

Weiss Nominated SWP Candidate For N.Y. Mayor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 — The Socialist Workers Party today announced its entry into the municipal election campaign with David L. Weiss, veteran socialist leader, as its candidate for Mayor. Other Socialist Workers candidates for major offices will be designated shortly.

Frank Lovell Files for Mayor In Detroit Election

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1 — Frank Lovell, State Chairman of the Socialist Workers Party, filed today for mayor in the coming city elections.

Although the elections are held on an ostensibly "non-partisan" basis, Lovell made clear that in office he would be highly partisan, opposing the monopolies and big corporations and favoring the workers, minority and consumer organizations, tenants, small home owners and unions.

"The working people of Detroit enter the 1953 mayoralty campaign in the face of widespread layoffs and unemployment," he said. "The cessation of the shooting war in Korea will bring more unemployment. The shut-down at Kaiser-Frazer foreshadows the future trend in this city."

In addition to unemployment, the working people of Detroit face the problem of continued price and rent rises, Lovell declared. "To top it off, labor is confronted by an industry-Pentagon-inspired attack against their living conditions and their unions. Speed-up and union-busting threaten in many shops."

To help meet these problems, the Socialist Workers candidate said that as mayor he would "institute a large-scale program of public works" and "increase wages of city employees."

He would also cut the work week of city employees to 30 hours but at no reduction in pay. In addition, he would "wholeheartedly cooperate with the United Auto Workers union in its campaign to win the guaranteed annual wage."

FOR COMPULSORY FEPC

A strong advocate of equal rights, Lovell announced that one of the major planks in his platform is passage of compulsory FEPC legislation.

The SWP choice for mayor scored "all McCarthyite witch-hunting committees and liberty-burning investigations." He attacked the Trucks Law in Michigan as "a standing threat to all liberal, labor and minority organizations and individuals."

Lovell said he was opposed to Wall Street's preparations for another world war. As a step toward peace, he demanded the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Korea.

St. Louis Takes Lead In National Fund Drive

By Reba Aubrey, Campaign Manager

Contributions to the \$18,000 Party Building and Publications Fund took another drop this week, enough to throw the campaign 21% behind schedule as compared to 18% last week. The scoreboard, compiled on the basis of receipts through Aug. 3, shows \$5,936 sent in by the Socialist Workers Party branches on their quotas for the 3-month campaign.

Six branches are on schedule with 54%, or better. Those below 54% have only six weeks in which to catch up and complete their quotas 100% by the campaign deadline — Sept. 15.

St. Louis took first place with a \$50 check and a promise that "more will follow soon." This branch is just a quick jump from the goal with 73% of its quota.

Newark's steady pace assures an in-fill payment this week keeps them ahead of schedule with 67% — and in second place.

Cleveland's determination has pulled them into fourth place with 59% of their \$250 quota. In addition, \$40 from the comrades, L. G., a friend who understands the need for the Party Building and Publications Fund, contributed \$10 with the request that it be credited to Cleveland Branch.

This explanation accompanied Chicago's \$40 check: "Sorry it is so small this week — just about half the branch is on vacation now so payments are slim." Chicago set such a fast pace from the very beginning that even though this week's contribution fell short of their \$100 weekly goal, they are still ahead of schedule with 56%.

Buffalo hasn't missed sending a weekly check since the launch-

ing of the campaign. Their \$89 payment this week keeps them on schedule with 54%.

The above are the on-schedule branches, but others added to their scores during the week.

Comrade Jean of St. Paul sent in \$125 for the Twin Cities, explaining: "This will leave us a little short of 50% at the half-way point."

Milwaukee chalked up a big gain during the week — 6% to 30%. Comrade Mahler says: "We have been slow so far in sending in our contributions. This is due in part to a number of our comrades being unemployed due to lay-offs. But things are beginning to look better for us. We have a picnic scheduled, the profits from which will be allocated to the fund. Money order for \$93 enclosed. I think that from here on and with this start Milwaukee will begin to climb."

New York added \$218.50 to its score.

Comrade Jeanne sent in \$130 for Los Angeles, informing us that "In addition to regular fund pledges from the comrades, we are holding a Theatre Party next weekend as a means of upping our percentage."

The campaign has passed the half-way mark. Those branches below 54% will have to do some fast stepping in the last half to catch up and finish 100% by the campaign deadline, Sept. 15.

(See Scoreboard: Page 3)

Workers of the World, Unite!

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East German Workers Stand Firm Against Stalinist Blows



Gov. Lausche Vetoes Ohio 'Thought' Bill

CLEVELAND, O., July 31 — Gov. Frank J. Lausche yesterday vetoed House Bill 308, unpopular Ohio witch-hunters' all-inclusive measure for outlawing "subversive" groups and continuing investigation of so-called un-American activities on a permanent basis by the attorney general's office.

"Whenever vague, cloudy and all-embracing criminal legislation is passed," Lausche's veto message said, "we, in effect, create a government of men instead of a government of law."

His chief objection to the proposed law was that "we already have on the state and, especially, the national level the means to detect and prosecute persons bent on overthrowing our government."

The governor revealed that at a conference of governors with J. Edgar Hoover last spring, the officials concluded unanimously that the problem of combating subversives "should be left completely and fully in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The legislature was scheduled to meet today to act on the governor's veto before adjourning for the summer, but only a brief memorial session for the late Senator Taft was held. Then a recess was called until next Friday, when an attempt will be made to pass H.B. 308 and several other bills over the veto.

Since it takes 82 votes in the House and 20 in the Senate to override the governor's veto, there is little doubt that it will pass the House, where the vote on the measure was 119 to 2. In the Senate, however, where the final vote was 21 to 11, there is a possibility that the governor's veto will be upheld.

The widespread opposition to the notorious Devine bill is considered by liberal forces in the state to be an indication that a popular reaction has emerged against the McCarthyite drive against traditional civil liberties.

Further evidence of growing concern about the invasion of democratic rights is seen in the fact that editorials against the Devine bill appeared in the past two weeks in the following leading newspapers across the state: the Cleveland Press, Youngstown Vindicator, Akron Beacon Journal, Toledo Times, Toledo Blade, Dayton Daily News and Cincinnati Post.

Earliest opposition to H.B. 308 came from the Cleveland Civil Liberties Union and the State CIO, which sent representatives to protest the measure at legislative hearings.

Battle Police Blockade In Fight for Food and Right to Cross Border

By Murry Weiss

Defying Stalinist edicts and terror, hundreds of thousands of East Germans fought last week for their right to cross the East-West boundary and secure meager parcels of food that American agencies in West Germany began distributing July 26.

In the early part of the week, the Stalinist regime confined itself to publishing long lists of names of those who defied the edicts against taking food for their hungry families. The Stalinist papers charged these were "American spies and fascists."

But the lists kept growing. The Stalinists countered by announcing names every hour on radio broadcasts.

These measures couldn't stop the tide. Next they began to harass people who returned with packages. They confiscated the food and imposed heavy fines.

Finally on Sunday, August 2 they resorted to a ban on rail and bus travel to West Germany. The Stalinist East German newspaper, Neues Deutschland, declared that the travel blockade had crushed the American attempts to organize "mass attacks on our government and our police."

(Continued on page 2)

EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION MOVES MORE AMERICAN TROOPS INTO KOREA

"Parents of men now in Korea must and will face up to the harsh reality that they will not see their sons for some time." This editorial statement by the influential Cleveland Plain Dealer (July 28) condenses into one sentence the political line adopted by the Eisenhower administration toward the universal sentiment in American homes that it's time to get out of Korea.

The N. Y. Times, whose editorials shape policy for a good section of the American press, gave the pitch in the following words (July 28): "There is no irresistible cry this time to 'bring the boys home,' as there was in 1945, and though the men who fought the war have every right to be relieved, there is general agreement that they must be replaced by others, and that we shall stay for a long time not only in Korea but also in all our other far-flung defense posts until peace is assured."

The Times does not reveal how it determined there is "general agreement" that "we shall stay for a long time" in foreign military beach heads. Certainly it was not through consultation with the American people. No referendum vote has been taken on the question whether American troops shall remain in Korea or come back home.

The fact is that instead of withdrawing troops, the Eisenhower administration is sending more troops into Korea. Hanson W. Baldwin reports in the Aug. 2 N. Y. Times that the equivalent of "more than one division was shifted from Japan to Korea." The net result of the armistice so far is an increase in emphasis upon the Pacific.

The continued build-up of American armed forces in Korea is an indication of how unstable the truce is estimated to be in the opinion of Eisenhower and his Brass Hat entourage. They should know.

They do not even have full control over their own puppet Syngman Rhee, who blandly announced July 29 that it was "inconceivable" that the U.S. would refuse to start up the war in Korea once again if the Chinese and North Koreans refused to agree to unification of the country on his reactionary terms.

Rhee's position follows logically from the whole shift that has taken place in the war-making powers. These were taken from the people and lodged in Congress. Then Congress abdicated and permitted Truman to plunge America into the Korean war by simply calling it a "police action." Now Rhee thinks it is self-evident that the power to plunge America into war rests with him.

They let him win, you might say, almost by default. Instead of fighting Taft with a party and candidates that could inspire the workers and poor farmers — a Labor Party and labor candidates — the union leaders offered only the discredited, corrupt Democratic machine. In the last Senate race in Ohio, the union officials backed a Democratic wheel-horse of such low calibre that he became an absolute embarrassment to his own sponsors and an insult to the voters. Taft got in by sheer default.

The speculation that a Democrat may now be appointed by Ohio's governor to replace Taft in the Senate is no cause for joy. There are a lot of Tafts, in outlook and class loyalties, in the Democratic as well as Republican party. His class interests will continue to dominate in Congress until labor undertakes a completely new political course to defeat Taft's class and put labor's own spokesmen in the House and Senate.

The answer lay not in Taft, but in those who purported to oppose

Know When to Smile



Dictator Syngman Rhee and State Department representative Walter S. Robertson in talks over Korean truce, take time out to smile for photographers. The U.S. Senate, chilled at Rhee's declaration of intent to reopen the war in a few months, hastily approved \$200,000,000 to be put at disposal of Rhee's corrupt regime for rehabilitation work in Korea and talked of another \$2 billion to come.

Anti-Labor Profiteers Mourn Sen. Taft's Death

By Art Preis

The capitalist newspapers and politicians are sincere in the grief they voice at the death of Senator Robert Alphonso Taft. Eulogistic headlines like "Nation Mourns Taft" are, of course, obviously fantastic exaggerations. But the capitalists really mean it when they bewail Taft's death as the loss of "our greatest statesman." This bespeaks not so much Taft's historic merit as the low level of American capitalism's moral and political standards.

If we judge by such standards, then Taft did embody "greatness." His whole political career, particularly his activities in the U.S. Senate since 1908, was marked by an exceptionally single-minded and fanatical devotion to the interests of the class of wealthy parasites and by an equally intense hatred of the working people, especially the millions of organized labor.

In Taft, the profiteers and monopolists had a champion they felt they could trust under all circumstances. In protecting their



SENATOR TAFT

interests or fighting their enemies, he had no soft spot. He never displayed a spark of humanity. His typically sour expression, his eyes cold and hard as flint, reflected his inner character. He had to be trained to bare his

teeth in a mechanical smile whenever a camera was pointed at him.

Ask any man on the street just what was "great" about Taft — what he did of benefit to the overwhelming majority of the people — and you will have a hard time getting any kind of an answer. The truth is, he did nothing. In all his years in the Senate there was scarcely a bill even slightly favorable to the wage-earners that he did not bitterly oppose or seek to water down; or hardly a bill of advantage to the corporations and special interests that he failed to uphold.

He enshrined himself permanently in capitalism's "Hall of Fame" by a single measure that he co-authored and spearheaded through Congress, the notorious Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Law. This law, enacted in June 1947, was a composite of every anti-labor, union-busting bill that had been submitted to Congress up to that time. They say of it that its father was the National Association of Manufacturers; its

mother was the capitalist two-party Congress; and Taft was the mid-wife.

Taft was born in no log cabin or even in the modest comforts of the standard two-story frame house of his time. He was a scion of one of the 60 wealthiest multi-millionaire families in America. His political road had been cleared and paved for him by his father, William Howard Taft, who ruled the White House from 1908-1912. To emulate his father as President for the Morgans, Rockefellers, Mellons, DuPonts and Tafts was the one ambition denied Robert Alphonso.

But he attained a position of tremendous political power, second only to the President himself. As head of the Republican majority in the Senate, Taft wielded immense influence in the Senate and in the Republican machine. Following the inauguration of Eisenhower, he played a decisive part in keeping the various conflicting factions in the Republican Party welded together. As long as Taft was active in the

Senate, he was able to keep the McCarthy-Knowland "Pacific Firsters" wing in check and put over such legislation as the Eisenhower administration considered indispensable.

No small part of the sense of loss felt by the Republicans at his passing is their concern over the conflicts in their own party that may come to a head without the stabilizing and conciliating hand of the shrewd machine politician Taft.

The question that arises when we take into account Taft's entire career, his background and the class he so openly served, is how he ever came to be elected to the Senate, particularly after the passage of the Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Law. How did he win reelection in the State of Ohio where the wage workers constitute the overwhelming majority and the unions are a real power? How could a man with so little to commend him to workers get where he did?

The answer lay not in Taft, but in those who purported to oppose

SHOULD GERMAN REBELS TAKE EISENHOWER FOOD?

By Murry Weiss

Question: Have the East German workers a right to take food from the American imperialists? Won't this play into the hands of Wall Street's plan to recapture all of Germany for capitalism?

Answer: A revolutionary people have the right and duty to take food, or other material means, from any source. We are 100% on the side of the East German workers in this fight for their right to move freely from the East to the West and get food for their starving families. We are 100% against the violent interference of the Stalinist police and military. The East German workers have started a revolution. Given the violent repressions of the Kremlin and their East German henchmen, it becomes a civil war. In war, food can be as decisive as arms. Napoleon — who should know — said that an army marches on its stomach. In 1918, after the Russian revolution, when German capitalism was waging war on the young Soviet State, French and British imperialism offered to help the Soviet against Germany. Lenin made a characteristically blunt and simple motion in the Bolshevik Central Committee "That Comrade Trotsky be authorized to accept the assistance of the brigands of the French imperialism against the German brigands."

The East German workers haven't made the slightest concession to the capitalist "brigands" of Wall Street by taking their food. Together with the West German workers they want no part of Washington's war plans and counter-revolutionary plots. It is the duty of the American workers to demand the withdrawal of American troops from Germany and Europe so that the designs of the capitalists in Germany can be defeated by a united German working class free to decide their own fate without the counter-revolutionary interference of the capitalists or the Stalinist bureaucrats.

Question: Wasn't it necessary for the Soviet Union to insist on a temporary lowering of the standard of living of the East German workers in the interests of the industrialization of China? Isn't it true that the East German workers are living on a higher standard than the Chinese people and shouldn't they sacrifice something in the interests of the general welfare of the Soviet bloc?

Answer: There isn't a grain of truth in this slander against the East German workers cooked up in the Stalinist lie-factory. In the first place the Kremlin hasn't taken from the East German workers in order to give to the Chinese people. The Chinese revolutionary government is paying for every ounce of material coming from the Soviet Union. And the only reason the Kremlin is no longer looting in China, as they did at the end of World War II, is because they can't get away with it. The fact is that the Kremlin has reduced the East European people to the status of vassals of their regime. Their policy is not socialist collaboration in one common industrial effort to the advantage of all, but the military-bureaucratic pillage of East Europe. The Kremlin has sought to foist on the East European people an exact replica of their repressive rule within the Soviet Union.

That is why a political revolution is erupting against them, a revolution which will start on the foundation of planned economy. The liberation of the workers from Stalinist tyranny spells the release of their productive and political energy on behalf of the world-wide socialist upsurge. This political revolution has one of its major starting points in East Germany, but it is simmering and boiling up in many sectors of Eastern Europe and there are marked signs of its approach within the Soviet Union.

Question: Do the concessions to the workers indicate a change in the nature of the Stalinist bureaucracy? Aren't the concessions proof that a reform wing of the bureaucracy is developing?

Answer: We are the last to ignore the concessions the workers have wrested from the Stalinists in East Germany. They are the surest indication that the events of June are not a sporadic and desperate rebellion that can be quelled with a few tanks and firing squads. They indicate that a broad revolutionary working-class movement announced itself in the person of the East German worker to challenge the "omnipotent" bureaucrats. This spells the beginning of the end of the Stalinist police regime. Their concessions, the real ones and the promises, far from indicating a reform of Stalinism, reveal rather the weakening of the real power of Stalinism.

As the bureaucracy feels the impact of the resurgent mass movement of the workers, its reflexes become more violent and a complex process of convulsions and disintegration within the bureaucratic caste sets in. The bureaucracy, trying to get the situation under control, shifts from brutal repressions to concessions and back again. The workers movement, correctly sensing the crisis in the regime, seizes on each concession to reinforce its position. It combines its struggle for basic demands with tactical maneuvers to consolidate each minor concession in the form of real gains, and demands "less talk and more action" from the bureaucratic promisers.

The same mass pressure induces a process of fragmentation in the bureaucracy. The purges in the highest echelons of Stalinism in Germany are ample proof. Whether this fragmentation results in the development of a "reform" wing in the bureaucracy is not a basic question. Even the smallest rifts create openings through which the workers can press their own independent interests. The essential direction and goal is the smash-up of the bureaucracy through a political revolution and its replacement by the rule of workers democracy. The program of Trotskyism indicated the main line of this many-sided process; now life is confirming this program to the hilt in the crucible of the revolutionary struggle of the East German workers.

The Political Meaning of Malenkov's New "History"

By John G. Wright

On July 26 the Kremlin issued a condensed falsification, a brand new one, of the history of the Russian Communist Party. The major aims of this post-Stalin forgery, as of all the previous ones in Stalin's lifetime, are crudely practical. First and foremost, the new 7,500-word version is intended as the start of the build up of Malenkov by the Kremlin propaganda machine. In this way Malenkov, after purging Beria, hopes to consolidate his bid to inherit Stalin's mantle as Purger-Arbitrator-in-Chief. Second, it is intended as an official statement of domestic and foreign policy.

Malenkov urgently needs a falsified version of Stalin's historical falsifications for a number of reasons; chiefly because his name was not even mentioned in the original 1939 version entitled, *History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union*, personally edited by Stalin. That "history" did mention the names of Molotov, Kaganovich, Mikoyan, Voroshilov, Khrushchev, even Shvernik and Andreyev, all of them still alive. To make good this glaring discrepancy, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the birth of Bolshevism has been taken as the occasion to expunge all living names from the record of the last 50 years.

The name of Lenin figures most prominently, as an ikon. Next to it, but distinctly subordinate, appears the name of Stalin. Most prominent of all, however, is the anonymous "party Central Committee," the repository of all authority, "collective" wisdom and "collective" experience.

To be sure Malenkov's name is not mentioned in the "27 theses" on party history, personally edited by Malenkov and drafted jointly by the "Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee, CPSU" and by the "Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute Attached to the Central Committee, CPSU." Nonetheless Malenkov prominently figures in the text. Two contrivances are used.

To begin with, pronouncements by Malenkov are written into the text without being formally quoted. For example, the necessity "to eliminate the Talmudic, dogmatic approach" is a catchphrase notoriously associated with Malenkov. It is made the nub of "Thesis 24." Similar treatment is accorded to Malenkov's recent foreign policy pronouncements concerning, in particular, "long co-existence and peaceful competition of the two systems."

Next, the "new history" passes to the "the Great Patriotic War," in which Malenkov served as one of the original five members of the "Defense Cabinet." Finally, the concluding one-third of the document is devoted to last year's Nineteenth Congress which is characterized as summing up "the magnificent results of the struggle and victories of the Soviet people," and as the clearest proof of "the unbreakable monolithic unity and oneness of the party." Malenkov, needless to recall, was the main reporter at this Congress.

The "new history's" strictures against the "cult of the individual" and its praises of the "principle of collective leadership" appear at first glance to run counter to Malenkov's bid for Stalin's mantle. But such a conclusion would be superficial. Nothing more is involved here than Bonapartist masquerade.

Malenkov extolled "the principle of collective leadership" at the Nineteenth Congress. As a matter of fact this same "principle" was included in the party statutes under Stalin. What does it really mean?

Its meaning was spelled out at the beginning of the purge of Beria who was, incidentally, charged among other things with promoting "the cult of the individual."

"The principle of collectivity," the July 13 Pravda explains, "demands that leaders of party bodies consult members of party committees, consult the active party membership, the Communists, listen to their opinions, take into account their critical remarks and proposals..." "Consult," "listen," "take into account" — and nothing more. As for the decisions, the underlings have no say at all. That was the "principle" under Stalin; that remains the "principle" in the post-Stalin era.

To dispel any doubts on this score, the same editorial adduces the authority of none other than Stalin. "J. V. Stalin," explains Pravda, "pointed out that the ability to act collectively, the readiness of individual comrades to submit their will to the collective will — this is precisely what is known among us as party courage, without the ability to submit one's will to the collective will — without these qualities — there is no collective, there is no collective leadership." What could be plainer?

The "principle of collective leadership" signifies the "courage" to get down on all fours before the "Chief." Pravda emphasizes that the same submission is demanded today. It is the duty of every Soviet citizen to get down on all fours before "the collective leadership," a pseudonym for Malenkov.

How much importance is attached to all this is testified to by the nationwide campaign around the Malenkov version of Russian party history. Every daily in the Soviet Union has published it, with corresponding editorials, feature articles, commentaries, "responses," and the like. It has been issued as a pamphlet; first Russian edition, one million; first Ukrainian edition, 200,000.

From one end of the country to the other, in every city, town and village, in every factory, state farm and collective farm, in every party and government institution, schools and public gatherings, these new falsifications have been the subject of "readings," "talks," "lectures," etc.

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MALENKOV

Then, too, the main dates of Malenkov's rise to prominence are singled out. Thus, the "new history," which supersedes all others, assigns a special place to the Eighteenth Party Congress in 1939. It was at this Congress that Malenkov was first elected to the Central Committee and named as one of three secretaries under Stalin.

The date that follows immediately is early 1941. A stereotyped quotation of Stalin is introduced concerning "the greatness of Lenin and the significance of his behests." The implied reference is to the key speech made at the February 1941 party conference by Malenkov, his first major address.

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the new "history" had "become converted into an event of major international significance," with all the "fraternal Communist and workers' parties" participating.

In the course of this "event of international significance," Malenkov's name, with Molotov's name beneath, has been regularly front-paged. The device is an exchange of congratulatory tele-

grams in connection with the Korean truce. Malenkov, as Soviet Premier, and Molotov, as Foreign Minister, congratulate their opposite numbers Mao Tse-tung and Chu En-lai in China, and Kim Ir Sen and Lin Don Gen in North Korea; and are congratulated by them in return.

This first campaign to build up Malenkov is scheduled to have

its climax on Aug. 5 with the convening of the Supreme Council. At these sessions Malenkov will play, for the first time in public, the role of "Chief."

Next week we shall deal with the political aspects of the "new history," particularly in the light of the Supreme Council's projected unanimous "deliberations" and decisions.

Letters from Readers

A Conversation That Ended Up With The Right Answers

Editor:

Recently, I had what began as a very depressing conversation with three St. Louis workers. I was talking with three elderly men, who have low-paying jobs as night watchmen because they can get nothing else. We were talking about the "police action" in Korea.

One said, "We should use the atomic bomb."

I answered, "If we use it, the Russians will use it. Why should millions of working people be atom-bombed? Who will gain by it except the rich? American workers don't have anything against the Russian workers."

My argument ran up against their insistence to use the atom bomb. "That would show them that we mean business," the watchmen seemed to think that the atom bomb was the solution to the war problem.

Then the discussion drifted into the cost of the war. One man said, "We have lost more casualties in this police action than we lost in the Second World War." Then he talked about the huge money cost. "Do you know who is going to pay for it?" he asked me.

I answered, "Who?"

"We are going to pay for it, we working people," his fellow watchmen all agreed to that.

"Before long the government will take our checks and we will have to ask for part of our money back to live on."

Again there was general agreement. "That's right."

I didn't feel depressed then. These watchmen have been misinformed, but they have some of the right answers.

Charles Brooks
St. Louis, Missouri

Criticizes Demand For 30-Hour Week At 40-Hours Pay

Editor:

Your recent articles on the UAW have been, on the whole, excellent. As a member of the UAW, I can testify that those accounts accord substantially with my own experiences. But your analyses of these data, and the program which purports to be based on them, exhibit a doctrinism which I have come to believe is peculiarly and uniquely Trotskyist.

Reuther's program is frankly inflationary, with the hope of saving capitalism. But your program is even more inflationary (e.g., 30-hours work for 40-hours pay) and with the aim of ruining capitalism. As I gather from your editorial of July 13, your object is to "teach the working class the fundamental lesson — capitalism is incapable of running a rational system of production" through the workers experiencing a depression. Reuther's program may be one of "boom or doom," but yours is one of "rack and ruin."

The SWP program has in common with that of Reuther the cherishing of a single pat formula of the situation and one accompanying panacea. It is interesting to note that in the series of articles on the UAW by Emmett Moore, the most recent installment was headlined "United Action Can Stop Speedup." (Militant, July 6.) The article described how workers' action at the point of production in the UAW plants could achieve their goals. But in your issue of July 13, Frank Lovell, speaking on what I guess could be termed the political or programmatic level of SWP affairs, had quite another slant. In discussing the Willow Run shutdown, he ended his article (as, indeed, most of your articles these days are ended) with a stirring call for a Labor Party to march forth on the fields of parliamentarism to the vanquishing of capitalism.

I personally agree with the SWP position that individual refusal to work in war industries can accomplish little. But this is no reason to conclude that nothing can be done about what we produce. While a Labor Party would still be yammering for maintenance of war production (witness your editorial), workers' control on the job could have staved off production for war and profit and started production for

Asks Auto Workers To End Rivalry Of Skill Groupings

Editor:

Here are my impressions of the controversies around the skilled trades issues in the UAW-CIO. Skilled workers have been getting substantial pay increases in recent negotiations in the CIO United Automobile Workers Union while the production workers have been lagging behind.

Reuther was able to open the agreement on the basis that the auto industry had to make some wage concessions because of the demands of the skilled workers. And he also was compelled to do so because of their well organized machine. The skilled trades group has been a real base for him.

The production workers, felt that if the skilled group won a raise it would make it possible for them to receive one. They also felt that they should back up the demands of any sections of the workers from the standpoint of union solidarity.

The auto manufacturers were not reluctant to give the skilled workers a raise. The question for them was how much and how best to proceed without opening the door for the production workers.

On the question of how much, Reuther had to go through the motions of making a fight. The demand of the skilled workers was 28 cents per hour. He was forced to ask the local unions to take strike votes all over the country around individual plant issues such as seniority and speed-up. But at no time did he make it clear or known to these locals that it was in behalf of demands of the skilled workers.

The skilled workers are very well organized in all plants. Reuther was unable to do away with their councils at the last convention, although he has been successful in scuttling broad production workers councils such as the Auto and Aircraft Council out here in Los Angeles. The skilled workers carry a great deal of weight and are a threat to any official, whether it be on the higher or lower level.

However we must recognize that at present the skilled groups are by and large very conservative. They did not hesitate at the signing of the five-year agreement. Now they find it is a trap. But they continue to support the most conservative policies and leaders in the union.

The production workers out here resent the way Reuther has been pitting the skilled workers against the production workers, and I think this is the case throughout the country. This is the third time the skilled workers have been increased more than the production workers.

The rivalry which exists between skilled and unskilled workers was not born today. This struggle has been nursed along over a period of years. The CIO was founded in 1937 on the basis of bringing the lower-paid workers somewhere near par with skilled workers. The slogan then was, "One for all and all for one. No craft union setup or special privileges for any group!" Today we are drifting far apart and are on the road to craft unionism if this trend is allowed to continue. A union based on craft unionism can defeat our main objective. And that objective is to better our standard of living or at least hold what we have today.

Although skilled workers today are riding high as a minority group due to the shortage of manpower in their fields, the idea that only they should be considered is ruinous to the union as a whole.

I say to the men of skilled trades: You have certain rights as a group, but in the final analysis your interests must coincide with those of the rest of our union. It is my opinion that Reuther has shown favoritism to the skilled trades and jeopardized the interests of the UAW by dividing the union into separate groups, skilled and unskilled.

I say to the skilled trades: More power to you in your fight for higher wages! But help the production workers fight for the same standard of living you wish to enjoy.

Our fight is together, for if we are divided we cannot win against those who would have us working for starvation wages.

Auto Worker
Los Angeles, Calif.

In a ruling against housing segregation Judge William Stecker of Indiana said "the right to lease property is a civil right. The Government does not segregate its tax receipts."

During the last 15 years population in the U.S. has increased 18%, while the number of people over 65 has jumped 60%. Two-thirds of today's aged have incomes of less than \$1,000 a year.

W. D. Flint, Michigan

German Workers Firm

(Continued from page 1)

sponsors announced that they gave out only 40,000 parcels on Sunday (Aug. 2) as compared with over a million for the six preceding days." Thus in their attempt to disparage the movement as it manifested itself on Sunday (the day a travel ban was imposed by the Stalinist regime), the Daily Worker concedes the mass scope of the hunger trek in the entire preceding week.

FOSTER'S NONSENSE

The American Stalinist chief, William Z. Foster, also grants that "Large numbers of people, it appears, have come over from East Berlin to get the free packages of food." (Daily Worker, Aug. 4.) But Foster isn't deceived: "This fact is made to appear," he says, "as conclusive proof of hunger in the East, which is plain nonsense."

Why is it nonsense? Because "The same sized, or even bigger, crowds would appear if the food was being handed out free to West Berliners, or to the people of Rome, Madrid, Paris, or London, or New York for that matter." The American Stalinist chief doesn't stop to think. The fact that there is hunger throughout the world doesn't prove that hunger in East Germany is a laughing matter.

When hundreds of thousands of people travel long distances to obtain two pounds of lard, two pounds of flour, two pounds of dried peas and four small cans of condensed milk, they do so out of extreme hunger and distress. Thousands stood in line for 12-hour stretches. Many who came last days of work, risked severe penalties of unemployment and imprisonment, and had to run the gauntlet of Stalinist terror. Clearly, people do not submit to such hardships and hazards to obtain food they do not need.

Since June 17, official Stalinist reports of arrests and rearrests, purges, repressions, concessions alternating with new repressions, and the outbreak of new strike movements and demonstrations, have been continuous.

This constitutes the background

to the latest outbreak. The organized and disciplined cadres of the East German workers, according to all indications, gave full support to the efforts of the hungry masses to secure food. They rejected the Stalinist slander that these masses are American spies and fascists. Indignant and aroused by the brutal repression of workers who ran the police blockade, they turned the whole food battle into a political struggle of great importance.

The salient features of this struggle are clear. The East German workers fought this week in defense of the most elementary demand — food — against callous bureaucratic violence and tyranny. They pressed their demand for political freedom and mobilized in great masses around the broadest issue of the moment in a test of political strength.

Most important of all, they struck a blow in behalf of the central demand of the German working class of both East and West — the unification of Germany.

THE BROADER ISSUE

The East German workers laid down in action a path of struggle for this demand. The immediate issue was the right to secure food wherever available, but the broader underlying issue is the right of the German people to decide their own destiny without interference from the armies and agents of Wall Street or the Kremlin.

It is this issue of unification that promises to become the rallying point of a united movement of the German working class. Such a movement would focus around the need to create a socialist government for all of Germany and free the nation from the occupation forces of both the allied powers and the Kremlin bureaucrats. A socialist Germany would invest the world anti-capitalist revolution with invincible power.

The German capitalists can draw no comfort from the stubborn struggle of the East German workers against the Stalinist regime. As a matter of fact, they are concerned about the possible repercussions in West Germany. Seymour Freidin and William Richardson in the Aug. 4 N. Y. Post report the reaction

of the West German capitalists to the events of June 17 in the east zone as follows:

"PERSPICACIOUS PEOPLE"

"West German business men, perspicacious people with an eye always peeled for a fast no-risk profit, were canceling orders and moving their commercial ventures as well. This was their reaction to the demonstrations of East Berliners... Why? The demonstrations in East Berlin and in virtually all the large Soviet-held communities in East Germany were carried out by working men and women and by their banned trade union organizations... These were workers in rebellion against authority. The men with investments... see the spectre of workers rising in mass revolt and they conjure the nightmare a step further. Such ideas, some of these business men argued... might be translated one day against us. Thus to eliminate business risk and to show their disaffection for uprisings they have begun to take their business elsewhere..."

There are already a quarter of a million unemployed in West Berlin alone. The flight of capital from the oncoming "revolutionary plague" will impose severe hardships on the workers of the west zone and spur their movement forward. At the same time the reaction of the German capitalists is the truest indicator of the anti-capitalist social nature of the East German workers movement.

The pocketbook nervousness of the German capitalists is the sensitive reflex of the ruling class to the revolutionary East German workers movement. It is far more indicative of the true nature of the East German events than the counter-revolutionary maneuvers of Wall Street's State Department strategists, who think that they can exploit the revolutionary crisis in East Germany.

Those who think that a pitiful ration of food will buy Wall Street a share in the hearts of the East German people, had better consult their history books. The American relief missions in the Soviet Union back in 1917 didn't succeed any better in recapturing Russia for capitalism than did the American troops in Archangel.

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The Small Men Tinker with Cancer

A chilling little drama was enacted in Congress the other day when the political representatives of Big Business took up the question of an appropriation for cancer research. The Senators, moved by Taft's death, the fourth victim of cancer from their ranks in three years, quarrelled with Eisenhower's Secretary of Health Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. She wanted to cut the appropriation by \$5,000,000. The Senators overruled her objections and restored Truman's \$20,000,000 budget.

What a piddling, palsied, mouselike tinkering with a giant challenge to the human race! What a commentary on the constricted horizon of the minds of these "rulers of destiny." Here is the powerful Senate, which voted \$2 billion for research to produce the first atomic bomb, a bomb that was used to cremate hundreds of thousands of human beings, and all they can do for cancer research is make a token gesture of one percent of the amount it took to invent the atomic bomb. And how many billions have they appropriated since Hiroshima and Nagasaki for atomic bombs and other horror weapons?

When news of the invention of an atomic bomb at the cost of \$2 billion was released, medical research authorities estimated that a similar appropriation could guarantee science the means to unlock the secret of cancer and thereby the secret of destroying it. Think of it! The amount spent by capitalist America to invent a horror bomb could erase cancer.

This fact alone shows how imperative it has become to the human race to speed the elimina-

tion of the capitalist system which is incapable of taking such measures — how imperative it has become to replace capitalism by the rational system of socialism.

A socialist system won't nibble at the problem of cancer. It will launch total war against the disease and defeat it. And cancer would be only one of the targets of the socialist war against disease. Tuberculosis, heart disease, infantile paralysis — all the great killers would fall under the blockbuster attack of socialist mankind.

Where's the hitch? Is it an intrinsic characteristic of the human race to deliberately limit the possibilities of triumphing over blind natural forces? On the contrary, man is rightfully proud of his long ascent from the primitive technique of the stone age to the industrial wizardry that has now unlocked the secret of the atom. But man's great upward climb has come only by revolutionary struggles to overcome the obstacles of outworn social systems.

We are living in the epoch of one of these great changes today — the change from capitalism to socialism, the most crucial change of all in man's history. It will usher in the stage where man will become the ruler of his own social destiny, and thereby the true ruler of nature.

Long before socialist man opens up vistas of progress we cannot even dream of today, the Workers and Farmers Government of the very first stage of the socialist reorganization of society will claim undisputed victory over cancer.

Defend the New Smith Act Victims

The shooting war in Korea may be at a standstill, but the witch-hunt in America is going strong. And the witch-hunt is part of the preparation for World War III.

That is the meaning of the recent indictment of eight alleged leaders of the Communist Party in Pennsylvania. The eight are accused under the infamous Smith "Gag" Act of "conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence."

The Smith Act was first used to imprison 18 leaders of the Socialist Workers Party and the Minneapolis Teamsters Union, during World War II for their socialist opposition to Wall Street's War. Since July 1948 when the cold war got underway, ten groups of Communist Party leaders have been arrested under the Smith Act — a total of 87 people.

The bail for the Pennsylvania victims was set at the outrageous figure of \$225,000. This continues the policy practiced in recent thought control trials of defacto elimination of the right to bail. It is part and parcel of the attack on the right to belong to legal organizations, the right to refuse to testify against yourself, the right to refuse to become an FBI stool-pigeon and the right to think critically of Wall Street's government.

We are unconditionally opposed to these witch-hunt trials of the Stalinists. It is the

elementary duty of every working class organization, of every liberal and minority group to wage a struggle in defense of all victims of the Smith "Gag" Act. The fact that we are bitter political opponents of the Stalinists within the labor movement, in no way alters the case. Nor does the fact that when the Minneapolis trial took place, the Stalinists called for the stiffest penalties against the first victims of the Smith Act. We repeat — it is necessary to give full support to the defense of the civil rights of all, no matter what the political differences may be. The facts of life under the Eisenhower-McCarthy administration show that every organization, and every individual however remotely regarded as a dissenter, is placed under fire when one organization is attacked.

If this wasn't clear in 1948 to the labor officials who played the witch-hunt game, it should be clear now.

McCarthy has the formula. Even New Deal Democrats are included in the charge of "conspiring to advocate." He will broaden his formula. Anyone associated with those who "conspire to advocate" will come under attack.

Once again we propose: a broad independent united front of all labor, minority and civil liberties organizations to defend all victims of the Smith "Gag" Act. To delay the launching of such a genuine united front is to court disaster.

Wanted--Plain Talk on Labor Party

Every now and then a labor official issues a statement about the need for effective political action by the labor movement. All these statements have one point in common — they implicitly admit the ineffectiveness and even bankruptcy of labor's official political policy. Another common feature of these "militant" declarations is the hint that a labor party would be a good thing, but like a world which would have Christmas every day it isn't practical.

This can be said about the statement by A. J. Hayes, President of the International Association of Machinists, in his column in the August issue of the *Machinists Monthly Journal*. Nevertheless, he did come up with some sound comments. For example, he says that "political inactivity spells out economic suicide for all of us. . . If your enemies make the laws we are fools to expect a fair share and we are more than fools if we believe that we have no enemies."

This is a slap at the policy the labor officials have been following, isn't it? Hayes points out that the enemies of labor have obtained a monopoly on political power so that it has become "difficult, if not impossible, for us to function in the political field at all." He goes so far as to say: "Already they have tied our hands so that we are prohibited from engaging in politics except in a straitjacket designed by them when we neglected our job in 1946."

This description of the state of affairs is by no means an exaggeration. It is well known to one and all in the labor movement. But what we look for when we read the articles and speeches of labor officials is even a small suggestion of action to correct this outrageous situation. Hayes makes only one proposal that

is worth noting. He recommends that union lodges and locals shouldn't depend on the daily papers to gather their political information or they "will be sadly disappointed." He urges that "there should be a committee in each local lodge charged with the duty of studying" the *Congressional Record*. This is an excellent suggestion. (Subscription, \$1.50 a month. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

But isn't it about time that unionists following the procedures and debates in Congress should have their own spokesmen there to present labor's views? Aren't we all getting sick and tired of the political monopoly of Big Business? On this point, Hayes takes the usual nose dive. He says, "I realize the impracticability at this time of a Labor Party due to the present reliance on a two-party system, that has come about through evolution in our country, and due also to the physical and psychological barricades to any present move in that direction."

The very weakness of the argument against the Labor Party and its "impracticability" is in itself a hint that Hayes may have a good word to say for the idea. But as usual the matter is confined to hints and half-thoughts. With inevitable major clashes between labor and capital on the horizon, the time for this type of coy inference has passed. The 1954 elections, which will witness a fierce McCarthyite offensive, require immediate consideration by labor. A national conference of labor should be summoned without delay to map out the policy and plan of action for labor in this crucial coming election year. We would like to hear a little less hinting and a lot more plain talk from the labor officials on this score.

A People Rising in the Valley of the Nile

By Charles Hanley

EGYPT — A PEOPLE RISING.
By Abu Hashim. New Park Publications, Ltd., London. Distributed in the U.S. by Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y. 42 pp. 25 cents.

Abu Hashim, an Egyptian revolutionist, has written an excellent Marxist analysis of Egypt's evolution in the 19th and 20th centuries. In this booklet he very clearly describes the mechanism of the class struggle and the political and economic intervention of imperialism in the Nile valley. Every worker interested in the struggle of the colonial peoples for freedom should read it, for it contains a wealth of information.

The author warns that the fascist danger in Syria and Egypt is real. The capitalists, he points out, seek to win over "a part of the growing forces of the middle class by graft, bribery and demagoguery."

Because of the particular social and economic forces in the East, this "military fascism" will be somewhat different from its

European counterparts, not permanently connected with active nationalism, but serving foreign imperialism as well, aligning itself with all the enemies of the people after exploiting nationalist sentiments.

Basically, this is the same structure the imperialists are trying to bolster or establish throughout the colonial world — a pseudo-nationalist, dictatorial and reactionary government submissive to orders from abroad. (Formosa, the Philippines, Indo-China, South Korea, etc.)

In Egypt, Naguib may well become another Chiang Kai-shek. The Egyptian dictator has already dealt severe blows to the masses by outlawing political dissent, banning democratic freedoms, repressing trade unions, continuing Farouk's martial law and censorship, and granting economic and other concessions to foreign capital. His policy is aimed at betraying the national struggle one of the main forces that raised him to power, as Chiang did in China, even if he has to conceal this and engage in certain nationalist actions for a time.

Immediately following the coup

d'etat, the leadership of the army received unequal support from some of the progressive groups in Egypt and abroad. Abu Hashim says about this: "What has been wrong is their failure to realize the vital importance of urging the masses to take the initiative in their own hands, if any hope of directing this movement into progressive channels is to be entertained. . . Instead of leading the masses, they try to follow them, and are rarely successful even at that."

The Egyptians are undoubtedly "a people rising." Over the past 10 years the masses have learned a great deal, paying for the lessons "with their own blood." Unity among the industrial workers has been forged under the blows of savage repression. They "believe in this unity as the supreme source of their strength." They "depend upon nothing but their own heads, hearts and hands. . . They march persistently and unshakably on their way. They have raised the torch of freedom and progress in the dark continent of Africa and in the Middle East. . ."

The agrarian reform proclaimed by Naguib is insufficient to solve Egypt's agrarian problem. But it is to some extent an anti-feudal measure, and if the poor peasants are mobilized and employ all the possibilities at hand, it could be a stepping-stone to greater conquests by the masses. In order to achieve this, a united front of poor peasants and agricultural and industrial workers — a united front which Naguib is trying to prevent — will have to be created.

Such a united front would attract sections of the middle class, a "potentially progressive force, fighting against the existing state of affairs" but unable to end them without the aid and leadership of the working class. The Egyptian working class needs organization and revolutionary leadership "from their own hardened sons" if it is to win through to victory. "The forces are there, ready to move on to the long-awaited goal. . . But who will give the word?" The creation of cadres and the construction of a revolutionary party are at present the decisive tasks facing vanguard militants in the Middle East.

Top Negotiators Sign Truce



Truce in Korea was signed July 27 at Panmunjom by Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., (left) chief negotiator for the U.S., and Lt. Gen. Nam Il (right), representing North Korea.



CCF Fights for Office In Canadian Elections

By Peter Farnsworth

Canada's federal election campaign is now well underway. Voting is August 10 and the campaign line of the principal parties is clearly defined. The St. Laurent government, the Liberal Party, is campaigning on its past four-year record and its previous 14 years of office.

The other two parties of capitalism, the Progressive Conservative Party (Tories), hungry for the fruits of office, and the Social Credit Movement, anxious to consolidate in the federal field the gains that it has scored in the Western provincial capitals, are indulging in a fantastic fanfare of demagogic promises.

The CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) with the aid of the growing Western farmers movement, the Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO) and important forces in the Trades and Labor Congress (AFL), is projecting a program of social reform.

The tiny, isolated, harassed, Labor Progressive Party (Stalinist) is running 100 candidates out of a possible 265 under the slogan "Put Canada First." It is campaigning against U.S. capitalism and those Canadian capitalists whom it alleges have sold out their and the country's manifest destiny to the U.S.

The Liberals, under the leadership of St. Laurent, claim credit for the period of lush profiteering and high, steady employment that has prevailed since World War II.

Liberal campaigners charge that the Tory party, which held office during the depths of the depression, is responsible for the capitalist crisis. They charge that the CCF, which was founded in 1933, is merely a party of depression. The inference is that if they are returned to office, the depression which is already threatening will not take place.

SIGNS OF SLUMP

There are many signs that point to an end of the boom which has been tapering off just prior to the Korean war expenditures. The government probably set August

10 as election day, a time when many are away from their constituencies on holidays, in order to beat the harvest which, it is predicted, will be a bumper one and will only pile up on the already monstrous unsold accumulation of farm products. A serious agricultural crisis is threatening with the loss of the British wheat contract, the raising of restrictive quotas against Canadian dairy products by the U.S., the possibility of further restrictions on oats, and the threat that the dumping of U.S. farm surpluses has to world grain prices.

The cancellation of U.S. military orders which have been propping up the economy has already resulted in mass layoffs in the Montreal area. While employment is still generally high, thousands of workers in Ontario farm implement plants have been laid off. Over 5,000 coal miners are walking the streets in Sydney Nova Scotia.

The Tories, led in the '30s by R. B. Bennett who boasted he would give unemployed demonstrators the "Iron Heel" and now under the leadership of George Drew who when premier of Ontario had his own private Gestapo, are calling for the suppression of "communism" at the same time that they rake the government over the coals for its has been assuming through the Emergency Powers Act, government by orders in Council, etc. They are also working hard on several scandals that reveal considerable graft and waste and are attempting to cash in on the widespread dissatisfaction over the crushing tax burden.

ARCAND IN CONTEST

Social Credit, which took over the Tory machine in Alberta several years ago and is now in British Columbia, is working hard in glove with Drew in the East where it is running practically no candidates. In Quebec the Tories are working through Duplessis' National Union. One of the surprises is the reappearance of Adrien Arcand, leader of the Canadian fascist movement in the '30s, who is contesting a seat in Quebec.

The CCF is advancing a round-ed program of social reforms — for free hospital and dental care, a national labor code, subsidized housing, redistribution of taxes onto the corporations and the wealthy, increases in family allowances and old age pensions, parity farm prices, etc. Despite the fact that the leadership's op-

portunism has led it in recent years to ditch the nationalization program of the party, this election campaign has seen the national leader M. J. Coldwell call for the nationalization of the Big Three packinghouses and the country's basic steel industry.

In one speech which was given national prominence, Coldwell, predicting a depression, attacked capitalism as a system that "works" only in times of war and preparations for war. "If peace abroad allows us to reduce our spending on arms at home," he said, "Let us keep on producing washing machines" and other essentials that so many are without.

But these speeches are the exception rather than the rule; the CCF campaign fails to project a socialist solution to the problems confronting the Canadian workers.

TAIL BEHIND OTTAWA

While on record for recognition of China, nothing has been done by the leadership to press the demand, even though a truce has been declared in Korea. The party's formal stand of opposition to the banning of the Stalinist Labor Progressive Party has proved to be an embarrassment to the majority of the candidates. The leadership's support of Ottawa's tailing Wall Street in the international arena, even with their reservations on German rearmament and their resistance to the extent of the demands of NATO, has prevented the party from developing a principled position on the colonial revolutions.

The long period of adaptation on the part of the leadership to the apathy that has developed in the ranks of the workers in this period of relative prosperity and its capitulation to the anti-Soviet policy of the government has undermined the fighting capacity of the large sections of the party's cadre; but the CCF has widespread and deep support in the Canadian working class, as has been already conclusively proved. To what extent this can be mobilized at the present juncture will be seen on August 10.

"Bad check losses are a growing headache for merchants," reports the July 30 Wall Street Journal. Phone check passing has risen at least 25% in the past 18 months.

Some merchants think this trend "indicates consumers have less pocket money to spend. Grocery stores take the biggest losses."

\$18,000 Fund Scoreboard

Branch	Quota	Paid	Percent
St. Louis	75	55	73
Newark	500	334	67
Akron	150	90	60
Cleveland	350	205	59
Chicago	1,500	843	56
Buffalo	1,500	812	54
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,200	520	43
Philadelphia	400	152	38
Boston	550	193	35
Milwaukee	400	118	30
New York	4,500	1,297	29
Los Angeles	2,500	685	27
Flint	250	65	24
San Francisco	1,000	225	23
Youngstown	450	105	23
Pittsburgh	30	5	17
Oakland	250	40	16
Seattle	450	72	16
Detroit	1,500	33	2
Allentown	50	0	0
General	385	87	23
Total through Aug. 3	\$18,000	\$5,936	33

World Events

By Charles Hanley

ITALIAN PREMIER De Gasperi's Christian-Democratic cabinet was ousted July 28 when it failed to obtain a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The vote was 263 to 282. The Social-Democrats, the Republicans, and the Liberals, who had been his allies in the previous government, voted against him, thus precipitating the political crisis.

PRESIDENT ZAPOTOCKY of Czechoslovakia conceded Aug. 1 there had been "mistakes in the construction of socialism." He admitted that "we have not done enough to secure the supply of the people with food." This did not prevent the Stalinist bureaucrat from insisting in the same breath that the hungry workers speed up still more to "increase production."

AN INTERNAL struggle is going on among pro-capitalist exiles from the Soviet Union, the Aug. 2 N. Y. Times reveals. There are two main groups, one of which, led by Kerensky, consists primarily of Russians, while the other, led by Boris I. Nikolayevsky, a historian, consists of non-Russian nationals. They split over the nationalities question. The American committee financing these reactionary politicians warned them to end the split or lose their subsidies.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, returning from a round-the-world tour, declared Aug. 2 that the "intellectual leaders" of the Asiatic countries believe in "idealistic Marxism" and fear the "military might" of the U.S. more than that of the Soviet Union.

IN STALINIST-DOMINATED Albania, Dr. Omer Nishani was removed from his post as President of the People's Assembly. Hadje Lechi, a former Minister without portfolio, was named President in his place. No reason for Nishani's ouster was given.

JAPANESE CAPITALISTS, worried over a projected decline in American war expenditures in their land now that a truce has been signed in Korea, are anxious to open up trade with the New China. This has been prohibited up to now by the American occupation forces. On July 29, Japan's House of Representatives unanimously approved a resolution calling for more trade with China. "Significantly," many members of (Prime Minister) Yoshida's own Liberal Party were in the vanguard of those who urged passage of the resolution," says the N. Y. Times.

THE GUATEMALAN peasant movement is pressing for a broadening of the agrarian reform. In response, Jose Manuel, a Stalinist leader, has proclaimed the necessity of "throwing American monopolists out of Guatemala." These include the United Fruit Company, the International Railways of Central America, and the Electric Company of Guatemala, all owned by American capital.

THE SOCIALISTS won a sweeping victory July 26 in Costa Rica's elections. Jose Figueres, leader of the victorious 1948 uprising, won 112,000 votes against 61,000 for Castros Cervantes, candidate of the capitalists. Figueres is expected to introduce a "soak-the-rich" program to finance educational reforms and to raise the living standard of the populace. The Stalinists, seeking to defeat the socialist candidate, voted for Cervantes.

GERMAN NAZI General Remer and another former German officer, suspected of trying to set up fascist governments in Egypt and other Arab countries, were put under house arrest in Cairo July 31. They entered Egypt with forged passports. Remer is one of the leaders of Germany's neo-Nazis.

THE MILITANT ARMY

St. Paul reports continued success in subverting and Militant sales. Writing to increase their sales, the Literature Agent Winifred Nelson reports, "Two of our comrades have taken on the project of selling Militants in a working class neighborhood on a regular weekly basis. They are going to do it for two or three months at least, maybe longer if it proves successful."

Winifred enclosed a new sub to the promise of another in a few days. Minneapolis Literature Agent Helen Sherman writes, "With vacation season in full swing, meetings at the union halls, on the campus, etc., are in many cases cancelled or at best poorly attended. However, Fannie sold five copies of The Militant one evening at the AFL Hall; and Millie, who probably holds the record for consistent Militant sales, is at the union hall every Friday night selling the paper to AFL workers. Recently, one Militant reader stopped to ask her a number of questions about socialism and the differences between the C.P., the S.L.P., and the Socialist Workers Party. Millie reports a very gratifying discussion in which she was able to make clearer many of the ideas of The Militant."

Recent sales in the Chicago area are reported by Literature Agent Jacki Booth. She writes,

"Our biggest activity now is centered around the series of articles concerning the Chicago slums. Last Saturday Elaine and Alice covered a small territory and sold 14 papers. We plan an all-out sale this week end, and expect continuing good response. Other activities have included a sale at a Harvester local at which Elaine sold 10 papers, and a sale by Ines and Jacki at a Robeson picnic."

"Another project under way was begun last Sunday by Mary Lou, Kenny, Carol, and George, at a housing project where we met with success during the sub campaign. Both the slum project and the housing project sales are to go on consistently for some weeks."

Mrs. M. M. of Minneapolis comments on the articles in the June 22 Militant on the Einstein letter. She writes, "Yes, I for one want to give a big hand to Dr. Einstein and anyone else who dares to stand up for his convictions, in spite of 'dungeon, fire, and sword.'"

"I have long been horrified at the shade of the American intellectuals and other leaders who let themselves be led by the nose, surely back to physical and spiritual slavery. Just let them call us names and put us in jail, but don't let us deny or betray that which we know is fundamentally right."

Our thanks to D. B. of Vancouver for his donation of 25c. to help meet the printing costs of The Militant.

Negro Intellectual's Role

By Jean Blake

The current issue of *The Crisis*, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, contains an article which this columnist urges all readers concerned with the problem of the Negro struggle and its leadership to read.

The "Role of the Negro Intellectual," by Wilson Record is an interesting and thought-provoking analysis of the role of that group in the struggle for equality. The author, whose important book *The Negro and the Communist Party* was reviewed in this column some time ago, takes issue with the view of Gunnar Myrdal in his voluminous work *An American Dilemma* that there is a "deep cynicism" and "chronic defeatism" among Negro intellectuals.

Record observes that Myrdal arrives at the contradictory conclusions that (1) Negro intellectuals are cynical and defeatist and (2) they have been the founders, organizers and inspirers of movements for struggle against the subordinate position of the Negro people.

This position is contradictory because cynics and defeatists do not inspire others to struggle, Record points out. And the reason Myrdal arrives at this dilemma is that he tends to generalize about the Negro intellectual instead of operating with a precise conception of what he is talking about.

Record indicates some of the differentiations that exist among Negro intellectuals, and proceeds to discuss those who concern themselves with combatting race prejudice. His treat-

ment deserves more careful and detailed discussion than is possible in this brief column, but there is one idea he expresses which I should like to cite as an example of the freshness of his approach:

"At a time when fear and confusion and withdrawal shape the moods of many of America's white intellectuals the race-conscious Negro men of ideas and words present a contrast of optimism and aggressiveness." He gives a number of thoughtful reasons to back this thesis, including a study of the relationship of white and Negro intellectuals to their base in the U.S., the demands they voice, and the reinforcement Negro intellectuals receive from the achievements of colored men fighting for their rights all over the world.

Record's article provides no simple formula for characterizing and evaluating the role of the Negro intellectual. What it does do is challenge, very effectively, the stereotype conception of vulgar materialists that Negro intellectuals are a homogeneous sub-species of American intellectual capable only of reflecting the pessimism and defeatism of a culture in decline.

He demonstrates that the Negro intellectual (1) has independent sources of strength and inspiration in the struggle of oppressed people for full equality, and (2) in a period of witch-hunts, thought-control and McCarthyite anti-intellectualism, he asserts the right and validity and necessity for men of ideas to play a role in the leadership of the Negro struggle.

Arizona "Insurrection"

By Milton Alvin

While the truce was being signed in Korea, Gov. Pyle of Arizona was not letting any mesquite grow under his feet. For 26 months the governor has been engaged in a secret plot to put down an "insurrection" in that state.

Just before dawn July 26 a two-pronged motorized raiding party of 100, prepared these many months in advance, swooped down upon the community of Short Creek and arrested virtually all the men, women and children. Despite the secret military-type arrangements, the few hundred residents of the town were expecting the arrests and peacefully awaiting the officers, dressed in their Sunday best.

The community is composed of a historically polygamous sect and is located on the Arizona-Utah border. It is an offshoot of the Mormons.

The "insurrection" with which they are charged consists of conspiracy to commit adultery, statutory rape, bigamy, open, and notorious cohabitation, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, marrying the spouse of another, income tax evasion, failure to comply with corporation laws, misappropriation of school funds, improper use of school facilities and falsification of public records.

Immediately after saving the state of Arizona from this "insurrectionary danger," the gov-

ernor went on the radio over a three-state network to assure the citizenry of the southwest that the forces of law and order had triumphed and everyone could relax.

He said, "the State has substantially concluded a momentous police action against insurrection within her own borders."

Newspaper correspondents were briefed by the leaders of the raiding party before the police action and accompanied them. They were followed by 12 liquor control agents, three Superior Court judges and a staff of welfare workers. This entire contingent hid out in the woods some miles away from the town all night before the raid. They did not know their plan was an open secret.

Information on the town's inhabitants had been secured over a period of more than two years by government spies disguised in various ways as well as by a group posing as a moving picture company.

A strong suspicion that the sect would have been left alone had it complied with the income tax and corporation laws remains, despite whatever it is that they were doing.

After all, the ruling class of capitalists is guilty of the same list of charges, more or less, but no governor has organized a police action against them as yet.

Notes from the News

THE DEBT LOAD of the average working class family has risen steeply, according to a nationwide survey by the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. The company found that the typically indebted family has an income of \$3,000 to \$4,000, owes 15 or 20 creditors from \$1,200 to \$2,500, has a car and a TV set, but no savings. The report said "the situation of the average debtor is worsening."

DEBT SLAVERY in the U.S. was exposed by the OIO International Woodworkers of America in Jackson, Miss. Labor's Daily reports "Employees of Merrimac Veneer Co. who had obtained pay advances when they were sorely in need of funds . . . were being charged at the rate of 20% interest per week . . . some of the workers, a few weeks after getting the 'loans' were receiving nothing in their pay envelopes." The union won a complete victory in fighting this practice. Labor's Daily reports that "Union officials are wondering how many workers in the state and elsewhere, who lack the benefits of organization, are suffering from deep pay cuts — or no pay at all."

ATOMIC WORKERS ended a strike at Oak Ridge, Tenn., on July 29. The United Press reported that 10,000 members of the AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council participated in the strike and "a presidential panel began a study of the first general strike in this atomic city's history." Some 3,500 research plant craftsmen threw picket lines around the project area and 6,500 construction workers refused to cross the lines.

WAS SHAKESPEARE LOYAL? A publisher in Texas may have to answer this question if he wants his books to be used as text in any public school. Under a recently passed Texas law the publisher must sign an oath that "to the best of his knowledge and belief the author of the textbook, if he were alive and available, could truthfully execute" the loyalty oath.

WANTS TO BE LAUDED TOO. Norman Thomas, as we reported previously, has pleaded with the State Dept. to allow "socialists" to participate in policy-making bodies of Wall Street's government. Last week, after his plea was rejected by Scott McLeod, head of the State Dept. Security System, Thomas protested that the Republican refusal to take him up on his offer "gravely injures American leadership for peace and freedom abroad. . . Here in Germany, on my way to Berlin, I find that statement particularly shocking and injurious to the American cause. The Mayor of West Berlin, Ernst Reuter, is a Socialist who has been lauded by our highest authorities."

FACTORY MANAGEMENT MAGAZINE complains of difficulties in recruiting slave-drivers; "one of the really disturbing things that we hear

from production men is that it is becoming difficult to interest rank-and-file workers in taking jobs as foremen if offered."

A PAPER-MILL WORKERS' STRIKE in Elizabeth, La., is now in its eleventh month. There have been more than 100 cases of violence since the strike began. Elizabeth is a town of about 1,100 persons, largely owned by the paper-mill interests. In trying to break the strike, the Calcasieu Paper Co. and the Southern Industries, Inc., have divided relatives, neighbors and even families into strikers and scabs. The companies have rejected Governor Kennon's mediation proposal.

"THE TELEPHONE AND THE FARMER," a film produced by the Rural Electrification Administration, has been banned by the administration "until further notice." All actors in the 25-minute color movie were members of the Winnebago Rural Telephone Association. The film was about the successful effort of the farmers of northern Iowa to form a telephone co-op and get reliable service.

OVERSIGHT. A statistician for the Detroit Board of Commerce presents a novel solution for unemployment in Detroit resulting from cutbacks of Army orders. All that has to be done in his opinion, is eliminate overtime and throw working housewives out of the automobile plants. The statistician neglects to cite any figures showing how a worker's family could live on the reduced income.

THE DENVER SCHOOL BOARD has banned from the city schools any books whose author does not support "the principles of American constitutional government." Shakespeare, it was pointed out by the AOLU, believed in the monarchial form of government.

A SIXTH ATTEMPT to strip Harry Bridges, leader of the longshoremen's union on the west coast, of his citizenship and deport him to Australia has been announced by the government. Democrats and Republicans in office are evidently trying to establish a new record in persecuting political opponents (even part-time opponents) in the American labor movement.

JIM CROW COCA COLA machines were attacked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a letter to former Postmaster General James A. Farley, who is now Chairman of the Coca Cola Export Co. Coca Cola vending machines are labeled "colored" on one side and "white" on the other in many southern cities. Walter White, Secretary of the NAACP said, "We have encountered Jim Crow in many forms, but this is the first time we have seen Jim Crow mechanized." Farley gave assurances that the Jim Crow vending machine would be withdrawn. Why not "withdraw" Jim Crow altogether?

Mazey Hails Einstein Civil Liberties Call

(The following letter was sent to Malcolm W. Bingay, editorial director of The Detroit Free Press, with the request that it be printed. When the letter was refused publication, it was sent to the Michigan CIO News which published it in a recent issue. Ed.)

Malcolm W. Bingay
Editorial Director
Detroit Free Press

Dear Sir,

I write to protest your shameful, abusive treatment of Dr. Albert Einstein in connection with his recent letter calling for resistance and opposition to the witch-hunters.

Since he is a man of unimpeachable integrity and world-renowned stature, you resort to the sneaky tactic of ridicule to minimize the wide effects of his courageous statement.

Virtually your entire column is devoted to the theme that Dr. Einstein is a genius in theory, science and physics, but, you imply, a fool and an imbecile in everything else, particularly in questions of civil liberty and politics.

The fact is, however, that Dr. Einstein's personal experience with the rise and triumph of Hitlerism in Germany qualify him as an expert on the reactionary forces which menace intellectual freedom.

I hail Dr. Einstein's letter in the spirit in which I am sure it was intended — a battle cry to all our people to rise up in defense of our cherished liberties before all is lost in a new era of inquisitions and dark ages.

His letter is in keeping with the very best of American traditions. It is in the spirit of our forefathers who fought a grand and glorious revolution at great sacrifices to obtain the rights which Dr. Einstein urges that we cherish and defend today.

The rights guaranteed by the Constitution are being challenged on every front by McCarthyite ordeals of slander, book-burning, inquisition, intimidation and fear. Truly, Dr. Einstein is right when he says the alternative to fighting back is slavery.

I am confident that his call will be answered by the American people with a tremendous wave of organized protest and resistance to all the witch-hunters and a victory for the rights and liberties upon which our country was founded.

I feel sure that in years to come Dr. Einstein's timely defense of intellectual freedom will be equally honored with his scientific contributions to humanity.

Ernest Mazey
Detroit

Judge Bok of Pennsylvania said in a ruling on loyalty oaths: "There is not only a right of free speech; there is a right of free silence. . . It should be the right of free and stubborn men to leave their knees unbent if they are minded to, America was built on dissent. . ."

A Look Inside Homes of Rich and Poor

By Hilda Smith

The shocking story of living conditions in the Chicago slums is duplicated in every large industrial city in the United States. This too, is part of the "highest standard of living in the world" in this richest of all countries.

These slum dwellers are workers who spend their lives in endless toil to produce fabulous riches, who do the useful labor which keeps the gigantic industrial and commercial machines in high gear. The statistics of enormous production, of which U.S. capital is so boastful, translated into human terms mean millions of workers toiling in thousands of factories, mines, mills and plants. They also mean workers, weary from the killing pace, coming home to the slums.

A great percentage of the fruits of this grinding toil is appropriated by absentee owners for their personal use. How do these idle coupon clippers live?

In his book, *America's 60 Families*, Ferdinand Lundberg tells us. Judging from his account, the Vanderbilt family must have a very knotty problem deciding where to live. To mention a few of the 30 residences they possess, there is Biltmore in North Carolina, a towering pile of French architecture; the \$9-million summer home in Newport, the New York City marble palazzo, hunting lodges in Canada and the Adirondacks. The probable aggregate cost of all the Vanderbilt dwelling places is not less

than \$125 million — three of them alone exceeding \$25 million. In pre-inflation dollars.

If the choice is too hard to make, they can always turn to one of the Vanderbilt yachts which cost only \$1,125,000 and around \$175,000 a year to maintain.

The Stotesburys live more modestly. Their Philadelphia home, Whitemarsh Hall, contains only 145 rooms, 25 baths, 14 elevators, 35 house servants and 65 outdoor employees. The gardens are a replica of the gardens at Versailles. For the summer they have Wingwood house at Bar Harbor and in winter escape the cold at El Mirasol at Palm Beach.

A DIFFERENT PROBLEM

The Arthur Biebers at 1123 Argyle, Chicago, also have a knotty problem about where to live. Their landlord is evicting them from the firetrap, slum apartment (\$195 a month) because of their kicking about the falling plaster, holes in the walls and doors, lack of ventilation and a toilet undependable about flushing. The Biebers have 11 children. Nelda, the oldest, has just won a scholarship to the University of Illinois.

The American plutocracy should have no trouble keeping clean. Lundberg says that the possession of 100 bathrooms in one family is not uncommon. Not ordinary bathrooms, but exotically decorated, huge vaulted chambers with tubs large enough for swimming pools. For instance, radio manu-

facturer, W. C. Grunow, owns "a tub from a single slab of Mexican onyx marble, costing \$12,000, equipped with fixtures of 24-carat gold plate."

Mr. and Mrs. Hernandez and their 10 children at 1100 Harrison St., Chicago, find keeping clean more difficult. The "bathroom" in their flat — a single room that could once have been a saloon, consists of a toilet crowded into a small closet. The kitchen has no sink. Mrs. Hernandez puts in long hours of back-breaking labor with a tub and washboard to keep the children and the flat clean.

Mrs. Annie Sides at 1001 No. Wells, Chicago (rent \$65 a month) shares a bath with many other tenants. It's her only source of water; yet she carries it from there every other day and also with the tub-and-washboard method keeps the place and her children immaculate in the never-ending fight with cockroaches.

RAIN ENDS THE DROUGHT

Water is also a problem at the Roxbury apartments at Sangamon and Van Buren, Chicago, which houses around 1,000 people. Some flats have no running water, and hot water is an almost unknown luxury. But they get plenty of water when it rains; it pours through the leaky roof and splashes down the stairs. The wealthy owners of America have other facilities for bathing than their sumptuous bathrooms. Outdoor and indoor swimming pools are standard equipment on their estates. Typical is the \$250,-

000 one on the Henry H. Robers estate at South Hampton. The cost of this one pool would keep 5 Bieber families in comfort a lifetime.

The store-front flat of the Edgar Harris family at 169 W. Chicago has no windows. There is one electric outlet, but the entire apartment has been wired with a maze of extension cords on the inflammable ceilings and partitions because, says Mr. Harris, "I pay \$75 a month rent here and I like to have things nice."

William Randolph Hearst liked to have things nice too. In his famous San Simeon estate in California, the estimated cost of the furnishings alone is \$15 million. The Gobelin tapestries in the dining hall cost \$575,000. And to make things nice for his guests he built a private railroad spur to bring them in the luxury in which they are accustomed. But Hearst was just "keeping up with the Joneses" — private railroads are "necessary" equipment on the many-thousand-acre estates such as the Rockefeller and their social peers maintain.

MRS. LEE'S HOME

In the slums it is common practice to keep lights burning all night "to keep the rats away." But Mrs. Standard Lee, who lives with her husband and 10 small children at 623 No. Wells, Chicago, does not have this comfort. The toilet in the flat above overflows continually and puts out her lights. The light from the kerosene lamp she must burn is

House Probe Confirms Existence of FBI Deal Protecting N.Y. Cops

By Manuel Rodriguez

Existence of a shocking agreement between the New York Police Department and the FBI, aimed at protecting sadistic cops who violate the civil rights of Negroes and other minority groups, has been confirmed by a report now awaiting approval by the House Judiciary Committee in Washington.

Last February, public indignation at the brutality of the New York police against the Negro and Puerto Rican minorities resulted in the revelation that the FBI had made a deal with the New York police department to refrain from investigating any charges of violation of civil rights by the New York cops. Police officials denied there was any such deal.

Against a background of numerous killings, beatings, invasion of homes, sadistic black-jack and rubber hose "parties" in police stations and crude "resisting an officer" frame-ups, exposure of the cynical deal had a shocking effect. A grand jury probe was started and the subcommittee of the House Judiciary committee followed up with its investigation and the report which it has now submitted to the full committee.

The New York Times of July 31 describes the subcommittee report as "criticizing an arrangement that would have allowed the New York City Police Department to bypass the Federal Bureau of Investigation in civil rights brutality cases involving New York policemen." New York members of the subcommittee, Kenneth B. Keating, William E. Miller and Emanuel Celler, had the gall to whine about "The degree to which the subcommittee draft criticized Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan."

Daniel H. Greenberg, assistant U.S. District Attorney, testified that he had been informed by Police Commissioner Monaghan of the deal made with former Assistant Attorney General McInerney. Monaghan swore under oath before the subcommittee that he had never made such a deal. Now the Times reports that "James P. McGranery, former Attorney General, told the subcommittee that he had ordered the agreement abrogated immediately after J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I. had told him of its existence."

Was Police Commissioner Monaghan lying and should he be tried for perjury? Isn't there also a long list of counts of complicity to murder and wholesale violation of the civil rights of the people of New York City that a whole pack of officials and cops should be called to court to answer?

The reign of terror of the New York Police Department over the workers and minorities in the City has not been ended by this legislative-committee report. Powerful capitalist interests continue to protect the thugs in uniform and will do everything conceivable to prevent bringing their official lynching squads to justice.

The strike was won through regular mass picketing and the determination of the workers to stick it out until they won.

Sec. John Schmitt of Local 9 also declared that "the solid support of the National CIO, State CIO Council and CIO local unions in Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois made the victory possible."

Other gains in the contract, which runs to June 1, 1955, include checkoff of union dues, 70-day comprehensive Blue Shield and Blue Cross coverage for employees and their dependents; \$8,000 worth of life insurance; sickness and accident payments of \$45 a week for 13 weeks. All this is to be paid for by the breweries.

Negotiations are still to be conducted on the amount of pensions but the plan is to be financed by the companies and is industry-wide in Milwaukee, permitting Local 9 members to shift jobs among the six employers without losing retirement rights.

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so dim she is never free from fear that the rats will bite the children. Another problem of Mrs. Lee's is that of all slum mothers — a place for the children to play. They are afraid of the rats in the stinking, garbage-choked alleys and on the crowded streets had company and jammed traffic is an ever present danger.

The main Marshall Field estate at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, said to have cost \$15 million, should present no such problem. Its landscaped gardens, special plane and boat landings, indoor and outdoor tennis courts — every conceivable facility for play and entertainment — should be a child's paradise.

These are just a few examples of slum dwellings versus plutocracy homes. They could be duplicated almost endlessly in this land of "opportunity for all."

To paraphrase Jack London: — We cannot understand the worker, steeped in the hopeless misery and filth of the slums, unless we look at the idle billions, rioting in the lavish idleness of splendid many-thousand-acre estates, and come to know that the one must feed and clothe and house the other.

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A group of Marines at the front read the news that an armistice has been signed, ending the three-year Korean war.

FRUIT CANNERS STRIKE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

By Lillian Kiezel

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 1 — Some 25,000 members of the Cannery Workers Union, an affiliate of the AFL Teamsters, went on strike July 28 against the California

Processors and Growers, Inc., shutting down 68 canneries in Northern California that process 95% of the food canned in the state.

The union demand for a 10-cent across-the-board increase plus five cents for a health and welfare fund was rejected by the association after five months of negotiations. Their counter-offer was a 6-to-10-cent wage increase plus the welfare plan — a difference of three cents on the package deal.

Conditions for unskilled cannery workers are among the worst in the state. Base pay ranges from \$1.24 an hour to \$1.96. Employed only at the height of the fruit-canning season, the majority of workers are women.

Many workers on the picket lines have expressed disappointment at the low demands made by the union in face of the needs of the membership, yet the ranks are solidly behind the union in this struggle.

So justified is the strike action that even the boss press finds it embarrassing to attack it. An Oakland Tribune editorial July 29 could bring forward only one half-plausible contention: "There is . . . a considerable opinion that there is something wrong in a procedure which can call such a strike at the very moment when fruit is ripening and getting ready for processing. The appeal to President Eisenhower to invoke the Taft-Hartley law, so the strike may be postponed for 90 days is in line with the arguments of those who object to the timing of the action of the cannery workers."

The fact is that the Cannery Workers Union has been negotiating with the association since last February! A 90-day injunction would take the packing bosses

through the season and the workers could start talking again next February.

While representatives of the union and the canning association met with government mediators July 30, the union charged that the canners stood to profit from holding out on a strike settlement by putting a price "squeeze" on farmers. Teamsters President Dave Beck said from Washington that fruit growers had telegraphed him that the big canners "wished to short the crop for their benefit."

The charge was substantiated by Pete Andrade, director of the Western Cannery Conference of the Teamsters, who said the canners in his opinion stood to gain enormously if the strike settlement were delayed more than a week or two. By then, he told the San Francisco Chronicle, the growers would be willing to sell their ripening crops at a sacrifice in order to salvage something. In this way the canners would try to force the growers to absorb any wage increase.

The peach growers announced that they would try to rent the canning facilities in Fresno. They also said that if the union would not supply people to handle the peaches ready next Tuesday, they would use their families, small businessmen and other volunteers as scabs.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle, Frank Brewster, President of the Western Conference of Teamsters and the Cannery Union's top negotiator, said "the union would be willing to break its own strike under the right terms. . . We'll man any plant the association agrees to lease to the growers provided the growers agree to pay whatever figure we settle on in negotiations."