

Battle Ruthless Speed-Up at Chrysler Plants

By JOHN THAYER

Unemployment in Detroit has passed the 190,000 mark and is climbing toward 200,000. Thousands of those still in the auto plants are working short time. And the auto corporations are exploiting the situation to the hilt, trying to intimidate auto unionists and to institute a tremendous speed-up.

Leading the attack against the United Auto Workers at the moment is the Chrysler Corporation. By reducing its work force and speeding-up in 1957, this company increased its profits 50%. Now it is ruthlessly trying to do more of the same and faster. The result is a bitter battle with the workers.

11 HOURS A WEEK

In the corporation's Dodge plant in Hamtramck over 1,000 workers have been averaging only eleven hours work a week for the past month. Their weekly pay averages only \$24.75. If they were completely unemployed many would be entitled to \$58.50 from unemployment compensation and SUB (supplementary unemployment benefits).

Equally infuriating to the workers is Chrysler's speed-up campaign. While lay-offs have greatly reduced the number of workers in various departments, the company has not only not reduced the production quotas but in some cases has even increased them without any change in equipment, work method or job content. The increased production is expected to come solely from the faster movements of workers spurred on by the whip of fear.

As a result, for week after week the Dodge main plant has been shut down by the company each morning a few hours after opening because the workers have failed or refused to produce at the new rate.

The situation has become so acute that on Feb. 19 a UAW Chrysler conference voted unanimously to demand of the corporation that the speed-up campaign be stopped, that the company reinstate the 40-hour week for high seniority workers and lay off the others, entitling them to unemployment benefits compensation and SUB. **WORST SINCE '39**

The situation in the plant and the union is described by



WALTER REUTHER, President of United Auto Workers, which is engaged in fight against ruthless speed-up drive of Chrysler Corporation.

one Dodge worker as follows: "Approximately 8,000 are laid off. The remaining 10,000 are now being subjected to the worst speed-up experience since 1939. On Dec. 20 the whole plant was given a holiday until Jan. 7. Then we worked two and a half days. Seven thousand were given lay-off slips and the rest given another until Jan. 20.

"On that day the workers were given ultimatums for increased production standards. Each day as the workers botched up the lines because they could not keep up, they were sent home. They have been working two to six hours each day since Jan. 20. We have strike authorization from the International [headquarters of the UAW] — this Wednesday will be three weeks since the deadline for legal strike action.

Six workers in the trim shop have been fired and about 50 are doing disciplinary time-off, ranging from three days to three weeks for not meeting

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A Chrysler Worker Tells About Conditions

[The following letter from a worker in Dodge Local 3, UAW was forwarded to the Militant by one of its readers. —Ed.]

"I only wish you could have been here for that Special Convention [of the UAW]. You would have had a fit... Every delegate whether he was for Reuther or not expressed the need for the 30-hour week at 40 hours pay, from all over the country and gave good sound reasons, but Reuther just shrugged it off like water running off a duck.

"If we could only get every local all over the United States and Canada to a conference then I think we could do something but until then, it just seems hopeless. Just look at what he is doing with our people at Dodge's alone. It is five weeks now that they gave the authorization for a strike. The Company just keeps sending the people home every day after an hour or two of work, for weeks now.

"We have six or seven fired and about 40 people disciplined. And the International says this is hurting the Company more than if we were on strike!

"Every day the people on the jobs are speeding up and up on their production. Isn't it awful? I talked to a lot of the people, and they are so scared that they just don't know what to do."

bor announced today that January prices were at an all-time high. The unemployed and those whose income has been cut with only part-time work are getting hit on both sides.

But job opportunities never appeared better to the capitalist politicians in the Democratic Party. Former President Truman literally bubbled over with joy at the prospect of a Democratic victory in the coming elections. At his \$100-a-plate dinner last Saturday he tried to link up the depression symptoms with the Republican Administration — neglecting to mention that the Democrats control Congress.

"The Democrats will win sweeping victories in 1958 and 1960," he gloated. "... I think they [the people] are fed up with Republican hucksters and their campaign oratory," Truman declared. "Until the Democrats have once more made the people prosperous, as we did from 1933 to 1953, I do not believe they will be gullible enough to fall for a Republican Administration again."

In this fashion Truman glossed over the terrible depression years of 1933 to 1939.

COST OF LIVING RISES AGAIN

In the meantime the cost of living continues its upward spiral. The Department of La-

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Taft-Hartley Defendant Brutally Beaten in Prison

Minnesota Waters Radioactive

By DOROTHY SCHULTZ

ST. PAUL, Feb. 18 — Dangerous levels of radioactivity in lake and river waters of Minnesota have been discovered by the governor's committee on atomic energy, it was announced here, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and a score of smaller communities which draw their drinking water from the Mississippi or other rivers or lakes are all affected. In the months following the testing of bombs last year, rain brought down fallout particles until radioactive levels in surface waters exceeded the limits set by the National Bureau of Standards for the "provisional permissible level" for drinking water, in some cases by as much as ten times.

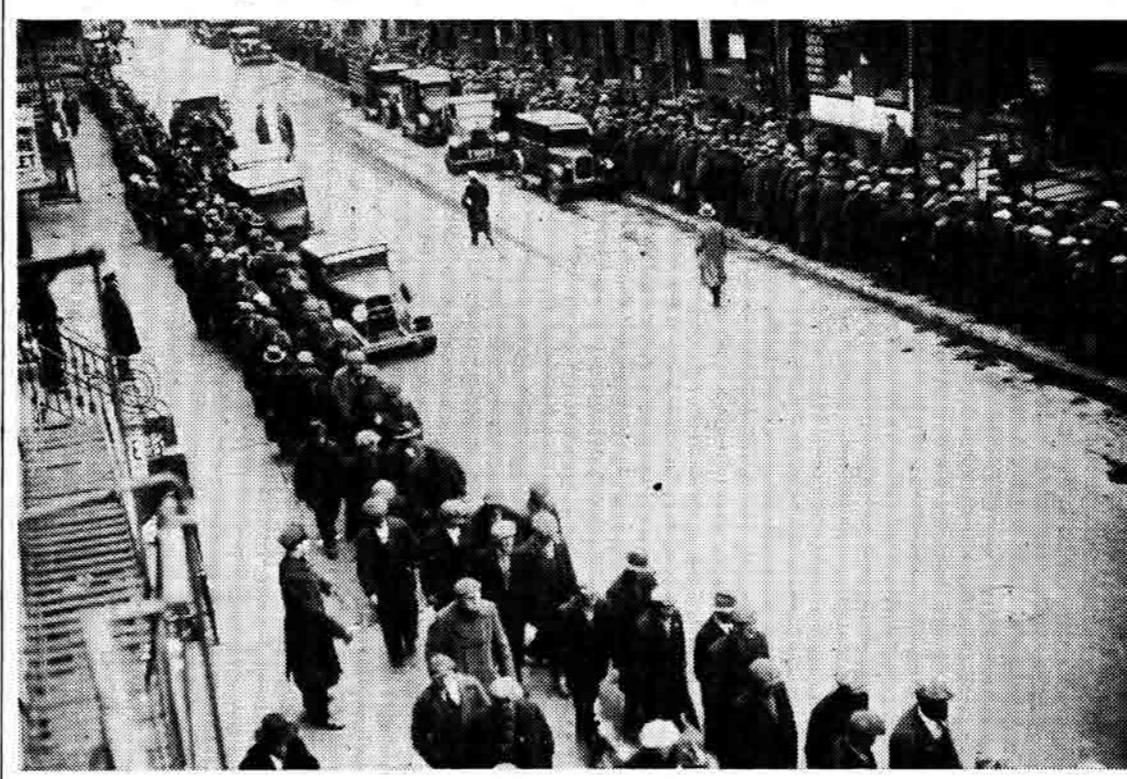
The study was conducted by an expert task force of scientists and doctors from the University of Minnesota and the state Board of Health concentrating on the biological effects of radiation. Dr. Maurice Vischer, U. of M. physiology chairman and noted scientist headed the committee.

NO ASSURANCE

Although no cause for immediate alarm was expressed by the committee since filtered city water does not show such high radioactivity, the report went on to say, "However, we cannot state with the degree of assurance we wish that there is no danger at all," since available scientific data on effectiveness of treatment in reducing radioactivity is "very confusing" ranging from 10 to 90% reduction. "So we are now in a position where we simply cannot say honestly whether it does any good to filter water or not," said Dr. Vischer. "If significant amounts of long-lasting strontium-90 are left, the results could be very serious."

The report called for further studies "without delay" of radioactivity in milk and fish. Both of these hazards had created considerable regional agitation last summer when brought to public attention by the statement of Dr. William O. Caster, U. of M. physiologist. He said that Minnesota was one of the "hottest spots" in the world from the standpoint of concentration of strontium-90 in milk, etc.

Prosperity Was Just Around the Corner



... Only it took ten years and World War II to turn the corner. Scene above shows lines of unemployed in the 1930's. As if history repeats itself, former President Herbert Hoover made the same speech, Feb. 22, that he made 27 years ago. Then he added, "Our people are today again confused and some are discouraged." No need, Hoover is sure all will be well.

Little Rock School Board Asks U.S. Court to End Integration

By GEORGE LAVAN

As federal officials in Washington acquiesce and as the labor movement defaults in its duty, the integration situation in Little Rock goes from bad to worse.

Directly on the heels of the outrageously unfair expulsion of Minnie Jean Brown, one of the nine integrated Negro students, for "talking back" to a white girl who insulted and struck her, the Little Rock School Board officially petitioned the federal court to end integration at Central High.

During the struggle with Gov. Faubus at the beginning of the school year and up till Feb. 20, the Little Rock School Board had taken the position of trying to make integration at Central High work. Because of this its members, and particularly Superintendent of Schools Virgil T. Blossom, had been branded as traitors by Arkansas white supremacists and as heroes by Northern liberals.

The school board was bolstered in its original policy by the sending of federal troops to Little Rock. But after a month

its morale began to wilt sharply when Washington made clear that it had no intention of following through on enforcement of school integration. This was the gist of the U. S. Attorney General's decision neither to prosecute Faubus and the racist ringleaders for conspiracy to violate civil rights, nor to have them cited for contempt of the two federal injunctions issued during the school struggle. In addition to letting Faubus and the mob leaders off scot-free, the White House ordered the hasty withdrawal of the federal troops.

JIM-CROW FORCES STAGE COMEBACK

The resurgence of confidence and aggressiveness among Little Rock's white supremacists soon dominated the atmosphere in the city. First signs of the school authorities' weakening before the mounting racist pressure were the unequal penalties handed out to Negro students involved in incidents with a small core of racist tormentors inside Central High. The most flagrant of these was the recent expulsion of Minnie Jean Brown.

Instead of appeasing the racists, it has whetted their appetite to make Central High white once again by expulsion of the remaining eight.

Surrendering to the racists but hoping to re-segregate Central High without the disorder and unwelcome publicity that would follow eight more expulsions flowing from manufactured incidents, the school board has asked the U. S. District Court to permit it to expel the eight remaining Negro students by declaring desegregation at Central High legally ended.

In its petition to the court, the school board pointed out:

"The [school] district, in its respect for the law of the land, is left standing alone, the victim of extraordinary opposition on the part of the state government and apathy on the part of the federal government." Specifically the board asked that integration in Little Rock be declared at an end until the Supreme Court's formula of "all deliberate speed" is concretely defined and legal provision for

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Lynch Fever in Press Leads to Assault on Reinthaler in Cleveland

By JEAN SIMON

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24 — Indignation was spreading in the local labor movement this week with the revelation of the shocking story of mistreatment and physical



ERIC REINTHALER

Reinthaler, a machinist, was sentenced together with six other defendants last Wednesday by U. S. District Judge Paul C. Weick to 18 months in prison and \$2,500 fine. The conviction was on a charge of conspiring to file and to cause others to file false non-Communist affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board.

REAL LUCKY

In imposing sentence, Judge Weick told the defendants they were fortunate their trial had been in the United States and not in Russia or another Communist-controlled country.

Pictures of the defendants were printed in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* with a story which quoted Judge Weick as saying: "Persons charged with crimes against the government in those countries generally confess. If they don't they are stabbed or shot or sent off to areas where it is much colder than it has been in Cleveland the last few days."

Bail was provided promptly for six defendants and they were released on bond. Some delay in making bail for Reinthaler, however, resulted in his detention in County Jail for two nights.

Instead of being placed in the section on the fifth floor reserved for federal prisoners, he was placed in a bull pen with

ASSAULTED

As word got around about Reinthaler's identity, the young

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Who Incited Attack On Reinthaler?

An Editorial

Who is responsible for the outrageous incident in the Ohio county prison where Taft-Hartley victim Eric Reinthaler suffered a brutal beating? Apparently prisoners who did the beating did not fear the possibility of punishment by prison officials. Why?

Reinthaler put his finger on the underlying cause of the attack in a letter he wrote immediately afterward to the *National Guardian*. (Printed in March 3 issue.) He said that a jailer asked him to point out the prisoners who ganged up on him, but he did not do so. He added, "What would have been the percentage? Those punks are products of the times, the press and what I consider some uncalled for and inflammatory remarks by the judge."

Reinthaler's account of what happened shows very clearly how each such foul incident helps to build up to another. "I heard one guy say, 'Let's get him like we got the bastard in Lewisburg.' (Referring I suppose to William Remington who was stabbed to death.)

But clearly there was something more involved in the attack on Reinthaler than general hysteria. For example, why did the prison officials ignore their own rules by not putting Reinthaler in the section reserved for federal prisoners? And after he was beaten, why was he refused permission to phone his lawyer or the U. S. Marshall?

Prison staffs are particularly well attuned to what goes on in their domain. Why was Reinthaler left for almost 24 hours with a gang of prisoners who could easily lay hands on him and who were shouting such epithets as "Red" and "Commie" as a buildup to the physical attack?

The labor movement has a serious obligation to fulfill in this matter. Reinthaler and his co-defendants were framed-up in a new application of the Taft-Hartley law that has ominous implications for the security of the union movement. Within 24 hours after passing through the prison gates he fell victim to a conspiracy — either tacit or direct — between a gang of hooligans and prison officials who turned their backs.

Clearly, labor must demand a full-scale investigation of this episode, one that will help to bar future repititions of it.

Negro Jobless 19% of Total

According to the latest unemployment figures issued Feb. 25 by Secretary of Commerce Weeks and Labor Secretary Mitchell, Negro workers are the hardest hit in layoffs. Of the official unemployment figure of 4,494,000, 19% are colored. That means that 855,000 Negroes have lost their jobs.

However, this is only part of the picture of unemployment among the Negro people. Because of discriminatory policies in many industries, they are the last hired and the first fired. According to government statistics, 4,883,000 Negroes fall into the category of "not in the labor force." This covers civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed as defined by the Census Bureau. How many of these are looking for jobs it is impossible to say on the basis of present accounting.

those in high office. But organized millions will get a hearing.

WHAT LABOR MUST DO

Then how can something be done to solve the problem of unemployment? Obviously only the workers themselves, organized in a powerful labor movement can solve the problem.

The first duty of the labor movement is to organize the unemployed. With all the much-heralded capitalist concern for the "individual," the voice of

one man or woman out of work, will never be heard by

Unemployment compensation should be extended for the duration of layoffs. Work projects

should be started on a scale large enough to assimilate all who want jobs—and at trade-union wages. Those factories that are idle because profits aren't big enough, should be taken over by the government and operated by the workers. Goods are needed by the American people and others throughout the world. Priced without profits, these goods would find a ready market.

To fight for these and other just demands, the labor movement should organize a party of its own. An independent labor party will place high on its banner the most elementary human right of all — the right to a job.

Standard Oil and the Southern Pacific Railroad are farmers in California. Together they own 123,492 acres of land in the state. The Kern Land Co. owns 231,000 acres. Crockett and Gambo, Inc. owns 107,000 acres. The DiGiorgio Fruit Co., which owns 15,000 acres, is listed on the New York stock exchange. (Packinghouse Worker, February 1958.)

Korea-War Puzzle That Still Baffles Pentagon

How to Prevent GI's From Yielding to Revolutionary Ideas

By Henry Gitano

Almost five years have passed since the end of the Korean War. But U.S. militarists are still trying to assimilate the lessons of that war which struck such a body-blow to troop morale. On Jan. 5 a Washington Associated Press survey of the behavior of American war prisoners in Korea mourned the death of the GI's patriotism: "A great tradition died in these United States . . . of wounds suffered in Korea."

The A.P. report said, "The services feel it is imperative to convince men that their way of life as free Americans is superior to the tyranny of communism and hence worth fighting for. The services, in brief, no longer assume that every man comes to them a diehard patriot. Thus we have the strange spectacle of Americans using every weapon in the arsenal of propaganda and psychological warfare . . . on other Americans."

According to the A.P.: "Never before had so many captured Americans gone to the aid of the enemy . . . The Communists used Americans to spy on other Americans until escape plots were known to the enemy almost as soon as they were hatched. Roughly one of every three American prisoners collaborated with the Communists in some way, either as informers or as propagandists."

"For the first time in history, Americans, 21 of them, swallowed the enemy's propaganda and declined to return to their own people." For the first time in American history not a single prisoner escaped, and 2,730 of the 7,190 American war prisoners died, primarily because of the callousness of their fellow prisoners. "Discipline among Americans was almost nonexistent," said the A.P. report. "It was a case of dog eat dog for food, cigarettes, blankets, clothes."

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This cartoon by the late Laura Gray appeared in the Militant March 3, 1952. Ridgeway was then head of the U.S. forces in Korea.

A Challenge of Ideas

In the Korean war capitalism was challenged not only militarily, but on the battlefield of ideas for the loyalty of its soldiers. On this field the richest and most powerful capitalist country with the highest standard of living in the world suffered a decisive defeat. The Chinese who had barely emerged from feudalism proved the victor.

Eugene M. Kinkhead, in an extensive article in the Oct. 26, 1957 New Yorker magazine, interviewed Hugh M. Milton, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower. Milton said: "The Communists rarely used physical torture . . . and the army has not found a single verifiable case in which they used it for the specific purpose of forcing a man to collaborate or to accept their convictions."

Kinkhead also interviewed Major Henry A. Segal, considered by the army a top expert in the field of POW psychology, who said that only 10% of the American prisoners refused to be indoctrinated and maintained their integrity. Segal said that 13% were hard-core collaborators, including informers who upon their release tried to continue in that role by approaching high level U.S. army officers with offers to inform about other repatriates. The overwhelming majority of prisoners, three out of four, "played it cool." They chose the line of least resistance, signing petitions and making broadcasts. A study conducted for the army at George Washington University, concluded that 70% of American POWs in Korea, "contributed unwittingly or unwittingly to Communist propaganda efforts."

Kinkhead interviewed Colonel Willis A. Perry, who was charged with security matters: "When a Chinese came up and offered a handclasp to one of our (American) soldiers, it threw him right off balance, and then and there the process of indoctrination began . . . Suppose a man tries to argue about Communism with the interrogator. He is attempting something that many of our highly trained diplomats have been unsuccessful at." Perry said that many of the re-educated Americans had not gone beyond the fifth grade, but upon their return to the U.S. they "could argue the merits of Communism with some of our best trained American investigators."

Major Clarence L. Anderson who was permitted by the Chinese to move freely among the camp compounds to give prisoners medical attention, told Kinkhead that after capture, many men appeared to lose all sense of allegiance not only to their country but to their fellow prisoners. American prisoners cursed and struck U.S. officers. But the badly wounded suffered most. Anderson reported: "On the marches back from the line to the temporary holding camps, casualties on litters were often callously abandoned beside the road. Able-bodied prisoners refused to carry them, even when their officers commanded them to do so. If a Communist guard ordered a litter shouldered, our men obeyed; otherwise, the wounded were left to die. On the march, in the temporary camps and in the permanent ones, the strong regularly took food from the weak, there was no discipline to prevent it . . . On winter nights, helpless men with dysentery were rolled outside the huts by their comrades, and left to die in the cold." The only plea to which Major Anderson could get any response, was "by urging them not to act like soldiers but like human beings."

Wide Fraternization

One of the worst problems in the camps, was an illness known as "give-up-itis." "You could follow its progress all too easily," Anderson said, "First, the sufferer became despondent, then he lay down and covered his head with a blanket; then he wanted ice water to drink with his food; next no food, only water; and eventually, if he was not too well that they were on the wrong side of the barbed wire, that they were shipped 9,000 miles to participate in a premeditated mass murder of revolutionary people fighting for their land and liberty. American troops saw with their own eyes how U.S. imperialism "liberated" Korea and they wanted no part in suppressing workers and peasants who refused to be slaves any longer.

'Kill Everything Moving'

The supreme symbol of U.S. imperialist "liberation" was "napalm"—flaming jellied gasoline, burning defenseless people alive. George Barrett reported in the Feb. 8, 1951 N.Y. Times: "This correspondent came across one old woman, the only one alive . . . The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept the exact postures they had when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, fifty boys and girls playing in an orphanage . . . There must be almost 200 dead in the tiny hamlet."

Homer Bigart in Jan. 30, 1951 Look magazine also reported how the U.S. Air Force used napalm on civilian targets. "Finally in blind desperation, we tried to burn with napalm every town and village . . . The attacks have resulted in many civilian casualties. But air force leaders contend these civilians are Red sympathizers."

Following the report, there was deep dismay in the Pentagon. Assistant Secretary of the Army Hugh Milton dwelt on the fact that many American prisoners encountering Communist ideas for the first time "were distressed to find their American beliefs had little logical structure . . . many came to believe there must be some American dogma equivalent to Marxism concerning which they unfortunately happened to be ignorant."

A panel of training officers in 1954 observed that GI's in Korea "feel they should do as little as possible . . . Patriotism has no place in their life." The Pentagon's satura-

tion for war against revolutionary peoples has not been clarified.

The Pentagon's Joint Chiefs of Staff went to work on a "program of evaluation and assessment of freedom." They hired John C. Broger to write a pamphlet, *Militant Liberty*, to serve as an "ideological compass." According to the Secretary of Defense, "Militant Liberty in conjunction with the 'Code of Conduct' (will) provide unified and purposeful guiding precepts for all members of the armed forces."

"The Communists have made outstanding and amazing gains," said *Militant Liberty*, "in large measure because they know what they believe, why they believe it, and can explain it to people anywhere in understandable terms . . . Communist ideology can only be defeated by a stronger dynamic ideology. Therefore, the concept of *Militant Liberty*."

der made the code binding on all men in uniform. Every serviceman must now subscribe to a six-point creed: "I am an American fighting man . . . I will never surrender of my own free will . . . If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available . . . If I become a prisoner of war I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners . . . When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only my name, rank, service number and date of birth . . . I will never forget that I am an American fighting man . . . I will trust in my God and in the USA."

The spirit of North Korean troops held prisoner of war by the Americans was portrayed in the June 2, 1952 N.Y. Times: "Fiercest fighters of all were 600 Red amputees who hoped about on their stumps, using crutches as clubs." U.S. troops "backed by tanks, retaliated with tear gas and concussion grenades." The Korean war, the May 18, 1953 N.Y. Times correctly stated, is a special kind of war, "in effect a civil war plus a fundamental clash of faiths."

Walter Sullivan wrote in the July 25, 1950 N.Y. Times: "It is generally accepted principle that guerrilla warfare cannot endure if the lower levels of the populace support the government in power." What kind of a war is it, in which those who are being "liberated" rise in arms behind the battle lines against their "liberators?" "This is a combination of war and revolution," Sullivan noted.

A Missouri soldier's letter entered in the March 1, 1951 Congressional Record: "We are not only fighting the Chinese and North Koreans, but also the South Koreans. You can see by their faces that they don't want us here."

In a letter to the President and members of Congress printed in the July 31, 1950 Militant shortly after the beginning of U.S. intervention in the Korean Civil War, James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, stated that the American people would remember the War of Independence that brought the United States its freedom, and would react in our revolutionary and democratic tradition against the assault upon the Korean people.

What is the military's answer? Admitting "long study and earnest deliberation" upon the POW problem, a ten-man Pentagon committee of generals, admirals and assistant secretaries, drew up on July 29, 1953, a new code of conduct for war prisoners after consulting with scores of experts on mental and military behavior, including former prisoners. President Eisenhower by Executive Order

"They Won't Shoot Back"

The American troops in Korea had no stomach for the reactionary war they were forced to fight. Jim Lucas, Scripps-Howard correspondent on his return after five months on Korean battlefields wrote on Jan. 26, 1951: "A lieutenant colonel and battalion commander—complained one night that he had many men who, over a period of weeks, hadn't finished firing their first clip. 'They'll go to the front if ordered,' he said. 'They'll get shot at. But they won't shoot back. They're not mad.'"

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The American soldier when he takes his oath of allegiance and places himself under service regulations that prescribe his behavior under capture has already been obligated to subscribe to this same creed. Now he does so twice. How he thereby gains greater inspira-

tion for war against revolutionary peoples has not been clarified.

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why American troops, too, can be affected by them, comes a note of morbid realism from Dr. James Miller. He suggested a cyanide suicide pill instead of a "Code of Conduct," as the only effective weapon against the enemy "brainwashing" American POWs. Miller, chief of the Mental Health Research Institute at Michigan University, made his recommendation to the American Psychological Convention Sept. 3, 1956.

The Army and Navy Journal looking back into history to see why men fight, cited the American Civil War and concluded: "The emergence of a true understanding of why they were fighting and what was at stake in the war was an important factor in the new spirit evinced by the Union soldiers, while the utter lack of understanding of what they were fighting for, other than to uphold the property of the slaveholders, had much to do with the collapse of the morale of the Confederate troops."

The U.S. military brass today is in the same position as the leaders of the Confederacy. They have nothing else to offer the American troops but war to uphold the property of the present-day, capitalist slaveholders.

dress letters to Cuyahoga County Sheriff Joseph Sweeney and U.S. Marshall Albert Jacobs, who were charged with his custody. He is asking an investigation to fix specific responsibility for the violation of regular procedure in jailing federal cases which exposed him to bodily harm.

Sentenced with Reinhaller in the conviction which sets a precedent for a whole new wave of Taft-Hartley law prosecutions if not challenged successfully, are:

Marie Reed Haug and Fred Haug, former union officials; Hyman Lumer, national educational secretary of the Communist Party; James West of Chicago, and Andrew Remes of New York, former party officials; and Sam Reed of Chicago, a former party member.

All but the Haugs and Reinhaller had court-appointed defense attorneys in the Cleveland trial.

The conviction will be appealed. Contributions to aid the appeal and to prevent a repetition of the treatment accorded Reinhaller because of lack of ready cash for bail should be sent to: The R-H Defense Fund, IAM Local Lodge 2155, 1205 Superior Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Wayne Co. CIO Backs T-H Victim

The Michigan CIO News of Feb. 13 reported that the Wayne County CIO Council "approved a resolution condemning the extension of the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law in the conspiracy field and pledged support to a Cleveland machinist facing criminal action on just such an interpretation."

...Cleveland Taft-Hartley Beating

(Continued from Page 1) thugs, apparently inflamed by sensational newspaper headlines about the case and quoted comments of the Judge, began to make derisive remarks about "Reds," "Commies," "Stalin" and "Lenin."

Finally, around 7:30 P.M. someone said, "Let's get the S. O. B. like they got the guy in Lewisburg!" (This was reference to the fatal attack on William Remington in Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary in 1954.) Seven or eight rushed

into the small cell and attacked Reinhaller. He was punched in the head, stomach and ribs. Four grabbed him and held him while the others punched him and tried to ram his head against the wall.

Struggling to protect himself, Reinhaller tried to wriggle loose as he shouted for help. The thugs scattered with parting kicks and punches as deputies arrived on the scene, in time to save the machinist from what might have been fatal injuries.

...Battle Grips Chrysler Plants

(Continued from Page 1) the new production standards. "The strategy of the union is to file grievances for four hours' call-in pay. At the same time the workers are applying for unemployment compensation and SUB— which the company is fighting. The union claims lock-out—the company is blaming the workers for the short work days. Though there is speed-up everywhere, the company's main target again is the trim department."

"Since the liberation of Seoul last Sept., South Korean firing squads have been busy liquidating 'enemies of the state' . . . With savage indifference, the military executioners shot men, women and children . . . while U.S. and British troops voiced their loathing of the wholesale slaughter . . ." (Time magazine, Dec. 25, 1950.)

The men who were doing the bleeding and dying—54,246 Americans were killed and 103,284 wounded in Korea—did not want to fight an aroused Korean people battling to the death against their oppressors.

UP staff writer William Chapman reported, Jan. 18, 1951, that GI's were saying, "Those politicians sit around and say, 'We will not leave Korea.' Why don't they come over here and then say 'We'?" Chapman adds: "These men honestly doubt that they will gain anything if they took all of Korea."

Throughout the Korean war the Militant demanded that the U.S. "Stop the War Now! Withdraw the Troops at Once! Let

workers no answers—just to keep filing grievances. The union leadership has permitted itself to get into such a mess—and the company is sitting back and laughing. The original position the local leadership took—and it was supposedly backed by the International—was to maintain the same standards as on the '57 model because there were no changes. Now the International is saying to the company, 'Let us bargain around the table where jobs are loose.' The company says 'No' to every offer. It says, 'We want the workers to meet our production figures, and that's that.' Now the International reps find themselves helpless. The company won't even let them compromise away the jobs."

"The company surely is not losing a thing. Some workers have broken under the pressure and are increasing production. Some of the production quotas on jobs are already higher than what the company demanded last year and couldn't get.

Matthews, Director of the UAW's Chrysler Department, keeps making militant speeches about our determination to fight and how unfair the company is. But he offers the

POW's Just Didn't Have the Answers

A Pentagon Committee assigned to study the GI Prisoner of War in Korea reported in 1955: "When plunged into a Communist indoctrination mill, the average American POW was under a serious handicap. Enemy political officers forced him to read Marxian literature. He was compelled to participate in debates. He had to tell what he knew about American politics and history. And many times the Chinese or Korean instructors knew more about these subjects than he did."

"A large number of American POW's did not know what the Communist program was all about. Some were confused by it . . . It made fools of some men and tools of others . . . They couldn't answer arguments . . ." The Pentagon's satura-

tion for war against revolutionary peoples has not been clarified.

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Monday, March 3, 1958

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois at 90

On Feb. 23 W. E. B. DuBois celebrated his 90th birthday. Some seventy of those years are inextricably bound up with the struggle of the Negro people. His great talents were put, not at the service of an ivory-tower scholarship, but at the service of the Negro people in America and throughout the world. As a result his writings are notable not only for their vitality and pertinence to the great social struggles of our epoch but for their effect upon them.

Souls of Black Folk; his landmark sociological studies of Negro communities; his monumental history, Black Reconstruction; as well as his numerous other writings, demonstrate not only the versatility of his talent but that he is truly the dean of American scholars.

The theme of his work has been the history and situation of the Negro people. This alone would have been a great contribution to the whole American working class in its struggle for a new society. But DuBois' contribution goes beyond that. His revelations about American history and society, shown by the position of the Negro, directly and by implication, have furnished invaluable knowledge and

insights on the role of the working class and capitalist class in America. He is a direct inspirer not only of the present generation of Negro historians in America but of all socialist students.

But Dr. DuBois' career has not been confined to writing. Let us briefly skim his record in the political arena: a leader of the Niagara movement, a founder of the NAACP, editor of the Crisis, organizer of five Pan-African Congresses beginning in 1919, Progressive Party candidate for U.S. Senator from New York in 1950, outspoken opponent of the cold war and of nuclear-bomb tests.

In some epochs and societies the highest praise a government can offer a citizen is persecution. This has been true of the United States during the period of the witch-hunt. Quite fittingly America's Big Business government indicted Dr. DuBois. Happily Dr. DuBois survived and beat off this unsolicited testimony to his integrity.

Thus on his 90th birthday Dr. DuBois receives the recognition due him from all quarters — the Negro people, the colonial world, the socialist movement, the anti-war forces — and from the witch hunters.

The "Good-Office" Merchants

Anglo-American mediation of the dispute between France and Tunisia resulting from the ruthless bombing of the Tunisian village of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef is a scarcely-disguised swindle. Its whole purpose is to guarantee that French imperialism suffers no setback, or the very least setback possible, for its cold-blooded murder of the men, women and children of a neutral nation.

To hush up the Sakiet atrocity, to keep it out of the United Nations where it would at least be aired publicly, the U.S. State Department rushed into the diplomatic breach with the offer of its and British imperialism's "good offices."

The French militarists are confident that in the secret mediation sessions they will meet no indignation from U.S. and British imperialism's representatives for such an ordinary imperialist misdemeanor as the murder of 79 North African peasants, housewives and schoolchildren, and the maiming and wounding of nearly a hundred more. After all, the British mediator will be speaking for a government whose hands are still wet with the blood of Malayans and Cretans; moreover the methods used by the French in Algeria were not all learned from the Nazi occupation, much is copied from current British methods in Kenya.

As for Dulles' emissary, the French imperialists need have no worry about

him being an enthusiast for democracy or the rights of man. He is well known to the French colonialists as the fixer of the pro-Vichy deal in North Africa during the early part of World War II. Moreover, his masters perpetrated atrocities against the Korean people that still dwarf the French carnage in North Africa.

The French negotiators could silence any holier-than-thou talk from him by simply quoting the American newspaper reports of 1951 and 1952 about U.S. Air Force orders in Korea to shoot every male soldier or civilian sighted north of U.S.-held territory, of the strafing of refugee columns, or such items as U.S. newspaper correspondent Homer Bigart's report in January 1951 of the retreat from the Yalu: "Finally in blind desperation we tried to Napalm every town and village ... along the mockingly empty roads coming down from Manchuria."

The Tunisian government's acceptance of the "good offices" of U.S. and British imperialism compares to the victim of a brutal assault putting his grievance to the "mediation" of the assailant's fellow gang members.

Realization that Bourghiba's "mediation" policy is a sell-out is growing in Tunisia and throughout the Arab world. Only if it rises to storm dimensions can it prevent Tunisia's coming out of the imperialists' "good offices" worse off than when it went in.

Arbitrary Acts Against Youth

Are New York school children second class citizens who are not entitled to the same legal rights as adults? Do public school officials have the power to deny students the due process of law that is supposed to be guaranteed to everyone in this country, without regard to age? This is the primary issue involved in the illegal suspensions of over 900 students from the New York school system.

These young people have been indefinitely suspended on the mere word of one or another school principal that they are guilty of the undefined charge of "insubordination" or the even more vague charge of "disruption." Such action is taken without any evidence required and without any machinery for appeal or redress by the victimized students.

These youths have been thrown out of the schools to be branded in the eyes of family, friends and possible future employers as "juvenile delinquents." Yet no one knows precisely what "crimes" they are presumed guilty of.

It may be assumed that they are not charged with violating existing laws.

The Right to Work

(The following poem is by Robert Whitaker. It was first printed in the Industrial Worker and reprinted in the January MESA Educator.)

O yes he had the Right to Work;
The Right to Work had he.
The bosses were quite confident
That the workers were all free,
Free to make any contract
That a lonesome worker could
With any corporation
That was out to do him — good.
And do him good they have indeed
When dividends declined
Or when the hosts of unemployed
Each other undermined.
But he had this inspiration,
Had he been inclined to shirk,

That though he couldn't find a job,
He had the Right to Work.
He told this to the grocer,
When the grocer wanted cash.
He told it to the butcher
For a bit of meat for hash.
He told it to the banker
And the landlord and the kirk.
He said, "I have no money,
But I have the Right to Work."
And all of them admitted
They were for the Open Shop
But nobody would deal with him —
Except a Cossack cop
Who took him in for vagrancy
And with ironic smirk,
Landed him on the rock pile
Where he found — his Right to Work.

The 3 Wings in W. German Socialist Party

By HANS JOCHEN
(Second of two articles)

The Woerner Affair, which shook the German Socialist Party (SPD) last October, highlighted the basic incompatibility of the two opposite wings, left and right, which had made a common bloc against the party officialdom headed by Erich Ollenhauer.

Max Woerner had been an active trade unionist in Bavaria since 1911. He was the chairman of the Trade Union Federation in Bavaria and a wheel in the important Bavarian SPD state executive committee. To his credit he gave his support to the Bavarian metal workers' strike in 1954, at that time the largest strike to take place in Germany in twenty years, even after the national trade-union leaders showed considerable anxiety for a settlement. He was

an avowed supporter of left-wing economist Agartz who was finally dumped from the union research institute by the right wing. Woerner played an important role in the anti-conscription fight in Bavaria and generally had an enviable reputation as a militant.

STRIKES BELONG TO PAST

Thus when Woerner started

publicly blasting the SPD socialization program in October, it had the effect of a bomb exploding on the headquarters of the SPD. At a meeting of shop stewards and other functionaries in Augsburg he shouted to the surprised audience: "I am certain that the SPD has been completely wrong in the matter of socialization." He stated that the workers wanted security rather than struggle and called for an approach to the middle classes. The capitalist press quoted with glee his prediction that the SPD was finished as a

vital force unless it changed its outlook soon. In subsequent talks he told audiences that the strike weapon is a thing of the past and that organized labor should instead attempt to match the heavy concentration of big business lobbyists in the federal capital of Bonn.

Clearly Woerner believed that this line, which corresponds to the right-wing line pushed in the top leadership by Carlo Schmid, would find the approval of the party ranks. Woerner thought that the Bavarian workers would back him against the traditional leadership. But the quick reaction of the Bavarian workers in the local and district organization of the unions and the SPD proved him absolutely wrong. Resolutions repudiating his public talks and demanding his resignation flooded the headquarters. Woerner has been granted a prolonged leave of absence for "reasons of health." It is likely to be a permanent one. But this strong reaction from the important Bavarian district of the party, this repudiation of reform as advocated by the Schmid wing of the party must be balanced against the victory of the right wing in the traditional stronghold of the party, in Berlin.

Here the reformers grouped around the New-Dealish Willi Brandt succeeded in taking over the local party in a knock-down, drag-out fight. Brandt, who in the 1930's had close ties with the SAP, an affiliate of the London Bureau (a grouping of left-wing socialist organizations including the Norwegian Labor Party, the British Independent Labor Party and the Spanish POU) is now a reform spokesman of the Schmid stripe. The former Berlin leadership group headed by Franz Neumann had the support of the more working-class districts of Berlin, but failed to make a real attempt to rally the party membership around a left-wing program. At best the Neumann group fought a rear-guard action against the Brandt

Thus at the very moment when the right wing is making vigorous attempts to "open the party to the right," Wehner tells the workers that the internal organizational block in the party should be kept in-

variety of "socialism" which includes support to NATO and to Adenauer's rearmament.

MAY LOSE FOLLOWING

Wehner may lose his standing with the workers unless he takes a more principled position between now and the coming party convention. He is a member of parliament from the Hamburg district, of the national committee of the SPD and of the steering committee of the parliamentary fraction. Wehner is at his best when he stands up to the Christian Democrats in parliament or when he talks to the workers at a public rally. The workers like it when he stresses the importance of the struggle on the non-parliamentary plane and this will undoubtedly be one of the dividing issues within the party.

The Schmid and Erlers (the latter's electioneering even won him the public approval of the clerical authoritarian Chancellor Adenauer) want to confine the party to the parliamentary front. Wehner on the other hand, although blocked with them against the office hierarchy of the party, calls on the workers to rally in militant actions. He carried the brunt of the anti-rearmament fight and keeps the issue of the re-unification of the two Germanies in the forefront.

Wehner is, at best, a left social-democrat, but it will be around men like him that the cadres of the party who want to keep up the fight for socialism, peace and re-unification will crystallize. The emergence of an organized left-wing caucus at the coming party convention is still uncertain at this time. Some attempts to prepare the ground for such a development in the party are being made right now. A group of left-wingers have convened a conference for February in Frankfurt. This gathering has not won the stamp of approval of any of the prominent party leaders. It is the beginning of an attempt to counterpose a Marxist socialist program to the New-Deal type of reformers.

Ghana's First Anniversary



On March 6 the state of Ghana will celebrate the first anniversary of its emergence as an independent nation. Pictured above are two young Ghana artists painting a hotel mural last year in preparation for the celebration of the end of British rule over the Gold Coast and the establishment of the new state.

Meetings Hear Socialist Speakers

Jos. Hansen At Stanford

PALO ALTO, Calif., Feb. 19 —

The Student Political Union of Stanford University sponsored a meeting here today for Joseph Hansen, Editor of the International Socialist Review. Hansen told of his experiences as Secretary to Leon Trotsky in Mexico.

Other recent speakers before the Political Union have been Harry Truman, William Knowland and Norman Thomas. The Political Union has a Republican, a Democratic and an Independent caucus.

After the main presentation a lively discussion centered around the principal differences between capitalism and socialism and the prospects for the two systems. Hansen had spoken of Trotsky the man and the way he devoted his life toward helping the working class in its long-range struggle to replace the anarchy of capitalism with the planned economy of socialism. The students now wanted to know about Trotsky's specific views on many questions involving the Soviet Union.

For instance, they wanted to know what Trotsky thought about the loss of freedom in the USSR and whether this was due to the planned economy. They wanted to know whether the introduction of planned economy would lead to the loss of freedom in the United States.

They were also concerned over whether war was likely and whether there was the possibility of a gradual reform of capitalism and of the Soviet Union.

The discussion lasted for more than an hour and a half, touching on such diverse questions as dialectics, the John Dewey investigation of the Moscow frame-up trials and the difference between the Marxist concept of world-wide socialism and Stalin's theory about building "socialism in one country."

The interest of the students in such questions was taken by one of them to indicate the freer atmosphere on the campuses that has been growing since the decline of McCarthyism.

Exchange Views in Chicago

CHICAGO — The American Forum — For Socialist Education sponsored a lively and well-attended symposium on Feb. 21 at Roosevelt University in this city. The topic was "What Kind of Party Can Bring Socialism in the U.S.A." Spokesmen for the Socialist Workers Party, Communist Party, Independent Socialist League and the Eugene V. Debs Forum presented their viewpoints in the symposium. The audience showed its interest through vigorous discussion from the floor.

Saul Berg of the Independent Socialist League led off. He stated that the idea of the inevitable decline of capitalism is no longer valid, and that socialists can no longer claim to offer a scientific analysis of our society. The only immediate center for socialist regroupment, he says is "the present miserable Socialist Party" (Berg's own words) because of its heterogeneity.

Howard Mayhew, representing the Socialist Workers Party, said that the kind of party that can bring socialism to America is one that fights for the democratic rule of the working people everywhere. Both the social democracy, including the Socialist Party in the U. S., and the Communist Party have been undemocratic forces in the working class movement. The one bases itself on continued capitalist rule while the other bases itself on the bureaucratic misrule in the Soviet Union. "A party that is not revolutionary cannot be democratic," he said in his summary.

Mayhew stated that the immediate task confronting socialists in the U. S. is to work together wherever they agree in principle, and he proposed that all socialists discuss the feasibility of putting a joint socialist candidate in the field in the coming elections.

James West of the Communist Party stated that the present internal debates taking place in his party are not indicative of decline but of vigorous internal life. He claimed that the Communist Party now protects the right of dissent in its organization, but he condemned the formation of factions.

He set forth the following conditions for a socialist party to gain popular leadership: (1) it must adhere to principle; (2) it must merge with the people in its struggle; (3) the people, on the basis of their

Conrad Lynn in N.Y.

FEB. 22 —

An enthusiastic crowd of workers and students heard Conrad Lynn, lawyer and fighter for Negro and civil rights, speak at the New York Militant Labor Forum last night. His topic was "The Political Future of the Negro People."

CP SAYS MAYBE

In his summary, West responded to the SWP's proposal for a united socialist election campaign with the statement that the proposal merited further discussion. In time, as such discussions developed, the Communist Party might be willing to participate in them.

Franklin Fried, chairman of the Eugene V. Debs Forum, said that the question of what kind of socialist party is needed should not be discussed at this time. In his view, socialism must first become an intellectual force in the U. S., demonstrating an ideology superior to capitalist ideology. When thousands of people have become convinced of the superiority of socialist ideology it will then be time to discuss organizational forms.

The success of the symposium demonstrates the gains made by the American Forum — For Socialist Education in establishing itself as a center of socialist thought and discussion in Chicago.

WANT FULL EQUALITY

"White Liberals and some Negro leaders are trying to reach a compromise short of complete equality. But the Negro

masses who are now stirring will never rest content with 'just a little' inequality."

"Eisenhower did not send troops to Little Rock because he wants an immediate end to segregation, but because Faubus' threat to the federal power throughout the world," the speaker said.

"However the new campaign of Southern Negroes to register and vote will give even less grounds for compromise than the still unresolved struggle for school desegregation. The Southern rulers will react to this new threat by violence. We have so far seen only the beginning of this new crisis."

Lynn pointed out that the Labor Movement, with few exceptions, had failed to come to the aid of the embattled Negroes. "Labor's organizing drive in the South," he declared, "failed in large part because they tried to compromise on the race issue."

SEES NEW MILITANCY

He contrasted the cowardly role of Meany and others to the militant, fighting stand of the young CIO movement in the Thirties. "I see a revival of that old militancy among certain circles of youth today," Conrad Lynn declared. "I am sure that as these new young forces enter the class struggle many of the older generation of fighters will join them, and we will have a new fighting alliance of all Labor — Negro and White."

"The Negro struggle is but a facet of the struggle of all Labor in America," the speaker declared. "The Negro Question will not be completely solved till political power is wrested from the hands of our present rulers, and transferred to the working people."

In her introductory remarks Chairman Dorothy Berman lauded the role of Minnie Jean Brown who has been expelled from Little Rock High School. "The policy of trying to ignore the provocations of the racists is leading to defeat," she said. "They have expelled Minnie Jean; now they will go to work on the remaining eight. But, while Minnie Jean is out for this semester, she is determined to go back next fall."

McManus on Socialist Unity

By TOM LEONARD

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9 — A public meeting on the topic "Why the Left Must Unite" was held at the AFL Hall tonight under the joint sponsorship of the National Guardian Association, and the Twin Cities Labor Forum.

Guest speaker was John P. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian and a former candidate for governor of New York on the now dissolved American Labor Party ticket.

The central point of McManus' talk was independent political action. He made it clear that both the Democratic and Republican parties were representatives of big business, and he stressed the importance of forming a broad independent political party. He added that "millions of Americans" were ready for such a party and part of the purpose of his current national tour was to reach as many of these people as possible.

An audience representing a wide number of radical viewpoints listened attentively to McManus' talk and contributed to the discussion that followed.

The Negro Struggle

Watch Out, The Appointees Are Coming!

(The following is an editorial reprint from the Feb. 15 Carolina Times, a prominent Negro weekly published in Durham, N.C.)

The most pitiable human being in America today is a Negro leader who has allowed himself to be maneuvered into a position with the oppressor group where he becomes the most appointed member of his race in the community in which he lives. The Negro masses in every hamlet, town, city, and county need to alert themselves to this danger that lurks in the class-room teachers, the principals of our schools, our college presidents, our business men and even in our pulpits. The practice is as old as the race problem, but of late has been transferred from the ignorant and poverty-stricken elements of the race to the intellectual and economically secure.

The average community can point with shame to one, two or several Negro leaders, or so called leaders who, while holding important and well-paying positions in various walks of life, have become absolutely useless when aggressive leadership is needed in a struggle for Negro civil rights. Such persons are easily distinguished from the rest because they are always the most appointed Negroes in the community — that is the most appointed by white folks, who usually refer to them as "safe Negro leaders."

Notes from the News

JUNIUS IRVING SCALES, former official of the Communist Party in North Carolina was again convicted by a Federal Court Jury on Feb. 21 of violating the Smith Act. He received the same sentence of six years as in 1955 after his first trial. Last year the U.S. Supreme Court granted him a new trial. His re-conviction is the first since the Supreme Court held that abstract preaching of "overthrow of the Government by violence" was not in itself a crime, that such advocacy must be of an "action-inciting" nature.

REPRESENTATIVES OF TWO DOCK UNIONS, the East Coast ILA and the West Coast ILWU have reached agreement for joint legislative action in winning Congressional approval for a federal safety program affecting longshoremen throughout the country.

A joint ILA-ILWU legislative committee will be responsible for carrying out the legislative programs under the leadership of Patrick Connolly, executive vice-president of the ILA and Jeff Kibre, ILWU Washington Representative.

"I'M TIRED. I only work two or three days a week, and I

can't take care of my family. I'm going home and kill my wife." These were the last haunting words that Devold McCauley of Baltimore, Md., a World War II veteran and father of seven children, spoke to his brother James before going home to kill his wife and himself in tragic desperation.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION filed a friend of the court brief with the U.S. Supreme Court to get a reversal of a ruling of the California Supreme Court in which tax exemption was denied to two churches that refused to sign a non-Communist "loyalty" oath. The churches involved are the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles and the Valley Unitarian-Universalist Church. The ACLU declared that such action could "throttle in advance freedom of speech and religion." It also could "breach the wall of separation of church and state."

PAUL ROBESON sang before a capacity crowd in the City-owned municipal theatre in Oakland, Calif. on Feb. 9. In a reversal from a previous position which has prevented Robeson from singing in Oak-

land for many years, City Manager Wayne E. Thompson was commended by a unanimous resolution passed by the City Council in answer to a protest against the permit by a certain Sam Cook. The resolution declared that Thompson had both the legal right and moral responsibility to maintain equal rights for all. Cook, who calls himself a leader in the Western Nationalist Crusade said that he had taken the license numbers of some of the cars parked by audience members and sent them to the Congressional Committee of Un-American Activities. Robeson had been denied civic facilities in San Francisco and 25 other cities.

FLORIDA CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS upheld the conviction of three college students for violating a Tallahassee bus-seating ordinance which was enacted following the bus boycott by the Negro community. The ordinance empowers the bus company to enforce segregated seating under the guise of insuring "an equal distribution throughout its buses of the weight of the passengers transported" and to help to preserve "peace, tranquillity and good order" among the passengers.

The reported signers of the appeal are George Blake Charnay, Albert Blumberg, Simon Gerson, Abner Berry, Jesus Colon, Max Gordon, Morris Schappes, George Watt and William Lawrence.

Book on Socialist America Scheduled
Dr. Corliss Lamont, philosopher, author and civil libertarian, will deliver three lectures in the Program of Socialist Studies initiated by the Socialist Unity Forum.

His subject will be "The Humanist View in a Philosophy for Socialists." The lectures will be given on Tuesdays, beginning March 4, from 6:45 to 8:15 P.M., at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave., New York.

The only public opposition in Little Rock to the school board's request to call off integration came from the NAACP. It accused the board of shirking its responsibility to maintain order within the school. Clarence Laws, NAACP Southwest field secretary, stated: "The primary problem right now is the daily and deliberate harassment of the Negro students inside Central HS. And the board and Superintendent Blossom have done little or nothing to end this."

In Washington Little Rock was officially mentioned only when John A. Hannah, chairman of the new Civil Rights Commission, reassured Senator Eastland's committee that the commission, if confirmed, had no intentions whatsoever of looking into the school situation there.

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SEVEN WEEK SHUTDOWN
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(Continued from Page 1)
maintenance of order within integrated schools is provided.

FAUBUS APPROVES

As could be expected, Gov. Faubus hailed the school board's move. This action "should have been taken some time ago," he declared. Also Amos Guthridge, president of Little Rock's White Citizens Council praised it as a "highly proper and commendable action."

A reporter for the Christian

Chicago Forum Sets Series in March

CHICAGO — The Washington Park Free Speech Forum has announced a series of public meetings in March as follows: March 2: "Meaning of Morton Sobell Case" — to be presented with movies on the case by Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. March 9: Movies of Moscow Youth Festival to be presented by L. Wollins, Secretary, American-Soviet Friends Council. March 16: Discussion of Election of Socialist Candidate in Second Congressional District to be led by Reverend Joseph P. King. March 23: "Documents of Socialist Nations," by Lucile Benthencourt. March 30: "The Arab Revolution and the Far Eastern Situation," by Edgar Swabek.

The meetings are on Sunday afternoons from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. at 306 E. 43rd St. Admission is free.

Negroes On the March

A Frenchman's report on the American Negro struggle. By DANIEL GUERIN
192 pages Paper \$1.50
Cloth \$2.00
PIONEER PUBLISHERS
116 University Place
New York 3, N.Y.

THE MILITANT

VOLUME XXIII

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1958

NUMBER 9

Fosterite Gain Seen At CPM Meet

Here of late, many of our most prominent pulpits have become infested with these human leeches who, while fattening off the sweat, blood, and labor of their followers, are selling them down the river to safeguard a job held by a wife, daughter, son or other relative. Sometimes they are even silent on questions involving the civil rights of their race to safeguard an appointment which they have received personally. In either case, we name them the most wretched lot of all because they have betrayed the trust of their followers and have sold their birthright for a mess of potage.

You Negro masses need to awaken to this most dangerous practice. The appointees are coming in larger and larger numbers as the struggle for civil rights becomes more pronounced. Unless we can produce a new kind of Negro leader who is willing sometime, or maybe all the time, to say "NO" to some of these empty appointments which shackle and make them voiceless, the future is indeed dark.

The way would not be so dark if such leaders would keep their big mouths closed. Instead, they are the very ones who in a moment of stress are always certain to speak out against other Negroes who have the courage to act or speak out in the defense of civil rights. All of us need to watch out, THE APPOINTEES ARE COMING!

Principal evidence of the Fosterite gain is contained in the report of a partial election of a new national executive committee by the national committee. The size of the NEC was reduced from 22 to 15. Nine members were elected with six to be added at an unspecified date. Of those elected, only one, Micky Lima, chairman of the party's Northern California district, has taken a clear-cut stand in the past against the Foster faction.

Sid Stein, national organization secretary, who had sharply challenged both the Fosterites and Eugene Dennis at the December meeting of the old NEC, was not among those elected. The nine are: Ben Davis, Eugene Dennis, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James Jackson, Micky Lima, Hy Lumer, George Myers, Jack Stachel and Robert Thompson. At least five of these are openly committed to the Foster faction.

According to the Times, the meeting adopted a resolution on the hotly disputed Moscow declaration of 12 Soviet-orbit Communist parties which appears to represent a compromise between the Fosterites who have fought for endorsement of the declaration and those who opposed such endorsement as signifying reacceptance of the political domination of the Kremlin.

The N.Y. Times further reports an appeal to the meeting by New York party leaders and Worker staff members associated with the grouping that had been headed by former Daily Worker editor John Gates. The appeal is described as charging the Fosterites with an attempt to purge the remaining Gatesites from their posts and that as a result the morale of the remaining New York membership is at a new low.

The reported signers of the appeal are George Blake Charnay, Albert Blumberg, Simon Gerson, Abner Berry, Jesus Colon, Max Gordon, Morris Schappes, George Watt and William Lawrence.

Book on Socialist America Scheduled
Dr. Corliss Lamont, philosopher, author and civil libertarian, will deliver three lectures in the Program of Socialist Studies initiated by the Socialist Unity Forum.

His subject will be "The Humanist View in a Philosophy for Socialists." The lectures will be given on Tuesdays, beginning March 4, from 6:45 to 8:15 P.M., at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dr. Chandler Davis, a research scientist associated with Columbia University and the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, will deliver two lectures on "Science and Modern Life — The Mathematician's Problems." The lectures will be given on Wednesdays, March 5 and 12, from 8:30 to 10 P.M.

A series of lectures is also in progress by Dr. Otto Nathan, under the heading, "A Socialist Looks at the American Economy." His lectures are given on Tuesdays, 8:30 to 10 P.M. On March 4 he will discuss "Prices, Wages and Inflation."

Also in progress is a series of lectures on "The Contemporary Novel," by Dr. Annette T. Rubenstein on Thursdays from 6:45 to 8:15 P.M.

Dr. Stanley Moore is delivering a series of lectures on "The State and Society" on Thursdays from 8:30 to 10 P.M.

The admission fee for each lecture is \$1.50, with special rates for students. Further information about the lecture series may be obtained by phoning OR 3-6264.

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The International Harvester Plant at Rock Island, Ill., will shut down for seven weeks beginning April 25. Four thousand workers are affected.

N.Y. Groups Hit Unfair Ouster Of 900 Students from Schools

Scare Campaign Against Youth



New York Police Commissioner Kennedy, left, and former Commissioner Grover Whalen pose with an exhibit of "teen gang weapons." Kennedy, who has failed to halt brutality by trigger-happy, club-swinging cops against minority people in New York, is helping to whip up the hysteria campaign against an alleged "youth crime wave."

March Selection Book-A-Month Offer

EL CAMPESINO: LIFE AND DEATH IN SOVIET RUSSIA. By Valentin Gonzalez and Julian Gorkin. New York: Putnam, 1952, 218 pp., \$3.50. (Book-a-Month price: \$1.00 plus 15 cents postage.)

El Campesino ("The Peasant") was a name to conjure with during the Spanish Civil War. And, considering him with their propaganda property, mightily with his name. This organizer of guerrilla forces to defend Madrid, who quickly rose to the rank of general and commander of the crack 46th Division, became a popular hero. His undoubted courage, his wounded eleven times, his simplicity and contempt for luxury, contributed to his reputation no less than did the outpourings of Stalinist press. For El Campesino, or Valentin Gonzalez, to use his true name, was a fanatical, cadre member of the Spanish Communist Party.

The Fruze Military Academy. But El Campesino could not stay out of trouble. He resented the privileges which he shared with the ruling bureaucracy while the masses lived in want; he insisted on regarding Nazi Germany as an enemy that would have to be fought, as in Spain, even though this was the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact and such sentiments were heresy in the USSR.

Expelled from Fruze Academy and accused of semi-Trottskyist ideas, he was generously given a chance to rehabilitate himself by punitive labor on construction of the Moscow subway. The surprise attack of the Nazi armies, which smashed the Red Army lines in five days, disrupted life in the besieged capital. The bureaucracy fled in panic. El Campesino took advantage of the confusion to escape and after a semi-nomadic band life, escaped over the border into Persia. There he was caught by the NKVD which during wartime operated on Persian territory much as it did in the USSR.

After long months of torture and refusal to "confess," the former Spanish leader was sent to Vorkuta. His account of that huge arctic-region concentration camp is especially interesting in light of the accounts of the general strike which took place there seven years later—following the death of Stalin and the East Berlin uprising. The end of 1949 saw him in a labor camp in the South. There thanks to the aid of several old Bolsheviks in the camp and to the Ashkhabad earthquake which threw the camp into ruins and the authorities into confusion he was able to attempt another escape into Persia—this time successfully.

This is not only a fascinating account of hardships endured and prison escapes on the heroic pattern, it is a valuable political book. The Khrushchev report lifted a corner of the curtain on Stalinism's crimes in the Soviet Union, but it was absolutely silent about Spain. The first part of El Campesino's book gives valuable inside information on this aspect of the Spanish Civil War. His accounts of the fate of the Spanish refugees in the USSR and of the concentration camps there are a further documentation and detailing of the history of Stalinism.

NEW LAYOFFS IN BRITAIN
With 28,000 British workers losing their jobs in the month ending Feb. 17, there were 423,000 jobless in that country on that date.

By MORRIS ZUCKOFF

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 — The get-tough policy of the Board of Education in suspending over 900 youths from the public schools met with militant and determined opposition on the part of various organizations in New York this past week. The Teachers Guild, Teachers Union and the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance of Brooklyn (which has the support of some dozen civic, religious and union organizations) all served notice on the Board of Education and the city administration that the dictatorial suspensions and the callous disregard for the needs of pupils and teachers would be challenged and fought.

Each of the above-named groups called meetings to focus attention on the growing and chronic crisis gripping the schools in New York City and to protest the flagrant violation of the democratic rights of the suspended pupils who were denied benefit of hearings.

This crisis engulfing New York public schools is of long duration. Demands of teachers and parents for smaller classrooms, more qualified teachers, special remedial classes and up-to-date educational facilities including modern textbooks have been constantly scuttled by the Board of Education and the city administration. Now they try to cover up the blame by furious attacks upon allegedly violent children.

BLIGHTED DISTRICTS

Gertrude Samuels, writing in the New York Times on Feb. 16, notes that "the schools experiencing most of the serious trouble are located in neighborhoods that, not surprisingly, have plenty of nothing . . . The neighborhoods, one feels, engulf the schools; they are marked by slum blight and human blight. You visit the crowded, cold-water flats where many of the children live—dark and unkempt buildings in a setting of dirty streets and roaring trucks. The schools are often near taverns and adult cellar clubs . . ."

The school buildings are as substandard as the houses these children are forced to live in. Halls are so narrow in the old buildings that children often walk single-file to classes." Approximately one third of the school buildings are in substandard condition.

At the same time, Dixiecrats have sought to make capital out of the New York school crisis. A statement on "The Position of the South on Race Relations," addressed "to the people of New York City," was issued by the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of Louisiana. It appeared as a full page ad in the Feb. 17 N.Y. Herald Tribune and said in part: "Recent tragic events in the integrated schools of Washington, D.C., Kansas City, Little Rock and your own New York City, suggests that an accurate presentation of the views of Southern people on the race question might receive sympathetic consideration in the North and might even contribute to the solution of a problem in which we are all concerned."

Parent-Teachers associations, Negro and Puerto Rican organizations

are in a fighting mood against the starve-the-schools policy of the city administration. What is necessary now is a city-wide conference of these groups together in their demand for integrated schools and adequate educational facilities.

AID TO OKINAWANS
The Japanese Socialist Party announced Feb. 25 that the Okinawa Socialist Party has become a direct affiliate. Both parties oppose U.S. occupation of Okinawa and favor reunification of the Ryukyu islands, of which Okinawa is the principal island, with Japan.

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