge who indicts Lenin for his morals!

Chinese Students Hit U. S. Policies



Chinese students at St. John's University in Shanghai have opened an exhibition of anti-American woodcuts and cartoons in protest against Washington's program. These three drawings show Uncle Sam decorated with swastikas and the Japanese emblem, the rising sun.

Federated Pictures

This "biographer" has no scruples whatever about his source material. He dips liberally into the cesspool of White Guard publications, even for the allegedly most intimate details of Lenin's life. Such for example is the "romance" he reports between Lenin and a certain Mme. Elizabeth L. These "revelations" appeared in 1936 in Paris as a Russian story copyrighted by one Alexinsky, whom Shub vouches for as a former close friend and associate of Lenin for many years."

Shub conveniently omits to mention that this Alexinsky who turned into a rabid reactionary, also happens to be a notorious scoundrel. During World War I

he was branded as a "dishonest slanderer" and expelled from the Paris Association of Foreign Journalists, a body of Allied and neutral correspondents. On this same grounds Alexinsky was barred in 1917 by the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries from participating in the Executive Committee. This same Alexinsky then played a prominent role in the attempted frame-up of Lenin as a "spy of the Kaiser." What source could be more "authentic"?

It is hardly surprising that Shub's "researches" have met with a warm response in the capitalist press and from such "socialists" as Norman Thomas.



Letters from Our Readers

Believes SWP Stand Weak in Psychology

Editor:

The stand of the Socialist Workers Party, as with all parties shows weakness in psychological insight. The programs of all leaders and all parties exhibit demagogism and dogma; the SWP shows it most plainly in its attitude toward Wallace.

There has been little attempt to incorporate psychological knowledge into theoretical bodies of social programs. For that reason it seems unlikely that a revolutionary socialist program would succeed if the party leaders were able to obtain power. I have

come to the conclusion that it is better to get unified action under Wallace toward a goal superior to that which now exists; it seems more expedient to support him than to lend aid to one or another socialist party which sustains the extreme reactionaries by keeping the masses divided against themselves.

I have followed the arguments of the SWP, and I am able, at least in part, to appreciate what sagacity they contain. I have also considered Wallace's qualifications for leadership. The criticisms printed in *The Militant* against Wallace show a dogmatic unwillingness to give credit where credit is due, and a tendency to utilize the criticism of the extreme reactionaries, some of which are based on outright falsehoods.

The SWP has many theories, such as fraudulent, pacifist opposition, into which they try to fit Wallace. Allow me to express the belief that the Wallace movement is one phenomenon which Trotskyism cannot successfully and prophetically encompass. Extreme sectarians, such as the Trotskyists, fail to produce effective leaders, and they are reluctant to recognize political leadership outside their own clique.

The Militant has printed derogatory accusations; it has been suggested that Wallace is a demagogue, a capitalist employing dishonest and misleading tactics, that he has an undesirable record as a leader, that he receives support from sections of society who do not want, and cannot bring peace.

It seems to me that a man who is a scientist, and has made valuable contributions in this field, cannot be labelled a demagogue. He is in fact, a valuable worker.

In quoting Wallace's statement on quitting the campaign in the event of war, there was the failure to state that Wallace was sure there would be no war this year. It is surprising that the veracity of the N. Y. Times was trusted. A lot of weight has been thrown on what might be tricky reporting.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

Ed. Note: The April 25 N. Y. Times reported an interview of Wallace with the reporter of the North American Newspaper Alliance. Wallace stated that he would withdraw his candidacy in the event of a war and that he would support the war effort.

Wallace never repudiated or took issue with the N. Y. Times account of his interview.

L. M. H.
Seattle, Wash.

NAACP PICKETLINE WINS VICTORY AGAINST JIM CROW IN EMPLOYMENT

NEW YORK—A militant picket line for four days during two busy weekends before the Busch Credit Jewelers store on 125th Street in Harlem has won an important victory against Jim-Crow employment practices, it was reported by Herbert Hill, representative of the New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Busch store, which gets most of its business from the colored community, was an empty desert for two Saturdays while neighboring stores were crammed with customers. This convinced the Busch management that discrimination doesn't pay.

The picket line was finally withdrawn after satisfactory agreement was reached in negotiations held in the NAACP offices at 2227 Seventh Ave. Attending the meeting were William Conklin, the Busch Stores' 125th Street manager; Atty. Jawn A. Sandifer, local NAACP president; Nathan Solomon, CIO representative; Mr. Hill and other members of the NAACP committee; and Mrs. Edith Alexander of the Mayor's Committee on Unity.

Mrs. Alexander tried to disrupt the negotiations and slander the NAACP activity by claiming that "outsiders" were coming into Harlem to "stir up

The Negro Struggle

A New Spirit

By Albert Parker

One of the most dramatic stories in last week's news was the case of Leroy Hutson, Negro radio engineer who had just bought and moved into a home in Wall Township, N. J., a small, all-white community which used to be the Eastern regional headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Hutson got some anonymous phone calls asking if he intended to stay in his new home; he naturally answered that he did. Two days after he moved in, a 12-foot fiery cross was burned in front of his home.

It was a "terrifying experience" for the Hutson family, but the interesting thing is what Mr. Hutson did about it. He immediately phoned a friend in nearby Asbury Park, who came as quickly as he could with a shotgun. Then he called the state police and reported what had happened. But he did not rely on the police alone. A phone call was sent to another friend, and this friend got in touch with the Asbury Park branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In short order, nine cars arrived with about 25 Negroes, who, according to the *N. Y. Times*, were "armed with shotguns, pistols, knives, pitchforks and other weapons." They searched the area and kept a guard around the Hutson home for several hours "until they were persuaded to leave by the state police, who took over."

The Negro people are learning more and more that to protect themselves, they must rely first of all on their own organized strength. The defense guard organized in the Hutson case should serve as an example to be followed by the Negro and labor movements, and should serve as a warning to the vigilante groups that the Negro people are ready to protect themselves vigorously against mob action and terror.

The reason that Negroes have such little confidence in protection from the police is that the police are notorious for their brutality against

The Red Label

By Joseph Keller

There's a refrain in an old union song which goes:

"When I ply my needle, trowel or pick,
I'm a decent sheen, wop or mick.
But when I strike, I'm a Bolshevik—
I'm Labor!"

These words come to mind when we reflect on the ironic aftermath of the recently defeated Wall Street strike led by the AFL United Financial Employees.

The leaders of the strike worked in collaboration with the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, the priest-ridden power machine which is trying to spearhead the "anti-communist" campaign inside the unions. The ACTU flooded the picket lines with leaflets announcing that "Catholic Organizations Back Wall Street Strikers" and that the ACTU "has been blessed by Pope Pius XII."

The AFL Seafarers International Union likewise supported the strike, but with more substantial and militant help. Many of the seamen were badly beaten up and arrested by the police of that eminent Catholic, Mayor O'Dwyer. One SIU member, John Flynn, was dragged out of an automobile while delivering food to the strikers and hauled to jail.

After the strike, Flynn was handed a three-

Notes from the News

HYPER-INFLATION—A new wave of "hyper-inflation" as a result of rearmament is underway, according to Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board.

COLD WAR—Two Russian women are divorcing their American husbands because of the "cold war," it was announced from Moscow. Both said relations between the U.S. and Russia made continuance of their marriages undesirable.

STRIKE STATISTICS—In the first quarter of 1947, 276,000 workers were involved in strikes with 3,600,000 potential man-days lost. This year in the first quarter 645,000 workers struck with 7,720,000 man-days lost.

NEWSPAPER GUILD—The anti-Stalinist forces in the big New York local of the American Newspaper Guild won all of the 12 delegates to the coming convention in a referendum vote of the membership.

FE LOSES OUT—The Stalinist-dominated CIO Farm Equipment Union voted to sign the "yellow dog" Taft-Hartley affidavits while four of the known Stalinists resigned from the union's executive board. This action came after the union suffered a shattering defeat at the Caterpillar

racial strife." Mr. Hill silenced her by advising her that the democratically-elected NAACP committed was not there to hear her slander the NAACP and the working people who sacrificed many hours after their jobs on the picket line.

CONCEDED ALL DEMANDS

The Busch management reportedly conceded all demands, including:

Henceforth 50 per cent of the sales force must be colored employees, two to be hired immediately and others within a reasonable time. Previously there were no Negro sales people.

Negroes are to be upgraded without discrimination in all departments. A Negro is to be trained as collection manager.

NAACP representatives are to periodically spot-check sales contracts for the insulting epithets, such as "darky," "spic" and "Aunt Jemima," used as a code on the back of contracts to indicate race of the customer. The credit manager who devised this code is to be transferred from the Harlem store.

A statement repudiating previous discriminatory practices and embodying the spirit of the new agreement will be prepared by management with NAACP approval and sent to all stores in the Busch chain.

Negroes. Take, for instance, the recent cold-blooded murder by Detroit cops of a 15-year old Negro youth, Leon Mosley.

Cops had stopped him while he was in a car which had been allegedly stolen, and dragged him from it. Four cops proceeded to beat the boy mercilessly till his face was streaming blood, and when he staggered off a few yards, shot him in the back. As he lay on the ground, dying, one of the cops hit him in the head with a gun butt, breaking his neck.

That happened in Detroit, and the same kind of brutality is duplicated by the police in most of the other Negro communities, in the North just as in the South. Organized action by the Negro and labor movements is needed not only against the vigilantes operating outside the law, but also against the police who commit atrocities in the name of the law.

Another name in the news last week was Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, Georgia sharecropper framed up with her two teen-age sons for the self-defense slaying of a white man who had attacked her. Mrs. Ingram and her children were saved from execution by the mass protest in their behalf, and their sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Now, lawyers representing the Ingelmans and the NAACP have filed arguments with the Georgia Supreme Court, asking for a new trial. Continued mass pressure by Negro and labor groups can win freedom for the Ingelmans just as it did to pressure the company.

The final settlement consists of a flat 13-cent hourly raise, 3½ cents per hour in lieu of paid holidays, a raise of \$20 per month for the engineers, and one wage inequality adjustment of 10 cents per hour for garage mechanics.

The weak side of the settlement is the extension of the contract into 1950 which includes a 14-day seniority clause which permits the company to work employees out of line of seniority. During the last year, nine layoffs resulted in thousands of old seniority men walking the streets while new men and bosses' favorites were working. Forty-seven wage inequities were presented to the company. Only one was adjusted.

The cost-of-living bonus was not raised in negotiations, as the leadership is opposed to this formula for securing the standard of living between contracts.

Once again, it was demonstrated that to win substantial concessions, industry-wide bargaining is a must.

Last week's *Militant* mentioned a questionnaire sent by the NAACP to 13,000 Negro male students to determine their reactions to the Randolph-Reynolds proposals for a civil disobedience campaign against military Jim Crow. But the short report printed in this paper dealt only with one aspect of the poll. Actually, the NAACP reported, 71% of the 2,280 answers received were sympathetic to the proposed civil disobedience campaign.

The reason that Negroes have such little confidence in protection from the police is that the police are notorious for their brutality against

European refugees and THE IMMIGRATION BILL will be discussed by Irving Bein in Friday evening, June 25 at 8 p.m. at the open forum of the East Side Branch of Local New York. Militant readers are invited. The East Side Branch of the Socialist Workers Party is at 251 East Houston. This Bill, just passed by the U.S. Senate contains provisions which discriminate against Catholic and Jewish displaced persons, and is thus a pitifully inadequate answer to the problems of Europe's refugees.

The June 11 Seafarers Log, organ of the AFL Seafarers Union, yells to high heaven about Judge Hackenbury's "irresponsible statement" and "smear."

They ought to know by now that any striker or any union that fights for the workers is a "bolshevik" in the eyes of the capitalists. And echoing the capitalist red-baiters or playing footsie with the ACTU won't save any militant worker or union from that label.

TRACTOR—Tractor plant at Peoria, Ill., when the CIO auto union won the NLRB run-off election. The FE was not on the ballot as it hadn't at that time complied with the Taft-Hartley Act.

COLD WAR—Two Russian women are divorcing their American husbands because of the "cold war," it was announced from Moscow. Both said relations between the U.S. and Russia made continuance of their marriages undesirable.

UPWA GIVES IN—The CIO Packinghouse Union, in fear of raids from the AFL Butchers Union, decided to comply with the Taft-Hartley Law. The two Stalinists on the executive board, Herbert March, Chicago director and Meyer Stern, New York director, have resigned.

FREE SPEECH—The Supreme Court, by a 5 to 4 vote, declared unconstitutional a Lockport, N. Y. ordinance which prohibits use of sound trucks except by permission of the police commissioner. New York City cops handed out a number of court summonses since and the effectiveness of the ruling is now being tested in the New York courts.

IWO SUES—The International Workers Order filed suit against Attorney General Clark's list of subversive organizations as violating the constitution.

THE MILITANT

VOL. XII

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1948

No. 25

First Crack in Reuther's Machine Provoked by Settlement with GM

Briggs Contract Follows Chrysler Wage Pattern

DETROIT, June 14—Last Saturday the Briggs auto union negotiating committee finally arrived at a settlement, which will be submitted to the general membership for ratification.

It was only the pressure of the anti-Reuther opposition, expressed in heated debates at a general membership meeting, that forced a more determined effort to win better terms than those offered by the company. The final settlement was substantially the same as the one at Chrysler.

Cops had stopped him while he was in a car which had been allegedly stolen, and dragged him from it. Four cops proceeded to beat the boy mercilessly till his face was streaming blood, and when he staggered off a few yards, shot him in the back. As he lay on the ground, dying, one of the cops hit him in the head with a gun butt, breaking his neck.

That happened in Detroit, and the same kind of brutality is duplicated by the police in most of the other Negro communities, in the North just as in the South. Organized action by the Negro and labor movements is needed not only against the vigilantes operating outside the law, but also against the police who commit atrocities in the name of the law.

The final settlement consists of a flat 13-cent hourly raise, 3½ cents per hour in lieu of paid holidays, a raise of \$20 per month for the engineers, and one wage inequality adjustment of 10 cents per hour for garage mechanics.

The weak side of the settlement is the extension of the contract into 1950 which includes a 14-day seniority clause which permits the company to work employees out of line of seniority. During the last year, nine layoffs resulted in thousands of old seniority men walking the streets while new men and bosses' favorites were working. Forty-seven wage inequities were presented to the company. Only one was adjusted.

The cost-of-living bonus was not raised in negotiations, as the leadership is opposed to this formula for securing the standard of living between contracts.

Once again, it was demonstrated that to win substantial concessions, industry-wide bargaining is a must.

East Side Forum on Immigration Bill

EUROPEAN REFUGEES AND THE IMMIGRATION BILL will be discussed by Irving Bein on Friday evening, June 25 at 8 p.m. at the open forum of the East Side Branch of Local New York. Militant readers are invited. The East Side Branch of the Socialist Workers Party is at 251 East Houston. This Bill, just passed by the U.S. Senate contains provisions which discriminate against Catholic and Jewish displaced persons, and is thus a pitifully inadequate answer to the problems of Europe's refugees.

The June 11 Seafarers Log, organ of the AFL Seafarers Union, yells to high heaven about Judge Hackenbury's "irresponsible statement" and "smear."

TRACTOR—Tractor plant at Peoria, Ill., when the CIO auto union won the NLRB run-off election. The FE was not on the ballot as it hadn't at that time complied with the Taft-Hartley Act.

COLD WAR—Two Russian women are divorcing their American husbands because of the "cold war," it was announced from Moscow. Both said relations between the U.S. and Russia made continuance of their marriages undesirable.

UPWA GIVES IN—The CIO Packinghouse Union, in fear of raids from the AFL Butchers Union, decided to comply with the Taft-Hartley Law. The two Stalinists on the executive board, Herbert March, Chicago director and Meyer Stern, New York director, have resigned.

FREE SPEECH—The Supreme Court, by a 5 to 4 vote, declared unconstitutional a Lockport, N. Y. ordinance which prohibits use of sound trucks except by permission of the police commissioner. New York City cops handed out a number of court summonses since and the effectiveness of the ruling is now being tested in the New York courts.

IWO SUES—The International Workers Order filed suit against Attorney General Clark's list of subversive organizations as violating the constitution.

"Labor Statesmen"



Named "Labor advisers" to the Economic Co-operation Administration, agency for the Marshall Plan, were Clinton S. Golden (l.), former CIO official and labor adviser to the American mission in Greece, and Bert Mark Jewell (r.), former head of the AFL Railway Employees Dept. They will help the State Department sell Wall Street's program to the European masses. Federated Pictures

NLRB Cites Boeing Aircraft For Unfair Labor Practices

SEATTLE, June 14—On June 10 the NLRB issued a complaint against the Boeing Airplane Company charging it with "unfair labor practices" under the Taft-Hartley Act. A formal hearing was set for June 21. The complaint cited the following:

1. The company's refusal to bargain collectively with Lodge 751, or to recognize it as the exclusive bargaining agency for Boeing employees, since April 25.

2. The company's refusal to participate in joint conferences called by National Conciliation Director Cyrus Ching, and;

3. The company's notification to Mayor William F. Devin's committee and the International Association of Machinists, that they refused to recognize Lodge 751 as the collective bargaining agent.

The NLRB also petitioned Federal Judge John C. Bowen to issue a temporary restraining order "forthwith restraining the company from refusing to meet and bargain collectively with the union." Judge Bowen issued a show-cause order commanding Boeing to appear in court this Saturday June 19 to show why the restraining order should not be issued.

Indignation is growing in the Seattle labor movement and an organized opposition is developing within the Teamsters Union, supported by many of the old-time militants. The company is continuing its

drive to recruit new workers, and reports that 2,000 scabs are working. It is impossible to determine the accuracy of this report. Undoubtedly a gradually increasing number of workers have crossed the picket lines. In the last two weeks, most of them have been high school and college youngsters on summer vacation. Very few members of the union have returned to work. The thousands and thousands of workers lined up each week to collect strike benefits is ample proof that the Aero-Mechanics members are holding firm.

Despite advice from other unions—particularly other machinist locals—to conduct a more militant fight, the leadership of the Aero-Mechanics maintains a passive attitude in the face of the back-to-work movement. The leaders are determined to do nothing which could be construed as a violation of the injunction, and cause the union to be brought into court and fined. They are relying solely on legal action, holding forth the hope that in one instance the Taft-Hartley Act will be used against the employer instead of the workers.

These legalistic illusions endanger the Boeing strike. Only a militant fight by the union membership, backed by the entire Seattle labor movement, can force the company into negotiations and bring the strike to a successful conclusion.

The company is continuing its