

'BLACK RECONSTRUCTION'
-- A MASTERFUL BOOK
Reviewed by George Breitman
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Vol. XVII - No. 6

Workers of the World, Unite!

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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First Court Test Of Housing Oaths Starts in Newark

NEWARK, Feb. 3 — The first court challenge of the federal housing "loyalty" oath was started here yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union, representing three tenants at the Seth Boyden Project — James Kutcher, Hyman Kutcher and Harry L. Lawrence. ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin said the suit was of national significance because its outcome might determine the enforcement of the oath in public housing projects throughout the country.

Emil Oxfeld, New Jersey attorney of the ACLU, filed the suit in the state Superior Court here. The three plaintiffs asked the court to enjoin the Newark Housing Authority from "requiring the plaintiffs to sign the . . . oath . . . as a condition of

GWINN AMENDMENT
The court was also asked to declare the Gwin amendment unconstitutional. Under this amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, passed last July, all tenants of federal housing projects must sign an oath that they and the members of their families do not belong to any of the 203 organizations arbitrarily placed on the Attorney General's "subversive" list.

Neither Lawrence nor Hyman Kutcher is a member of any of these groups. Lawrence, a teacher and disabled war veteran, has signed a state teacher's "loyalty" oath but has balked at the housing oath "because it infringes on my personal and civil liberty."

Hyman Kutcher, 73 years old, was willing to sign the oath. But he could not do so because living with him is his son James, the legless veteran who freely admits his membership in the Socialist Workers Party, one of the blacklisted groups.

KUTCHER CASE
James Kutcher's membership in the SWP figures in another case which has aroused national attention for the last 4½ years. He was purged from his clerical job with the Veterans Administration solely because of his membership in the SWP. Last October, after four years of litigation, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington ruled that such membership was insufficient cause to justify his dismissal and reversed the discharge. Pending further action by the VA, he remains in the status of a suspended employee.

The ACLU said in its brief that the registration provision of the law "is so indefinite, broad and general that it may require registration merely on the basis of association with an organization with a non-conformist point of view on any of a large variety of social, economic or political questions."

At the same time, the ACLU made clear that it is participating in the case only to defend civil liberties, and not out of sympathy for the Communist Party.

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Negro History Week Celebration

By George Lavan

From February 8 to 14 there will be many meetings, speeches and newspaper articles celebrating Negro History Week. What meanings will be given to the various celebrations this year?

Unfortunately many speeches will have the conscious or unconscious purpose of taking the edge off the present-day struggle of the Negro people. These will be the meetings where the progress of the Negro people in America will be extolled, with the implication that freedom was handed to them on a silver platter and that subsequent progress came about by the automatic working of America's "free enterprise" democracy. The moral will be that Negroes today should sit back patiently and await the further automatic betterment of their position.

It should be pointed out that many of the politicians, school officials and big names who will grace the platforms at such celebrations are people who never lifted a finger in the contemporary struggle against Jim Crow. Many of the newspapers that will one day this week carry patronizing little editorials on Negro progress will on the other 364 days of the year oppose civil rights legislation and foster anti-Negro prejudice by their news reporting. Many of the Governors who have issued proclamations about Negro History Week, have themselves a long anti-Negro history. They have not abated their reactionary politics, they are simply vote-conscious and figure a proclamation doesn't cost them anything.

There is great danger in the jailing effect that this type of Negro History Week celebration produces. Instead of praising

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Wave of Fear Sweeps World At Eisenhower's China Move

Kentucky Miner's Home Dynamited



Tommy Sizemore, United Mine Workers member, with his wife and six children outside home in Clay County, Ky., after it was dynamited in terror campaign against union. Sizemore has been helping organize mines in open-shop eastern Kentucky. The blast blew the children out of bed, left the youngest deaf. UMW International representative Tom Raney, leader of union drive in Clay and Leslie Counties, has himself been a target for violent attacks, narrowly escaping death several times.

Prague Confession Exposed as Fake By Canada Writer

An important piece of evidence demonstrating the frame-up character of the trial of Communist Party leaders in Prague last November has appeared in Maclean's Magazine, a widely read Canadian periodical. It is an eyewitness account of an event that took place in 1946 which exposed completely one of the extorted "confessions" made at the trial.

The author of this account, Lionel Shapiro, is a liberal reporter known as "Maclean's European correspondent." The facts set forth by him in the Feb. 3 issue of Maclean's are reprinted here:

Just before dawn of Feb. 11, 1946, a military command car rolled southward from Prague, leading a convoy of five trucks. In the command car sat five men, strained and silent: one French and two American officers, a terrified SS sergeant who was a prisoner of the French, and the writer of this editorial, who had managed to grab a reporter's

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ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES UNDERLIE SOVIET PURGE

By John G. Wright

The Stalinist bureaucracy reacts fiercely and ruthlessly against even a suggestion that its monstrous machine of repressions be relaxed. Instead it demands ever greater strengthening of the totalitarian regime, greater "vigilance," etc. This is underscored by the current blood purge inside the Soviet Union, just as it has been in the past purges.

There is another feature of Soviet life that invariably meets with a similar savage reaction on the part of the Kremlin rulers, although in a more muffled form. We refer here to the stress invariably placed by the regime on the development of heavy industry which under all the plans has been promoted at the expense of light industry, that is, at the expense of the living standards of the mass of the people.

How touchy this phase of Soviet reality is may be seen from the constant attempts to justify it! For example, in Stalin's latest and most ambitious "theoretical" work, *Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR*, this subject is brought prominently to the

fore. Stalin pretends that it is one of the "objective laws" of economic life to give "primacy" to heavy industry as against the production of consumer goods.

Stalin poses this question which must obviously be a subject of bitter controversy inside the bureaucratic ranks. This question, as Stalin himself puts it, reads as follows: "... why (are) our light industries, which are the most profitable, not being developed to the utmost, and why is preference given to our heavy industries, which are often less profitable, and sometimes altogether unprofitable?"

Arguing against nameless opponents who obviously favor an expansion of consumer-goods production, Stalin says: "And what would be the effect of ceasing to give primacy to the production of means of production? The effect would be to

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Peoples of Europe and Asia Voice Bitter Protest at New War Threat

By Art Preis

Eisenhower's "State of the Union" message to Congress Feb. 2, whatever its immediate aims, has given the world a glimpse of the Republican administration's projected course of strategy abroad. And the world has drawn back in horror. Through the carefully couched phrases about "peace," every politically alert person can see that the real intention is to smash the Chinese revolution that drove capitalist warlord

Chiang Kai-shek of China's mainland and restore his bestial dictatorship over the Chinese people. It is also apparent that Eisenhower aims to restore the old boundaries in Europe by destroying the non-capitalist states in Eastern Europe.

This is the clear meaning of the general's two key foreign policy statements: (1) that he is "issuing instructions that the Seventh Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China"; and (2) that "this government recognizes no kind of commitment contained in secret understandings of the past with foreign governments which permit . . . enslavement."

The first formally repudiates that part of Truman's executive order, at the start of the Korean war, which stated that the U.S. Seventh Fleet would be sent to Formosa to prevent attacks from Formosa on the mainland, as well as attacks from the mainland on Formosa. Eisenhower's policy now openly sanctions and supports military assault on China by



Eisenhower Gives Go Ahead Signal To Big Business

By Thomas Raymond

President Eisenhower's first State of the Union speech revealed an outlook on domestic affairs reflecting the most reactionary opinions of the American capitalist class. It was a thinly veiled declaration that the nation is to be turned over to the mercies of the class of finance capitalists from which he drew his cabinet.

STORM OF PROTEST

Eisenhower's declaration has kicked up a storm of protest all over the world. The people, and even some of their governments, express horror at the future of the natural working of economic law, and the "encouragement" of private initiative. As has been often seen in the past, these doubletalk phrases are merely candy-coated synonyms for the unrestricted exploitation of the nation's population and resources by the capitalist class.

The economic doctrines he espoused are based upon the most encrusted tenets of the natural working of economic law,

and the "encouragement" of private initiative.

Even that old war-dog Winston Churchill, through Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, has expressed deep concern over Eisenhower's statement regarding the use of Chiang's troops. Eden told the British House of Commons that Eisenhower's policy would

have "very unfortunate political repercussions without compensating military advantages."

This reflects especially the great pressure of the British working class through its Labor

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MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN EARLY DAYS

By Joyce Cowley

The first Women's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. A great deal has been written about Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and the other women who organized this convention. But not much — as far as I can recall — has been written about the men who attended the convention. In fact, if you were to judge by the half-hostile, half-amused manner in which a great many men discuss the woman's movement, you would get the impression that it was a struggle of women against men. But from the start it was organized by women and men who understood that the fight for equality and freedom must be a fight for the rights of all the people, regardless of sex or race.

The early suffrage movement was closely allied to the Abolitionist movement which sought to end the slave system in America. The women who organized the Seneca Falls Convention had attended an anti-slavery convention in London where they were barred as delegates. A controversy arose and they were finally seated — behind a curtain. William Lloyd Garrison, who was to give the keynote speech at the convention, refused to talk and sat behind the curtain with the women. Apparently, the women got ideas. They returned home with the conviction that it was not only the slaves who should be emancipated.

When the delegates to the 1848 convention arrived at the Wesleyan Chapel where it was to be held, they found the door locked. A young Yale professor climbed through a window and unlocked it from the inside. Originally, the women had not planned to have men take part in the convention. But since it was a man who climbed through the window to let them in, they decided on the spot to let men participate.

It was a fortunate decision. Among the 31 men attending, there was one who had the courage to support Elizabeth Cady Stanton's resolution for woman suffrage. The women themselves were not quite certain that the suffrage idea would be accepted throughout the country. When they wavered, Frederick Douglass, the ex-slave and great orator, rose and delivered what has been described as one of the greatest speeches advocating the freedom of women and their right to vote that has ever been spoken by a man.

It was he who seconded Mrs. Stanton's motion and his speech that swung the votes and launched the suffrage struggle. With characteristic energy, Douglass entered the fight for women's rights. He was a prominent speaker at every large meeting and convention. His Abolitionist newspaper, the *North Star*, gave full and enthusiastic coverage to the woman's movement. In editorials he insisted again and again — "in respect to political rights, we hold woman to be justly entitled to all we claim for man — the only true basis of right is the capacity of individuals."

A few years before his death, in a talk before the International Council of Women, Douglass declared:

"There are few facts in my humble history to which I look back with more satisfaction than to the fact, recorded in the history of the Woman Suffrage movement, that I was sufficiently enlightened at the early day, when only a few years from slavery, to support your resolution for woman suffrage. When I ran away from slavery, it was for myself; when I advocated emancipation, it was for my people, but when I stood up for the rights of women, self was out of the question and I found a little nobility in the act."

Douglass, though one of the most prominent, was not the only "women's rights man" — as he characterized himself. The courageous men who joined the fight were subjected to even worse ridicule than the women and were branded "hermaphrodites" and "Aunt Nancy men." Men today may smile at this early struggle and find it a bit quaint, but they benefit from the results. Yes, I said men. Today they have healthier, better educated, more intelligent and self-reliant wives. I don't for a moment believe they would prefer the weak, sickly, prudish, clinging-vine type, so "dependent" she is more of burden than a help. More freedom for women means more freedom for men. It is equally true that in countries where women are held in subjection, men are less free. As Douglass said: "No man can put a chain about the ankle of his fellow man without at last finding the other end of it fastened about his own neck."

SWP CANDIDATES FILE EARLY, START L.A. ELECTION ACTIVITY

(Continued from page 1) anti-democratic registration requirements. Our candidate for Mayor will be able to present the socialist program in the contest for the highest post in the city, while our candidate for the Board of Education will be able to reach thousands of parents who are directly concerned with the problems of giving their children a good education, free from prejudice.

The participation of the Los Angeles local of the Socialist Workers Party in this election marks a new stage in its growth. For the first time it has two candidates qualified for the ballot despite the difficult obstacle of

anti-democratic registration requirements. Our candidate for Mayor will be able to present the socialist program in the contest for the highest post in the city, while our candidate for the Board of Education will be able to reach thousands of parents who are directly concerned with the problems of giving their children a good education, free from prejudice.

Our participation at this time is doubly significant because this year the number of candidates running for office in the city has increased about 25% over that of four years ago, indicating a heightened interest in politics.

Negroes in the Postwar World

By ALBERT PARKER
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The Basis of the Boom: What Keeps Business at High Level?

By Harry Frankel
(Second of a series.)

In our first article we posed the question which is now being so widely discussed: What would happen to the U.S. economy if war expenditures declined from their expected peak of \$55-60 billion to a "maintenance" level of about \$35-40 billion? This question has a great importance because the Pentagon projects that such a decline will take place during 1954-55 if there is no major war or extension of present fighting.

In order to assess the economic prospects for the future, we must have some conception of the situation of the present and the immediate past. We must ask the question: What sustains the present boom? And in order to answer this we will divide the output of the entire economy into two main sectors, durable products or "hard" goods (automobiles, planes, tanks, guns, household appliances, tools, machines, etc.) and non-durable products or "soft" goods (food, clothing, paper, gasoline, shoes, etc. . .).

This division may not be the best way to approach the problem, but we are limited in using better methods by the manner in which statistics are made up by government and business agencies. It is not always possible to get the statistics we want for other, more scientific, modes of procedure. In any event, the division of the economy into durable and non-durable goods is not without meaning, as we shall see.

DURABLES MOST UNSTABLE

Over a long-term period, the most unstable portion of the economy is the durables group. The depressions are felt first of all and most strongly in this sector, and the booms are marked by a great growth of the durables sector.

There are several reasons for this. Most important of all is the fact that the durables sector includes the capital goods industries, those which produce new tools, machinery, factories, etc. When industry is expanding, the capital goods industries are booming. And it is possible to maintain any sort of capitalist stability or equilibrium only during a period of expansion of industry. When this expansion slows down or stops, the disproportion between production and consumption asserts itself in the form of a crisis.

For example, during the "seven fat years" of the Twenties, the American Locomotive Co. averaged orders for 600 locomotives a year. But in 1932 it got an order for only one engine. This cessation of capitalist expansion, more or less present in all branches of industry, was both the cause and the consequence of the depression.

Another reason the durables sector fluctuates so widely with the economic cycle is that it includes those varieties of consumer goods which are most easily eliminated from the budget (homes, autos, appliances, etc.). Thus between 1929 and 1932, while industrial production as a whole dropped by almost half, the purchases of food declined by only about 10%. Another way to see this same fact is this: In the same years that industrial production as a whole was being cut in half, steel production, chief backbone of the durables sector, was cut by about three-quarters.

Finally, there is a third reason why durables are the shakiest part of the economy. Durables include government armaments purchases, which have been tied very closely to the boom-bust tendencies in the economy in the recent period since the permanent war sector became predominant throughout most of the capitalist world.

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If we turn now to the past period of the U.S. economy, we can see quite clearly how important this instability, both upward and downward, of the durables sector is for our analysis. When the slump of 1949 set in, it affected durable goods most of all. Non-durables had been holding level at about index number 180 (1935-39 average equals 100). They were not very much touched by the slump. But durables, on the other hand, which had been up to about 230 at the beginning of 1949, dropped sharply throughout the year, meeting non-durables at the end of 1949 at about index number 180. This decline in the durables sector caused a rise in unemployment from the low level of about 2½ million to almost 5 million.

Thus at the end of 1949 both durable and non-durable goods production stood together at about 180 percent of the 1935-39 average. From that point on the two diverge again like the open blades of a giant scissor. Non-durables production has hardly risen at all since 1949, continuing

along an almost-level line in the range between 180 and 200. But durable goods production, starting from 180 three years ago, has climbed to more than 300! This has meant that durable goods have climbed to the point where they account for more than one-third of total national output, an unusually high percentage.

Thus soft goods (primarily consumer-purchased) have not shared much in the boom. But durable goods have increased enormously. Our next question must be: What sustains this durable boom? Here too the answer is clear from the facts. If we divide the total output of the durables sector into three parts, we find that two of them, military hard goods and capital goods, have accounted for the entire durables boom, while the third, consumer durables, has not risen at all.

To give the facts on this very briefly: The military sector of the economy has roughly tripled in the past three years. Capital goods increased by about 50% to a high point in U.S. history.

Durkin-Reuther Confab



Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin (l.), former AFL official, chats in Washington with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Reuther is reported seeking top-level Washington post for a CIO representative.

A WEIGHTY ARGUMENT

This line of argument would seem to complete our analysis and show that the economy is virtually foredoomed to a great slump if no major war develops. There is however a very weighty argument raised by many capitalist economists which must be dealt with fully. They point to the ability of the U.S. economy to pass through a far more drastic cut in the arms program in the years 1944-46 (a slash of war expenditures from 41% of the gross national product down to 9%) as against the present projected cut from 16% to 11%.

Both Marxist and anti-Marxist economists were in general agreement in 1945 that a great crisis was coming with the demobilization, but such a crisis did not develop. Can a shock in the economy be averted by any means short of war in the coming period, as in 1946-49? We must try to make a careful comparison between that period and the present.

(Next Week: How The Crash Was Postponed.)

World Voices Fear at China Move

(Continued from page 1)

Party. Aneurin Bevan, leader of the powerful and growing left wing of the Labor Party, said that "we are not prepared to see Britain drawn into a third world war merely in order to fulfill Chiang Kai-shek's morbid and squalid ambitions on the mainland of China." The next day Bevan publicly proposed, in answer to Eisenhower, "to put the people's government of China on the Security Council (of the United Nations)" and "to get Chiang Kai-shek away from it." This, he said, would "remove the Chinese people's anxiety that a counter-revolutionary war is being prepared on Formosa."

As for Dulles' talk about not permitting "reckless action" that would widen the war, we can dismiss that. The U.S. invasion of Korea in 1950 was not considered "reckless"; but there are already one and a half million veterans of that "police action." MacArthur's march to the Yalu River border of Manchuria was

not called "reckless"; but it forced China into the war.

Every foreign policy step taken by the Wall Street government since the end of World War II has been a move toward another global war. Eisenhower is continuing and speeding up this war drive.

There can be no peace in the Far East until the American troops are pulled out of Korea. At the same time, we must call a halt to the policy of aiding counter-revolution in China, we must recognize the new Chinese government, end the blockade and establish normal trade relations with China.

the workers and farmers to "produce" and his encouragement to the foremen and financiers to lay the whip on more strongly.

NATIONAL DEBT TO RISE

Among the less brilliant of Eisenhower's declarations to the joint session of Congress is his determination to eliminate the budget deficit. Even the less learned of his economists can inform him that this very budget deficit has encouraged the boom since 1941. By pumping more purchasing power into the economy in the form of expenditures (mostly for arms and war) than has been taken out in the form of taxes, the federal government has for a dozen years helped to relieve the basic capitalist disease of overproduction between production and purchasing power. When for two years (1947-8) the budget deficit was eliminated, this helped bring the slump of 1949.

Eisenhower addressed the following words to the labor movement: "The determination of labor policy must be governed not by the vagaries of political expediency but by the firmest principles and convictions." This remark is intended to convey to the unions the idea that the new administration will shun the policy of social concessions, already 90% abandoned by the Democrats, as fast as it is able.

The new Big Business president buttressed this warning with the injunction that: "We all — workers and farmers, foremen and financiers, technicians and builders — all must produce, produce more, and produce yet more." Since Eisenhower here mentions some who produce and others who merely lay the whip to their backs, it is clear what he wants. He chooses these confusing words in order to dress up in a more palatable form his exhortation to

The American Way of Life

'The City Is Decaying'

Two recent statements help us to get our glimpse this week of the American way of life and what it is really like, not in the pages of Life or Look, but in reality.

On Jan. 28 a Brooklyn grand jury charged, in the words of N. Y. World-Telegram staff writer Norton Mockridge that "New York is infested with so many firetraps and violation-ridden, health-menacing tenements and multiple dwellings that the city itself is deteriorating and decaying."

The snappy slick-paper magazines and the glowing speechmakers like to picture slums and misery as "a thing of the past" in this country. When backed to the wall by facts they will admit that slums still exist but will claim that things are "improving." But listen to the words of the grand jury that investigated slum conditions after a tenement fire in Brooklyn that killed seven persons:

"Slums are being created much faster than they are being eliminated. Overcrowding is the germ of the slum disease. Occupancy of dark, damp and filthy cellars that defy description, and families of six, seven and more, cooking, eating and sleeping in one room lacking proper toilet and bathing facilities, are spreading the slum blight.

"It is the poor who get the least and not always at the lowest price. The problem has been festering for half a century, if not longer. The evidence adduced before us disclosed that the greatest city in the world is, surely but not slowly, being permitted to deteriorate and decay."

This is a candid description of a city blighted by spreading cancerous sores in the form of slums. But of course, the apologists will cry, the slum-dwellers enjoy traditional American rights of protest in order to win fair play. For example the grand jury found a total of almost 12,000 unrecorded housing violations. The people who are forced to live under these miserable conditions will of course be able to organize to improve their lot, such apologists say.

Here is where our second recent statement comes in. The National Federation of Settlement and Neighborhood Centers, which works mainly in the slum areas, issued a national report on Jan. 30 which said: "People in the neighborhoods are afraid to join anything."

The report stated: "Newspaper reports of people losing their jobs because of such associations and questions that they themselves have faced, create a kind of timidity and fear that is quite out of keeping with traditional American freedom we all cherish." It added that people in slum areas may be more sensitive to this witch hunt because "some of them knew that kind of fear before they came here, and in many instances it was the reason for their coming."

Here is a picture of America with the veil briefly drawn aside. "Slums are being created much faster than they are being eliminated" and the slum dwellers are "afraid to join anything" in the way of a protest movement because of the atmosphere of intimidation. It is not a pretty picture.

— Fred Hart

THE MILITANT ARMY

"In the last few weeks we have noted particular interest in The Militant and discussion about the articles," writes Minneapolis Literature Agent Helen Sherman. "The front-page article on the Labor Party and the editorials on the escalator clause and 'What About Tax Relief' are sure to attract the attention and win the approval of any worker who sees the latest issue of The Militant.

"In addition, the very pertinent and popular writings of Joyce Cowley on the experiences and problems of the working woman are a valuable contribution to the paper. This compliment to Joyce Cowley is, indeed, long overdue. To cinch the argument that The Militant is the best and most significant paper in print, one need only refer to the James P. Cannon series of articles — Capitalism or Socialism. And that is the question and discussion of the day." Helen encloses a batch of subs secured by Prentiss, Donald, Wally and Harold.

New York reports a good sale by Tom L., Ethel B. and Anne M. at a meeting to protest the demand by the State Department that the Rev. James H. Robinson surrender his passport. There was a very favorable response and 19 Militants were sold. Frank Z. and Pete T. sold 12 papers at a Monthly Review forum discussing anti-semitism in the Soviet Union. Frank and Pete report that one of those who bought the paper greeted them very warmly and said he knew the paper from Minneapolis and was glad to see them around. Another who said he was a Stalinist got into a discussion with Frank and ended up buying the paper.

Thanks to R. G. of East Greenbush, New York, for his donation of 55¢ to help print The Militant.

The Jim Crow Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore

By GEORGE BREITMAN

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Who Should Wake Up?

"The working stiff should be on the alert and beware of tax shifts." This is the title of an editorial in the Jan. 15 United Mine Workers Journal, official publication of the United Mine Workers of America.

Denouncing the "steady stream of bunk" about promised tax cuts under the Eisenhower administration, the editors of the Journal say: "The free-enterprise boys of the NAM and Chambers of Commerce have been firing salvos on taxes which, in effect, means a shift in the tax burden from the rich and the profiteers to the shoulders of the consumers."

"The three-shell game the free-enterprise politicians seek to employ," they continue, "is to limit federal income taxes to 25 percent, impose a manufacturer's or production tax of from five to 10 percent and a consumer sales tax, such as the Federal Government now collects on gasoline. Right here is where labor should wake up to the realities of the tax situation."

Then comes the conclusion: "The working stiff must alert himself to fighting in every manner he can — from the local political level on up — against the kind of anti-tax crusade that leaves the common folks holding the bag."

This editorial stand, undoubtedly reflecting the views of John L. Lewis, is a good one we think — as far as it goes. We are all for being "alert" to the new tax gouge now in preparation.

It's our impression, however, that the "common folks" have been "alert" for some time, not only to any new schemes to heap

further taxes on the shoulders of the poor but to the old ones under which they are already staggering. The mounting tax burden is one of the big grievances of workers, a grievance many of them voice every time they look at the deductions for taxes on the payroll slip. They have given every indication of their readiness to fight on this issue as well as others bothering them, such as the war in Korea.

Arousing the "working stiff" to the danger is no problem; the problem is to wake up the trade union bureaucrats, including the officialdom of the United Mine Workers. The Journal proposes to fight in "every manner" from "the local political level on up" and yet in the last election the Journal did not fight — it backed the Democrats, one of the twin parties of the big corporations and the very party responsible for the present intolerable load of taxes.

We think the editors of the Journal should follow their own advice and begin fighting on the political level. That means, specifically, advocating the end of company unionism in politics and doing everything possible to build a Labor Party. If the heads of the United Mine Workers, one of the most powerful unions in the country, take the lead in this, it is obvious what tremendous repercussions it would have.

Such a course, wholly in the militant tradition of the miners and a logical continuation of the leading role they have played so often in the past in battling the big corporations on the economic front, would be hailed throughout the country by the rank and file of the unions.

Continue the Fight!

In his State of the Union message to Congress, President Eisenhower declared that he favors amendment of the Taft-Hartley law to make it more palatable to labor. But the actual process of amendment as it is now shaping up will not alter anything in the law of real significance to the labor movement, although it may change the name. And since the objections of the labor movement were not to the name of this act but to its specific union-busting provisions, the fight against the Taft-Hartley law must go on.

The very men who will be in charge of the so-called "revision" of the law are among the strongest supporters of the anti-labor purposes of the Taft-Hartley law. First of all, Senator Taft himself, despite the fact that he has left the chairmanship of the Senate Labor Committee for his higher post as Senate majority leader, will personally take over chairmanship of the sub-committee that will hold hearings.

Then, the new chairman of the Senate labor committee, H. Alexander Smith, one-time New Jersey industrialist, a consistent supporter of the Taft-Hartley law, was Taft's own choice for the post. Finally, the new chairman of the House labor committee, Rep. Samuel J. McConnell Jr., is a Philadelphia investment banker.

The changes which these Republican

leaders propose for the law are very minor. For example, since the law now requires a non-Communist affidavit from union officials before their union may be eligible to use the National Labor Relations procedures, but says nothing about employers, one proposed amendment would simply require company officials to swear they are not communists! But then this proposal goes on to broadly extend the types of union officials from whom affidavits will be required.

The Taft-Hartley law has already been used as a significant club in the hands of employers in the packinghouse industry, the coal mine struggles, and to prevent the organization of Southern labor. It has also been used in many thousands of minor and unspectacular cases, where the strength of individual local unions has been whittled away and their bargaining power reduced.

Furthermore, it remains on the books as a gigantic union-busting weapon which will certainly be used when the capitalist class feels ready to begin its intended offensive against the very existence of the union movement.

Changing the name from "Taft-Hartley" to "Smith-McConnell" will not change any of this. The labor militants should resist any effort to compromise on this fight, and push their leaders to make an all-out fight for repeal of this slave-labor statute.

Use Labor's Own Measuring Stick

The great confusion and controversy touched off by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' announcement of its new revised cost-of-living index has caused a closer examination by the unions of how this index is compiled and whether it reflects accurately the real rise and fall of living costs.

A change upward or downward of the relative weight of the major factors such as food which make up the index, can mean the gain or loss of millions of dollars to workers whose union contracts contain cost-of-living escalator wage clauses tied to the BLS figures.

In the case of the new index, lesser importance is given to the factor of food, which represents a higher percentage of total family expenditures for the lower income levels than the upper. Under the old index, food had a relative weight of 35.1 per cent; under the new, only 30.1 per cent. Thus, an increase in food prices, which bears most heavily on the workers, would be reflected to a smaller extent in the new index than the old.

What especially disturbed the CIO, according to Emil Rieve, CIO Vice-President and chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, was the idea that the BLS might institute a policy of "constantly changing the yardstick" and thereby "complicate the process of labor negotiations." This would enable the government to revise the statistics to the advantage of the employers whenever the latter desire.

But the CIO did not specify any wish for a return to the old index. Rieve pointed out that the CIO had itself made a number of suggestions for changing the methods of calculating the cost of living that would more truly reveal the real changes. "We regret that many suggestions have not been adopted," Rieve said. He pointed to one specifically.

"We strongly urge the parallel publication of another index which takes into account the taxes paid by people since the new index is designed primarily to measure the buying power of net wages" — that is, wages after taxes.

Thus, we see, neither the old index, which Eisenhower has ordered to be issued also, nor the new index takes into account certain of the heaviest devourers of the workers' incomes and deliberately minimizes certain others. These indexes, as put out by an agency of the capitalist government, have been and are now rigged and manipulated to the advantage of the corporations.

There would not be the "confusion in the American labor scene" that Rieve complained of in his statement on the new index, if the labor unions, in cooperation with the farmers' and housewives' organizations, compiled their own reliable index and made it the basis of cost-of-living escalator wage clauses. This would avoid the real source of the unreliability of the present index — its authorship by an agency of the anti-labor government.

(Continued from Page 1)

No mention will be made at these meetings of the Communist Party's sell-out of the struggle against Jim Crow when it suited the Kremlin's purposes during the last war. Nor will Stalinist denunciations of the reactionary nature of race prejudice embrace an explanation of the Kremlin's current use of anti-Semitism.

THE REAL CELEBRATION

Fortunately there will be an other type of Negro History Week celebration. These will be the ones that expose the distortions and falsifications which Jim Crow has written into the official history books. They will show the

rich lessons in Negro History for all the American people. They will carry on the true spirit of Negro History — unceasing, undaunted struggle for the full political, social and economic equality of the Negro people and all other peoples. These will be the celebrations of revolutionary socialists, Negro militants and all others who are not corrupted nor intimidated by the ruling powers of Jim Crow America, nor misled by Stalinism.

These people will not pay hollow homage to the heroes of the past. They will pay the only homage those dead fighters would want — rededication and education for the struggles of the present and of the future.

THREE KINDS OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK MEETINGS

Looking forward to a socialist Western Hemisphere, Lucha Obrera points out that it has become an imperative necessity to build a harmonious political-economic structure linking all the Americas. The victorious revolutionary workers will establish continental unity, thus doing what the native capitalists cannot do despite all their discourses on this subject. The revolution of the proletariat at the head of the native masses and exploited middle classes, on destroying imperialist oppression will also destroy the major obstacle to the unity of the Americas."

Under supervision of British imperialists, spear-carrying guards surround African nationalist rebels arrested in Kenya as drive continues to wipe out liberation movement. British imperialism, hard hit by colonial movements everywhere, is concentrating on Africa as one of last strongholds.

DETROIT
National Negro History Week
"Will Eisenhower Attack Negro Rights?"

Hear a militant program of action to combat the danger to civil rights.

Sunday, Feb. 15, 3 P.M.
6108 Linwood
Questions, Discussion Refreshments
Donation 25¢
Auspices: Detroit Labor Forum

THE VENEZUELAN dictator of Col. Jimenez is frequently identified with the U.S. by the democratic majority that voted against him, reports Sam Pope Brewer, N. Y. Times correspondent. A "whispering campaign" has spread the rumor that the illegal December coup through which Jimenez became president was approved by the U.S. Embassy. Brewer does not believe this, but indicates: "There is no doubt that U.S. business men find the present government a good one for them to deal with."

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS started Feb. 2 between the

planners in order to institute a revolution in the labor system and certain democratic reforms that would help the capitalists to retain political power in Washington. (Later, the Northern capitalists came to an understanding with the counter-revolutionary planters which led to the withdrawal of the federal troops and the establishment through force and violence, of white supremacy on a capitalist basis.)

From this book and the school of Negro historians out of which it grew, we learned to re-examine 19th-century history from the standpoint, among other things, of the experiences and struggles of that class — the slaves — on whose oppression and exploitation an entire social system was based. All this had been ignored for the most part, even by the Marxist movement in this country, before the publication of Black Reconstruction.

But DuBois' masterful analysis, for example, of the part played by the slave in the Civil War, qualitatively superior in its concreteness to anything tried in this field previously, opened new frontiers for Marxist students and led to the fruitful re-examination of the decisive role of the slaves in the anti-slavery movements that preceded and helped to precipitate the second American revolution. For this service we are all in the debt of Dr. DuBois, despite our differences with him on many current political questions.

Terror in Africa



Under supervision of British imperialists, spear-carrying guards surround African nationalist rebels arrested in Kenya as drive continues to wipe out liberation movement. British imperialism, hard hit by colonial movements everywhere, is concentrating on Africa as one of last strongholds.

World Events

By Charles Hanley

SOUTH AFRICA'S only representative of the Negro population in parliament, B. P. Bunting, elected by the natives of Eastern Cape Province, is going to be expelled from the assembly, like his predecessor, because of his political views, the Minister of Justice announced.

Filipino government and the Huk guerrillas who are still active in their resistance movement despite repeated announcements of their "annihilation" by the Manila government.

IN BURMA the Karen insurgents captured the important river town of Eimie, 90 miles west of Rangoon, Jan. 28, in their deepening drive into the Irrawaddy Delta area. The government forces retreated.

SIX RUMANIAN ministers were "purged" from that country's Stalinist cabinet in January 1953. Two others were removed from their present posts but given other jobs.

MINISTER OF HEALTH in the new French cabinet is M. Beutemy, the former director of Marshall Petain's pro-fascist secret police in 1941-42, and the Vichy government's prefect of the Loire Department and of the region of Lyons. A healthy person indeed...

A BIG TRIAL is probably being prepared in East Germany against prominent SED (Stalinist) members who lived in Western Europe or America during World War II and were at that time in contact with Jewish relief organizations.

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Stalin's Anti-Zionism

By Jean Blake

To understand the true nature of Stalinist anti-Semitism which is a dominant feature of the current purge and frame-up trials in E. Europe and the Soviet Union it is necessary to distinguish between anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism. The accusations against the victims lump together "Jewish, Zionist, Trotskyist, Titoist, agents of American imperialism." This mixes up many things, many of them inconsistent with each other.

For one thing, anti-Jewish, or anti-Semitic, and anti-Zionist are two different things. Many people are anti-Zionist without being anti-Semitic. That means they may be opposed to the Jewish state of Israel, for any one of a number of reasons, without being in favor of discrimination of any kind against Jews. (Just as many people are opposed to the policy of supporting, the "Negro" state of Liberia for many reasons, without being in favor of discrimination against Negroes.)

Many Communist Party members, trying to excuse the present purge, argue that it is directed against Zionism, or Jewish nationalism, not against Jews. They appeal to working class internationalism with the line that Zionists, in defending the Jewish capitalist state of Israel, ally themselves with world capitalism, particularly American capitalism, against the Soviet Union and its anti-capitalist allies. Therefore, they say, the Soviet Union is justified in taking measures against Zionists.

But let's examine this Stalinist anti-Zionism for a moment. The first thing that becomes apparent is that there is nothing of a principled internationalist character about it. It is too inconsistent. Not con-

Sloan and Marx

By Lewis Peterson

When the Papal Inquisition in 1633 forced Galileo to abjure the theory that the earth rotates on its axis and moves around the sun, it is said he rose from his knees after repeating the formula of abjuration, stamped on the ground and exclaimed, "Eppur si muove!" — "Still, it moves!"

The American capitalists with their modern Inquisition — the witch-hunt against radicals — try to force Marxists to renounce and abjure the findings of Karl Marx, founder of scientific socialism, and his analysis of the operations of capitalism.

The capitalist rulers are especially anxious to stamp out the Marxist teaching that capitalism is a class society of exploiters and exploited; that the modern state with its military and police agencies is an institution for the protection of the exploiters; and that "the executive of the modern State," as Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote in their *Communist Manifesto* of 1848, is "but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie," the capitalists.

No one would say of Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the General Motors Corp., that he is a Galileo, still less a Marxist. Yet even this bitter opponent of all liberal thought the other day inadvertently confirmed that "still, it (capitalist society) moves" as the *Communist Manifesto* said over a hundred years ago.

"Our country is predominantly a business society," Sloan told a luncheon meet-

Notes from the News

A U.S. OFFICER in Korea has been court-martialed for beating and kicking to death a Korean Presbyterian minister. The officer broke into a smile when the court-martial announced a two-year sentence. Rev. E. Otto de Camp, head of the Presbyterian mission in Korea, said of the light sentence: "This will be the biggest blow to Christianity in Asia since it was introduced by the first missionaries." Chun Pil Sun, head of the Presbyterian Church in Seoul, declared: "It is obvious now the life of a Korean means nothing to the United States Army."

A MISSISSIPPI JURY awarded \$5,000 to Mrs. Mary Dunnigan because a newspaper erroneously listed her as Negro in reporting an auto accident. Despite a printed correction, Mrs. Dunnigan had a nervous breakdown and had to be treated in the state mental hospital.

READING LABOR ADVOCATE, official organ of the Berks County (Penn.) Socialist Party, editorially advocates in its Jan. 30 issue that the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg be commuted to imprisonment.

546 COAL MINERS were killed in mine accidents in 1952, according to the U.S. Bureau of Mines. It also estimates that 36,800 miners were injured in mine accidents.

LOGIC OF WITCH-HUNT. The Southern States Industrial Council, an organization dominated by industrialists and bankers, officially declared that FEPC is of Communist origin and inspiration.

19-YEAR-OLDS are now being drafted for the first time since the start of the undeclared war in Korea.

IMPARTIAL (?) PRESS. A few hours after Eisenhower's address to Congress, the Associated Press sent out the following dispatch: "He (Eisenhower) made a hit with television viewers

cern for the international working class struggle against capitalism, but the changing needs of Stalinist foreign policy in the interest of preserving the bureaucratic regime in Russia is what determines whether the Communist parties throughout the world are pro-Zionist or anti-Zionist.

All the proof that's necessary is the line of the Communist Party from the time of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union through World War II. The Stalinists were high on the band-wagon of the bond drives for Israel, and in the various Jewish cultural movements supporting those drives. Check back issues of the *Daily Worker* and other Stalinist publications of that period if you doubt it.

As a matter of fact, the Trotskyists, whom they now link with Zionists, were the one working-class tendency that did not succumb to this pressure. The Socialist Workers Party and genuine Marxist internationalists throughout the world continued to point out that the establishment of a Jewish national state would not solve the problem of anti-Semitism and persecution of Jews. Only elimination of the capitalist causes of modern anti-Semitism can do that.

(For a Marxist analysis and proposed solution of this problem, we recommend *The Jewish Question* by A. Leon. It can be obtained for \$1 from Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.)

Stalinist anti-Zionism, then, is merely a tool of the Kremlin's foreign policy, and has nothing to do with criticism of Zionism as a solution to the problem of Jewish oppression.

Next week we shall discuss "What is anti-Semitism?"

VOLUME XVII

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Substandard Compensation For Jobless

Thirteen CP Leaders Sentenced To Prison in N.Y. Witch-Hunt Trial

By George Lavan

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 — Another nail was driven into the coffin of U.S. political freedom as Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock sentenced 13 Communist Party leaders to prison under the police-state Smith Act.

Seven of the Stalinist leaders were given three-year sentences, five were given two-year sentences and another a one-year sentence. All were fined, the total being \$84,000.

Before sentencing these secondary leaders of the CP, Judge Dimock, in a cheap publicity move, offered to send them to the Soviet Union rather than prison. This offer was calculated to let the newspapers crow, if the victims chose the Soviet Union, that here was final proof of their allegiance to a foreign power. If the victims rejected the "offer," which has no legal basis, the papers could crow that they preferred jail in the U.S. to living in the USSR. All 13 prisoners vehemently rejected Judge Dimock's "offer."

A study recently prepared by the Labor Department shows that unemployment compensation now lags about 50% behind the rise in prices and wages. The Department indicates that payments in most states would have to be increased up to a minimum of \$38 to \$40 a week to restore the ratio between wages and unemployment compensation to the 1939 level, a rate scarcely calculated to induce many workers to prefer a jobless status.

The following table, prepared by Labor News Service on the basis of Labor Department figures, shows how great the gap has become between the 1952 rate and what it should be to maintain the 1939 ratio. As you can see, even bringing unemployment compensation up to the 1939 level would still leave this form of insurance far from adequate to bridge that difficult gap between jobs.

| State | 1952 | Should be |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Ala. | 22.00 | 44.95 |
| Alaska | 30.00-48.00 | 52.80-70.80 |
| Ari. | 20.00-26.00 | 38.97-44.97 |
| Ark. | 22.00 | 42.51 |
| Calif. | 25.00 | 41.96 |
| Colo. | 22.75-28.50 | 38.24-47.80 |
| Conn. | 24.00-36.00 | 37.78-49.78 |
| Del. | 25.00 | 37.54 |
| Dis. Col. | 20.00 | 36.16 |
| Fla. | 20.00 | 43.65 |
| Ga. | 20.00 | 43.13 |
| Hawaii | 25.00 | 44.14 |
| Idaho | 25.00 | 49.43 |
| Ill. | 27.00 | 39.53 |
| Ind. | 27.00 | 39.43 |
| Iowa | 26.00 | 40.00 |
| Kan. | 28.00 | 42.65 |
| Ken. | 28.00 | 40.65 |
| La. | 25.00 | 47.81 |
| Maine | 25.00 | 40.98 |
| Md. | 25.00-33.00 | 36.55-44.55 |
| Mass. | 25.00 | 34.08 |
| Mich. | 27.00-35.00 | 40.92-48.92 |
| Minn. | 25.00 | 38.40 |
| Miss. | 30.00 | 42.73 |
| Mo. | 25.00 | 37.31 |
| Mont. | 20.00 | 35.86 |
| Neb. | 24.00 | 37.90 |
| Nev. | 25.00-37.00 | 38.41-50.41 |
| N. H. | 28.00 | 39.26 |
| N. J. | 30.00 | 38.22 |
| N. M. | 25.00 | 41.30 |
| N. Y. | 30.00 | 35.10 |
| N. C. | 30.00 | 43.20 |
| N. D. | 25.00-31.00 | 39.66-45.66 |
| Ohio | 28.00-33.00 | 38.12-43.12 |
| Oklahoma | 22.00 | 37.59 |
| Ore. | 25.00 | 36.45 |
| Penn. | 30.00 | 36.50 |
| R. I. | 25.00 | 40.81 |
| S. C. | 20.00 | 47.84 |
| S. D. | 22.00 | 38.30 |
| Tenn. | 22.00 | 41.64 |
| Texas | 20.00 | 39.90 |
| Utah | 27.50 | 40.47 |
| Vt. | 25.00 | 38.69 |
| Va. | 22.00 | 40.09 |
| Wash. | 30.00 | 38.43 |
| W. Va. | 25.00 | 39.87 |
| Wis. | 30.00 | 37.12 |
| Wyo. | 25.00-31.00 | 46.92-52.92 |

Anti-Red Racket

Joseph August Lupia, of New York, has been arrested by the FBI on a charge of misuse of the mails to solicit contributions to the All-American Council, an organization set up to combat "Communism." Lupia, who got \$3,500 from one New York businessman, used all but \$18 for personal expenses such as alimony and a down payment on a new car.

PUERTO RICAN AUTHORITIES

have indicated their concern over the U.S. Army courts-martial for refusal to attack of 91 enlisted men and one officer, all Puerto Ricans. Following the incident the Puerto Rican 65th Regiment was withdrawn from the line for "retraining." The defendants got sentences ranging from 11 months to ten years. Several months ago General Thomas E. Phillips, U.S. Army retired, declared that if U.S. troop losses had been proportionate to Puerto Rican losses they would have amounted to hundreds of thousands. For some time there has been discontent in the 65th Regiment and in Puerto Rico because of the feeling that Puerto Rican troops in Korea were being given more than their fair share of the fighting.

RUTH REYNOLDS

pacifist writer, who was framed and sentenced to six years at hard labor for allegedly being a member of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, is now out of prison on \$20,000 bail. The American Civil Liberties Union is one of the organizations which has interested itself in her case. Miss Reynolds is in the U.S. and is telling her story to interested audiences.

19-YEAR-OLDS

are now being drafted for the first time since the start of the undeclared war in Korea.

IMPARTIAL (?) PRESS

A few hours after Eisenhower's address to Congress, the Associated Press sent out the following dispatch: "He (Eisenhower) made a hit with television viewers



WILLIAM REMINGTON

persecution of Remington. It means this: A man is accused of breaking a window. He denies it and in higher courts the case against him is overruled. Thereupon he is re-indicted, not for breaking the window, but for alleged perjury in denying the charge.

CONVICTION OVERRULED

The jury found him guilty — a verdict that is not surprising in view of the prevailing red-hunting hysteria. The U.S. Court of Appeals threw out the conviction on the old-fashioned grounds that the evidence had not proved his alleged membership and suggested a new trial.

But the government, unable to prove that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, chose not to re-try the case. Instead it had him indicted for perjury in his testimony at the trial which had just been reversed by the Court of Appeals.

As was to be expected in these days when an accusation by a witch-hunting prosecutor almost automatically brings a conviction, Remington has been again sentenced to prison. He was given three years for allegedly lying when he said in his first trial that he never gave classified information to a Soviet spy courier and that he did not know about the existence of the Young Communist League while a student at Dartmouth College.

Should a higher court be unable to stomach this conviction the government can drop the case and re-indict Remington, not on the original charge or even on the second set of charges, but on the charge that he lied in denying the accusations in this case.

This is a new and sinister legal departure introduced in the

case against Remington. It means this: A man is accused of breaking a window. He denies it and in higher courts the case against him is overruled. Thereupon he is re-indicted, not for breaking the window, but for alleged perjury in denying the charge.

However, Remington's big legal mistake was in testifying at all. The Fifth Amendment was put in the Constitution for the protection of the innocent against accusations and legal persecution. Remington should have invoked his constitutional right to refuse to testify.

LATIMORE CASE

The newspaper of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union, whose leaders are also targets of the witch hunt, points out that Owen Latimore's recent indictment is based on the testimony he gave during days and weeks of questioning. Had he refused to testify, the witch hunters would have no basis for his legal persecution, but, as any lawyer will tell you, a man under lengthy and unscrupulous questioning can be trapped into enough seeming inconsistencies to afford a legalistic basis for a prosecution.

TOP-HEAVY WITH BRASS

Rep. Davis (R-Wis.) told the House Armed Services Committee on Feb. 4 that the number of military officers has multiplied four times since the height of World War II, when the U.S. armed forces were two to four times larger than now.

Under the original conditions of backwardness and destitution in the Soviet Union, this stress on heavy industry did actually play a progressive role within the bureaucratic framework. But today the Soviet Union, with its massive working class and its first-rate industry and technology, is no longer an economy of scarcity. A material base exists for the unexampled flowering of the production of both consumer goods and capital goods.

CONSUMER CONTROL

However, every increase in the share of the national income allotted to the production of these goods, the greater the demand for them by its insatiable lust for more power and greater privileges. This brings us to the most compelling reason of all for the super-emphasis the bureaucracy places on heavy industry. Control of the surplus product of Soviet society is the factor which, in the final analysis, paved the bureaucracy's road to power. It seeks to preserve this control at all costs.

The lion's share in the Soviet annual budget is allotted to heavy industry. This is done without any consideration of how costly permanent expansions may be. However "unprofitable" these may be to the economy as a whole, they nevertheless provide the bureaucracy with a convenient pretext for siphoning off a larger share of the national income — an indispensable transaction for the bureaucracy.

Precisely because the Stalinist bureaucracy plays no independent role whatever in Soviet economic life, it is driven to place inordinate emphasis on the utmost expansion of heavy industry. It is in this role that the bureaucracy is able to retain the greatest independence from the mass of the people and claim to play a progressive role, a mask it cannot afford to drop before the Soviet masses.

These are the facts which Lionel Shapiro set forth. They show that, as in the Moscow trials of the late Thirties, whenever any alleged fact was submitted to the court which could be checked against evidence, that fact turned out to be false. It helps to verify the statement of the International Secretariat of the Fourth International which last November said that the Prague trial bore the "GPU trademark" and appealed for a review of the evidence and sentences before an impartial international working-class tribunal.

Korea Casualties

U.S. battle casualties in Korea have reached a figure of 129,424, an increase of 271 over last week's figures. Included are 20,440 killed in action, 13,033 missing in action and 95,951 wounded.

Two Pamphlets

A Letter to American Negroes

By Wm. E. Bohannan

10 cents

Vigilante Terror In Fontana

By Myra Tanner Weiss

15 cents

(only a few copies available)