

Cops Attack ASR Pickets to Aid Plant Runaway

Mayor Wagner Moves One Day After Elections

By Tom Leonard

BROOKLYN, Nov. 3.—The election results announcing the victory of the Democratic "friends of labor" were scarcely in when the American Safety Razor Company, backed by Democratic Mayor Wagner's club-wielding cops, this morning, launched its most violent attack to date against striking members of Local 475 of the independent United Electrical Workers.

The local has been striking for 35 days, including a 14-day sit-in, in an effort to prevent the company from moving to the South before signing a contract agreed upon last August, which would grant the strikers pension and severance pay.

COPS ATTACK PICKETS

This morning squads of mounted and foot cops, by a pre-arranged signal, suddenly charged and dispersed a small

Smog Victim



Agatha Acker, 3, and her doll wear gas masks as protection against industrial fumes-laden smog in Los Angeles. Oil refineries refused to shut down until smog dissipated. Myra Tanner Weiss, in Los Angeles during her SWP national lecture tour, urged workers not to work in poison-filled air.

New FBI Arrests In Persecution Of Puerto Ricans

The Department of Justice has been staging a series of arrests of Puerto Rican Nationalists and at the same time members of the Puerto Rican Communist Party.

Following the conviction for "seditious conspiracy" of 13 Nationalists, who received maximum sentences, the FBI arrested 11 alleged leaders of the Puerto Rican C. P. Nine were arrested in Puerto Rico, one in New York, and one entered the U. S. from Mexico to face trial. All were charged with violating the thought-control Smith Act.

These arrests were followed on Oct. 30, by the roundup of nine Puerto Rican Nationalists in Chicago and two in Puerto Rico.

The timing of these arrests, the "dramatic" early dawn invasion of homes, the careful alternation between arrests of Nationalists and arrests of Stalinists, the wide circle of arrested, all indicates that the FBI is engaged in an elaborate multiple frame-up.

Myra then showed how the witch-hunt gave rise to the fascist movement headed by McCarthy. "Only the Socialist Workers Party," she concluded, "can make the dream of the oppressed for a better world come true, because we alone fully believe in the power of the working class to organize a new society of peace and freedom."

Campaigning for the SWP at a rally on Oct. 8 in Chicago, Myra scored the liberal Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) as a co-sponsor of that section of the Communist Control Law, "which was nothing but a re-write of the union-busting Butler bill."

In Minneapolis on Oct. 13, Myra denounced Sen. Herbert Humphrey (D-Minn.) as the author of the bill to outlaw the Communist Party and urged workers to vote for Vincent R. Dunne, the SWP candidate for Senate. She also spoke on the University of Minnesota campus over station WTCN-TV's "Meet Salley" program, and she and Dunne appeared on WCCO-TV.

Myra also campaigned in Seattle and San Francisco, before winding up her tour in Los Angeles.

Build a Labor Party Now!

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Vol. XVIII—No. 45.

267

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1954

PRICE: 10 Cents

Voters Repudiate Giveaway, Unemployment Policy of GOP

Aid ASR Strike!

We urge New York unionists to rally to the ASR picket line, 315 Jay St., B'klyn. Finances are needed for food packages and the strike kitchen. Send contributions to:

Local 475,
United Electrical Workers,
160 Montague Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

'Little Scottsboro' Frame-up Victim Doomed to Death

Walter Lee Irvin, sole survivor of Florida's "Little Scottsboro" frame-up, has been doomed to die in the electric chair during the week of November 8.

The same Democratic Party that the CIO had vainly depended on to help make "Operation Dixie" a success, later passed phony "Right to Work" laws instead. These laws, combined with race-baiting, intimidation and all-around union-smashing, have left the unorganized Southern workers temporarily helpless in the hands of exploiting bosses like ASR.

ENDANGER ALL UNIONS

Even where organized labor has established a foothold in the South the existing organization (Continued on page 4)



An Eye-Witness Report On British Dock Strike

Britain's greatest dock strike in 28 years, which began Oct. 4, was ended on Oct. 30. The London employers reportedly made concessions on the main issue, the workers' demand for voluntary overtime, to the strikers. The outstanding feature of the struggle was the solidarity strikes called in major British ports to back the London strikers. We publish below an on-the-spot inside story on this glorious battle written shortly before the settlement.

* * *

By John White

LONDON, Oct. 27—Over 43,000 of Britain's dockers are now on strike. Some have been out for four weeks. The ports of London, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Hull and Southampton are at a standstill.

Behind the stoppage are two issues: the fight of the militant National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union against compulsory overtime, and flowing from that, their struggle to ne-

gotiate on behalf of their members.

To understand the full implications of this struggle it is necessary to know the relationship between this small union (the NASDU) and the Transport and General Workers Union.

The majority of British dockers are members of the Transport and General Workers Union, a vast general union embracing nearly one and a half million workers in thirteen different industries. It is a union whose bureaucratic structure was patterned by Ernest Bevin and whose General Secretary is now Arthur Deakin, present leader of the British trade union bureaucracy.

MILITANT TRADITION

These dockers, the most militant of British workers, with a great fighting tradition, are thus in one of the most bureaucratic of British unions. The dockers have fought the biggest of working class struggles since the war

but always under the leadership of rank and file committees. They have fought not only against their employers and the government machine, but also against their own union and its officials — who are appointed from above.

Up till recently the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union embraced 7,000 dockers, in London alone. A few weeks ago, however, there was a strike in Hull which began the full fury of Arthur Deakin and the TGWU leadership. The Hull dockers, who were then members of the TGWU, won their strike. This despite the fact that their union leaders once again lined up with the employers in an attempt to smash militant struggle.

Immediately, almost the entire membership of the TGWU in that port transferred into membership of the NASDU. They were followed by 2,000 dockers

(Continued on page 2)

Some Questions Labor Leaders Must Answer

By Art Preis

Regardless of the election outcome, there are certain questions raised during the campaign which the union leaders are duty-bound to answer. These questions remain of burning importance to the workers. The labor officials have ducked these questions because they embarrassed them when the union leaders, by and large, have supported.

The first question the labor leaders have yet to answer is: Did the Democratic Party while in power end mass unemployment without resort to war?

In the last weeks of the campaign and in a desperate attempt to cover up their own sorry record, the Republicans issued a set of figures which showed that the Democrats failed to achieve steady full employment in peace-time.

FIGURES UNCHALLENGED

No Democrat, no union leader has challenged these figures, which show that average annual unemployment in the first eight years of Roosevelt's administra-

tion never fell below eight million, except briefly in 1937 when the total sank to 7,700,000, then shot up again in 1938 to 10,390,000. Nor do they challenge the post-war figures revealing a gradual rise in the number of jobless for 1945 to 1950, with more than 4,600,000 listed out of work by Feb. 1950.

Do the union leaders dispute these figures? The Republicans did not invent them. We have cited them for years. These figures were issued by the Roosevelt-Truman administrations.

Adlai Stevenson, in his answer to Eisenhower on Oct. 31, did not dare to dispute these figures. Instead, he took a leaf out of the McCarthy-Nixon book. He replied by charging that Eisenhower was using a "Communist" argument. He claimed that "the proposition that our prosperity has been achieved in the past only at the price of war and bloodshed . . . of course has been standard Communist propaganda for years and is believed by many to prove that the United States is ready to precipitate war

in order to save capitalism."

Stevenson, who has loudly deplored the false "Communist" smear flung by the Republicans, did not hesitate to use the same kind of red-baiting smear against the Republicans. What makes Stevenson's answer smell even worse is the fact that the Stalinists—he's talking about the Communist Party—have not made such a charge against the Democrats.

NOT IN DAILY WORKER

Tell us on what date and on what page the Daily Worker even mentioned the question of the unemployment and war record of the Democrats during this election campaign. The Stalinists will never publish the unemployment figures during Roosevelt's regime because these would expose their own treachery to the workers in supporting a capitalist government that could not eliminate unemployment except through war. We can't find these facts in the Stalinist press, unless they're in such fine print we missed them. The Stalinists

have been doing their best to cover up these facts.

They have been covering up this vital information for the same reason the conservative labor leaders have been concealing it: the Stalinists also supported the Democrats in the current election campaign. For that reason, they kept silent, as did the union officials, about the unemployment record of the Democratic administrations. But, we ask again, are the figures false? Did the Democrats cure mass unemployment short of war?

TRUMAN'S ATTITUDE

The Socialist Workers Party, which has been exposing the growing unemployment under Eisenhower since August 1953, has also publicized Truman's attitude back in 1950 before the Korean war cut short a developing U.S. depression. The Militant has repeatedly quoted Truman's statement in the Feb. 15, 1950, N. Y. Times. He said: "A certain amount of unemployment, say from three to five million, is supportable. It is a good thing that

job-seeking should go on at all times; this is healthy for the economic body."

Isn't this a cynical attitude toward the unemployed? Do the labor leaders agree with Truman that five million unemployed are "supportable" and "healthy" for the economy? Or do they question the authenticity of the quotation? The Oct. 28 N. Y. Times affirmed the correctness of our quotation: "The source of Mr. Truman's comment was an interview with Arthur Krock of the N. Y. Times, published in this newspaper on Feb. 15, 1950. The interview article was read and authorized by the White House for publication."

Not then or since has Truman indicated his views have altered; nor has any leading Democrat opposed them.

POLICE-STATE LIBERALS

Finally, the union leaders have yet to speak out clearly on the Democratic police-state liberals who led the pack in the last session of Congress in putting over the anti-labor Humphrey-Butler

"Communist-infiltration" law. How do the union leaders explain the fact that the Democratic liberals in Congress, who promised to fight against anti-union legislation, spearheaded enactment of a law that could be used to destroy the legal rights of any union simply by getting a Washington board to call it "Communist-infiltrated"? Even the AFL leaders could not cite one good thing about this law—so far as the role of the Democrats is concerned. They could only point to one meaningless amendment tacked on by Republican Senator Ives as offering some consolation to labor.

Let the union leaders duck and dodge as they will, we are going to continue to demand an answer from them on these questions. We are going to urge the union members to press these questions and thus expose thoroughly the policy of supporting capitalist political machines, whether Democrat or Republican. We hope to help make it tougher and tougher for the union bureaucrats to block-a-labor party.

A Good Example

By Robert Chester

I have just come from a meeting where a group of Philadelphia working mothers put the wheels into motion to save a child care center. It was an instructive experience.

The facts are not unusual. A city as large as Philadelphia has only 13 centers that together care for about 1,000 children. Funds are supplied partly by the working parents and partly by the city. School facilities are usually used with authority being given to the Board of Education.

The area around the McIntyre School in North Philadelphia has been steadily changing from white to colored, making the need for the center greater since a greater number of Negro mothers work. The area contains over 13,000 families showing that the facilities are too limited now. Yet it was announced that the center would be closed due to "limitations in space."

A group of mothers, white and colored, went to work. They organized an emergency committee, made a survey of the needs of the area and began to send delegations to City Council, The Mayor, the State Senator and local dignitaries. They called a meeting at a neighborhood church whose pastor was deeply concerned with the problem. The meeting itself was car-

ried out with a dispatch that would do credit to any well-organized union meeting.

Since it was just before elections, the State Senator and City Councilman were present and representatives of four city departments attended. Full cooperation in keeping the center was promised, and the prospect of additional aid discussed with the usual admonition that the mothers should be patient since the wheels of government grind very slow.

The working mothers themselves reported on their problems. Mothers from a different area that had its center shifted gave graphic accounts of the difficulties they faced. "It was not a question," they said, "of shifting one center somewhere else but of providing more centers." And they could not afford to wait a few years, their children would be too old to need a center then.

These women were not fooling. They wanted results. With the aggressive and efficient organization they displayed it seems clear that they will keep the McIntyre Center. The next step would logically be to spread their organization and fight to expand the Child Care Center program. There is no doubt that parents would flock to support it. These mothers have set a good example!

Youth -- Don't Wait

By Joyce Cowley

About six months ago a constitutional amendment that would have lowered the voting age to 18 was hastily buried by the U.S. Senate through the combined efforts of Republicans and Democrats. This week at a New York Times panel discussion Dr. T. V. Smith, a Professor of Politics and Philosophy, revealed with surprising frankness why the politicians don't welcome 18-year-old voters. According to the Times:

"He warned that young people were prone to carry idealism into politics and expect too much from government officials."

Very dangerous! They might, for example, expect elected officials to carry out their campaign promises. Dr. Smith also noted that "sportsmanship and magnanimity were a part of party politics, and that, despite campaign charges, mud-slinging and all the other fury of campaigns, the winning and losing candidates resumed their friendship after the votes were tallied. He added that youth would not know this and in its idealism might spoil this facet of politics."

Apparently a youth of 18 may not accept the fact that the men who have been yelling "Villain!" are really buddies. He might be unreasonable and accuse them of double talk. He might even conclude they were both right when they called each other thief and liar.

Young people are not supposed to have any voice in shaping the policies that may quite literally mean life or death for them. A fifteen year old boy who attempted to attend a talk by Judge Leibowitz on juvenile delinquency was told that he was "too young." The boy of eighteen who is about to be drafted is "too young" to decide the issues of war and peace.

Adolescence, according to popular journalists, is a carefree, irresponsible period of life. The Times, in an article on teen-

age fads, describes adolescents as "pseudosophisticates teetering on the edge of growing up. And while teetering, having a wonderful time." One teen-ager wrote a letter protesting bitterly: "Adults seem to find it easy to forget the blues, the broken hearts, the feeling of momentous tragedy, and the tormented anxiety of the search for an unknown object. Adults remember the irresponsibility (even though most young people have a starved man's craving for that independence and responsibility which symbolize adulthood) . . . Why do adults think of adolescence as 'the best years of their lives'? Because they have not grown up."

"The Adolescent in Your Family," a new publication of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, says: "Society practically says 'You have to wait. We can't recognize you yet or take you in on our affairs.' We keep telling adolescents to wait, wait, wait. To wait for jobs, to wait for love, to wait for independence, to wait until they are old enough to take part in the affairs of the world."

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

ents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendent H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

Integration -- Timid or Bold?



Students from Southern High School in Baltimore, recently the scene of demonstrations against the end of segregation, are shown above visiting an interracial class at New Rochelle High School in New York where for a week they were the guests of the northern students.

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against the attempts of the racists to overthrow it. However, wishful thinking and deliberate propaganda has misled many regarding the actual amount of integration achieved.

The New York Times, for instance, both in its news and editorial columns declared that integration in Washington, D.C. was proceeding "at a fast clip." Just how fast is this?

Walter Goodman in the Oct. 25 New Republic reports: "Most of Washington's 103,000 public school children found little change on their first day back after the summer. Several of the city's 180 schools remained as pure as they had been before segregation was abolished. But about two dozen of the others had only a token representation of white or Negro stu-

dents, with perhaps a lone colored teacher thrown in."

Washington School Superintendents H. M. Corning's snail-like plan for integration was attacked by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as follows: "This admission (of students) procedure can only be considered a step away from the ultimate goal."

Also noteworthy is that the McKinley strikers distinguished themselves from those at Anacostia High School and Eastern High School by declaring that while these latter were striking against "integration itself" they were not against integration but wanted settlement of some grievances. A quick settlement brought the setting up of a grievance committee of four white and four Negro students.

"FAST CLIP?"

The amount of integration already instituted is a victory and all opponents of Jim Crow support it against

Subscription \$3 per year:
\$1.50 for 6 months. Foreign:
\$4.50 per year; \$2.25 for 6
months. Canadian; \$3.50 per
year; \$1.75 for 6 months.
Bundle Orders: 5 or more
copies to each in U.S., 7c
each in foreign countries.

THE MILITANT

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working People
116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: AL 5-7460
Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN
Business Manager: DOROTHY JOHNSON

Vol. XVIII—No. 45.

Monday, November 8, 1954

... Republican Policy Repudiated

(Continued from page 1)
realignment in American politics.

The labor officials have succeeded in sidetracking the organization of a Labor Party. A new experience will now be needed in order to shatter illusions of the workers and convince them that their is no substitute for their own political organization. Meantime the class conscious workers have the task of telling the truth about the political trap the labor officials have led the workers into.

The advanced workers must base themselves on the fact that the organized working class vote for the Democrats was a deformed expression of the workers' will to act as a class politically — this will to class action cannot be obstructed indefinitely by the policy of the labor bureaucrats.

There will be no lack of opportunity to back up explanation and propaganda with hard fact. The Democrats won an election victory with the support of the workers but the Democratic Congress cannot solve the burning problems of the workers.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties hastened to make clear, even before the votes were all counted, that on the fundamental question of foreign policy they stand united. That is, they are united on the drive toward World War III — the war against the Soviet bloc and for the imperialist conquest of the world.

The hesitation of Wall Street at taking the plunge into atomic war will continue to provoke profound economic difficulties at home. Short of all-out war the capitalist parties cannot avert economic depression and mass unemployment.

Thus the continued rule of capitalism will inflict greater hardships on the American workers and speed their education in class politics.

But the Democratic Party and their labor lieutenants will utilize every device to prolong the imprisonment of the unions within capitalist politics.

The Democrats will be long on demagogic and short on performance in the next two years. They will duck every test on the burning issues: unemployment, union-busting, the fight against Jim Crow and discrimination in schools, housing and employment, and the fight for civil liberties. For all these defaults on campaign promises they will have a ready alibi:

"We cannot carry out our program," they will plead, "as long as the executive remains in the hands of the Republicans."

Another alibi will be that one third of the Democratic strength in Congress is based on the Dixiecrats, who because of their seniority will head the powerful

Stalinist Treachery in Election

Although making a pretense of supporting the American Labor Party slate in New York, the Communist (Stalinist) Party actually threw its weight behind the Democratic ticket headed by multi-millionaire Averell Harriman. Never did the Stalinists play a more devious and treacherous game to help line up radical-minded workers for one of the war parties of Wall Street imperialism.

During the campaign the Stalinist Daily Worker kept assuring the ALP supporters that the CP trick of carrying water on both shoulders — encouraging support of Harriman and urging backing for the ALP — would not jeopardize the ALP's regular place on the ballot, which requires a minimum of 50,000 votes for governor. Largely as a result of the knifing it received from the Stalinists, the ALP's candidate for governor, John T. McManus, received only 44,862 votes. The ALP, it appears, is no longer entitled automatically to a place on the ballot.

"Under the conditions of the prevailing anti-GOP tide, it is perfectly possible for the ALP to get far more than 50,000 votes and not weaken the objective of defeating the Rockefeller-Dewey-Ives machine," wrote Simon Gerson in the Oct. 28 Daily Worker. "Votes obtained for the ALP will NOT help elect a Republican. Of this the most worrisome can be assured."

This implies that if votes for the ALP would divert necessary votes to elect Harriman then the CP is in favor, by all means, of voting Democratic. This was made more explicit by George Morris in the October 31 Worker. He wrote that "the paramount objective, understood here as all over the country, is defeat of the Eisenhower-Dewey-Ives forces . . . The issue is not so much whether Harriman is 'better' than Ives, as the urgency of defeating the latter and his entire ticket." Morris even finds it "unfortunate" that "some unions in New York . . . are not overworking themselves for the ticket they endorsed."

committees. The argument will be: "It's true the Dixiecrats vote with the reactionary Republicans, but we cannot hope to win a majority in '56 without them — so we must be careful and not alienate them by pushing our program all the way."

The workers, hoping to achieve full employment and to defend their living standards, will tend to go along with the idea that this can be accomplished by a Democratic victory in '56. Economic development, conditioned by the tempo of the war drive, even another experience of the workers with a "Democratic" depression, will be the basic factors regulating the speed with which the workers find the present political road of the labor officials untenable.

The elections recorded a change in the specific weight of the McCarthyite fascist movement on the national scene. The outstanding McCarthyite candidate, Joseph T. Meek, in Illinois, was defeated, significantly by the heavy vote of the industrial centers. The test McCarthy candidate in the fascist Senator's home state of Wisconsin, Charles J. Kersten, running for Congress, was defeated by a wide margin.

Thus instead of acting as the whip-cracker over a Republican Party that is firmly entrenched in power, as they did after 1952, the McCarthyites are now a minority of a minority party. It would be criminal to deduce from this that the fascist menace no longer exists. The fascists as a matter of fact can experience their most important phase of development during the next period. In the fight over who was responsible for the Republican defeat, in the Senate censure fight, in the selection and hardening of cadres, in seeking coalition with the race terrorists, in broadened experiments with social demagogic, the fascists will prepare an executioners axe against the labor movement.

But the perspective of America's development depends on what the workers do. The whole reactionary course of capitalism, towards war, depression and fascism can be reversed once the workers tear loose from the bondage imposed by the political policy of the labor officials. The main task therefore, facing the militants, is to patiently and tirelessly expose the role and policy of the labor bureaucrats.

No compromise with the labor watchdogs of imperialism in the ranks of the working class! Stand firm in the principled struggle against class collaboration in politics. Work for a total break with capitalist politics and the launching of an independent Labor Party!

25 Years After the Wall Street Crash

By John G. Wright

A quarter of a century ago, on Oct. 29, 1929, the bottom dropped out of the stock market. Almost 16½ million shares were dumped in Wall St. on that single day, a record that stands unbroken. Bankrupt financiers and brokers started jumping out of skyscraper windows, likewise in record numbers. Every year, come October, the financial community still experiences chills and fevers, haunted by the memory of what Wall St. continues to call THE

Twenty. On the 25th anniversary of the 1929 crash, at a time when the stock market had climbed back to 1929 levels, the N. Y. Times, the mouthpiece of the decisive capitalist circles in our country, once again was impelled to pose

the fatal question: "CAN IT HAPPEN AGAIN?" This question appears to have the same fascination for the capitalists as murderers reputedly have for returning to the scene of their crime.

GAMING FEVER

The question posed by The Times is not an academic one. But to be able to answer it correctly, if at all, it is first necessary to understand exactly what happened 25 years ago. This, naturally enough, is the last thing the Times editors are interested in. According to these editors the crash simply came as a result of mass mental aberration, "a gaming fever." It was, they say, "the inevitable sequel of the extravagant speculation of the

Twenties." And they are unsparing in their condemnation of "excesses," "abuses," "mistakes" "that great folly," etc. etc. (N. Y. Times, Oct. 24, 1954).

And who was it that promoted

this extravagant speculation, this

great folly?

The Times editorial

writers place the blame on "stock manipulators" and "shoe string manipulators." But the Times financial editors are much more explicit. Without blushing they write: "It was a time when scrub women, porters, elevator boys, typists, actors, teachers, nurses, and all fell prey to the belief that . . . success and prosperity could be had merely by speculating in Wall Street."

In the Twenties the profiteers

spread the fable that everybody

was speculating, bootblacks and

millionaires, poor and rich alike.

In 1954 they try to spread an

even more extravagant fable that

it was the scrub women, porters,

actors, "one and all" who fed

with their pitiful resources the

wild speculation.

Let us set the record straight.

Millions were ruined indeed,

among them widows and orphans.

But who speculated in the Twen-

ties, and how many? Only a tiny

fraction of the population. The

number of speculators is not

hard to estimate, even though

the actual figures have never been

made public, for obvious reasons.

In 1928, a representative pros-

perity year, two New York brok-

erage firms did more than a tenth

of the entire Stock Ex-

change business, and they had

less than 12,000 active margin

accounts (Journal of Commerce,

June 16, 1928). That same year,

taking the income tax reports,

there were less than 500,000 who

had

speculated

in Wall Street."

In the Twenties the profiteers

spread the fable that everybody

was speculating, bootblacks and

millionaires, poor and rich alike.

In 1954 they try to spread an

even more extravagant fable that

it was the scrub women, porters,

actors, "one and all" who fed

with their pitiful resources the

wild speculation.

Let us set the record straight.

The decline in production

started in July 1929. By the end

of October this downward plunge

of the economy was already in

its fourth month. It did not reach

its lowest point until 41 months

later, in March 1933. Thus in

October 1929 what the stock market

really did was to register

belatedly the transformation of

the boom into the BUST, which

the capitalists had so blindly

ruled out.

Like a shadow the stock market

continued to record the great

depression of the Thirties, regis-

tering its worst declines in the

32 months from October 29, 1929

to July 8, 1932, when the values

were

at

the

bottom

of

the

depression.

Let us set the record straight.

The decline in production

started in July 1929. By the end

of October this downward plunge

of the economy was already in

its fourth month. It did not reach

its lowest point until 41 months

later, in March 1933. Thus in

October 1929 what the stock market

really did was to register

belatedly the transformation of

the boom into the BUST, which

the capitalists had so blindly

ruled out.

Like a shadow the stock market

continued to record the great

depression of the Thirties, regis-

tering its worst declines in the

32 months from October 29, 1929

to July 8, 1932, when the values

were

at

the

bottom

of

the

depression.

Let us set the record straight.

The decline in production

started in July 1929. By the end

of October this downward plunge

of the economy was already in

its fourth month. It did not reach

its lowest point until 41 months

later, in March 1933. Thus in

October 1929 what the stock market

really did was to register

<div data-bbox="717 1233 730

Minn. SWP Vote In Senate Race Double 1952

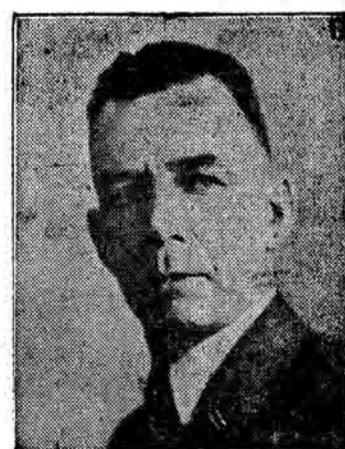
MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4—Vincent R. Dunne, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator, polled 8,372 votes on Nov. 2, the latest returns showed today. This is far more than double his vote for the same office in 1952 when the total vote in the state was much higher.

Dunne had campaigned on a socialist program in opposition to capitalism and war. He is a former leader of the famous Minneapolis truck drivers union and had played an outstanding role in the 1934 strikes that made Minneapolis union town.

With the strong backing of the Minnesota union leadership, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Democrat-Farmer-Laborite, won an overwhelming victory against his Republican opponent State Treasurer Val Bjornson. Humphrey got the labor officials' backing despite his leading role in pushing through the anti-union "Communist-infiltration" law in the last Congress.

BEST SWP CAMPAIGN

This was the most successful election campaign ever waged by the Minnesota section of the Socialist Workers Party, measured not only in terms of votes won but in the widespread activity of party members and supporters. On Nov. 1, more than a thousand copies of the special election issue of the *Militant*, which backed Dunne's candidacy, were distributed to work-



VINCENT R. DUNNE
ers at packing plants in South St. Paul and Austin.

The capitalist press gave more than the usual publicity to Dunne's campaign. Four accounts of his candidacy appeared in last Sunday's Minneapolis paper. The Minnesota public opinion poll listed his expected vote as a "new factor" in the election. Last Friday's Twin City newspapers, in special "Voters' Guide" sections, carried a lengthy socialist statement by Dunne, along with statements of the other senatorial candidates.

Purge Militant Unionist In Seattle Steel Local

By John Little

SEATTLE, Oct. 15—The International Executive Board of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) took a page from the anti-labor McCarthy handbook, and on Sept. 17 summarily expelled Eugene V. Dennett, grievance man and former officer of Bethlehem Steel Local 1208 for the "crime" of being "aligned in his thinking" with organizations arbitrarily listed by the Federal witch-hunters as "subversive."

Even by the standards of thought-control cops the charge was not proven. The Board's decision to expel Dennett was a brazen violation of the Steel-worker's constitution and a bureaucratic assertion of power to dictate what members of the union may think.

The ouster of Dennett came on the heels of a red-baiting campaign conducted by the international union officials and Bethlehem plant management against the militant leadership of Local 1208 elected in the 1952 strike. Dennett was the spark plug of this new leadership. During its term in office this leadership fought to protect pay scales and job conditions, pushed grievances involving discrimination against Negro members and generally promoted the interests of the rank and file of the local.

Because of their activities, the militants made enemies not only with management but with the international representatives as well. They fought against the policy defined by Steelworker's President David J. McDonald as "developing . . . a degree of cooperation with industry which never existed before."

CHARGES UNTRUE

The drive to get rid of Dennett and push the militants out of leadership of the local began last January. At that time, Roland L. Gilland, a member of Local 1208 apparently prompted by the international representatives, the company and the FBI, filed some hair-raising charges against Dennett of the kind you never existed before."

According to Gilland, who is known as "Gabby" to the workers in the plant, Dennett tried to make a "Communist" out of him by threats of bodily violence and forcing him to read a "sinister" passage from a book by Lenin. The "Gabby" charges were completely exploded in the course of the local union's trial.

Nevertheless, Dennett was dropped as an officer of the local

THE MILITANT

VOLUME XVIII

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1954

NUMBER 45

CIO Auto Union Has Opportunity To Give Lead to All Labor in '55

By Bill Talbot

DETROIT—Millions of American workers will have their eyes on the CIO United Automobile Workers in the 1955 contract fights. They will be looking to the UAW, which holds its national pre-contract conference on Nov. 11 and 12, for the lead in combatting unemployment, wage cuts and union-busting. The UAW is in position to set the pattern for the labor movement.

The auto workers' negotiations will take place under conditions of widespread unemployment and employers' anti-labor offensive. The latter includes the new "Communist-infiltration" legislation designed to open unions to attack under a "red" smoke-screen; wage-slashing under threat of plant close-downs, known as the "Studebaker Plan"; and direct strikebreaking and scab-herding by the forces of "law and order," as in Detroit's Square D strike.

In spite of both Democratic and Republican promises of revision or repeal, the Taft-Hartley law is still on the books. Its deadly injunction features have already been used dozens of times, by both Truman and Eisenhower. It contains still other weapons to break strikes and unions that will come to the fore in future labor battles. Eighteen states have "right-to-work"—that is, right to scab—laws that ban any form of a union on the picket line.

Need to Prepare for Real Fight

The events in Cleveland, Kohler and Detroit indicate the growing difficulty of winning reasonable settlements simply by flexing the union's muscles. C. E. Wilson's crack about "bird-dogs" who go out and get their food referred not only to workers hungry enough to go a hundred miles for jobs, but also to those hungry enough to cross picket lines. The corporations count on mass unemployment to soften up the unions and are determined to fight the unions bitterly with the aim of restoring the open shop.

However, the Square D battle taught a valuable lesson. The mere beginning of united mass

Program to Strengthen the Union

As a prerequisite in their union-busting drive, the employers are seeking to limit and destroy the right to strike, foundation-stone of unionism. To increase the UAW's fighting strength means to fortify the right to strike. The relentless speedup drive is undermining many gains of the past and it is particularly important to maintain the right to strike over production standards. Let the motto be: **NO CONCESSIONS ON THE RIGHT TO STRIKE!**

To strengthen the union's hand inside the shop as well as on the picket line means **A STEWARD FOR EVERY FOREMAN** in addition to present-on-the-job representation.

Anticipating the struggle to come, the corporations are vi-



In recent Square D strike police aided company's plan to re-introduce old-fashioned strikebreaking. Pres. Paul Silver of UAW-CIO Local 351 is shown above pinned to wall. Rallying of auto workers locals to the independent UE picket line prevented smashing of Square D workers' union.

cations along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such proposals is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops.

The reaction of the union to such demands is crucial. To go along with such demands gives weight to company arguments and cuts the ground from under the feet of other workers fighting to maintain or improve their standards.

The "one-at-a-time" policy is now being effectively used against the auto workers. One local after another is being confronted with demands for con-

ditions along the lines of the "Studebaker Plan." When the boss says, "We can't compete. Take a cut. Produce more for less so we can grab the other companies' business and save your job," he is using the oldest and phoniest argument in the book. This just sets off a general wage-cutting, speedup drive, because other bosses use the same argument about "competition." We see that what began as a trifle at Kaiser-Willys in Toledo is now a flood of "Studebaker Plans."

If, for instance, the "Big Three" standards are below those of other manufacturers, the union's job is not to lower the highest standards but to RAISE THE WAGES OF THE BIG THREE. The UAW's founding principle of solidarity of all workers in the fight for better conditions must be reasserted to put an end to the one-at-a-time demands for cuts by the corporations. Uniform high standards can be assured with INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING, which can also meet more effectively the problem of the runaway shops