

# THE MILITANT

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## Faure Saved; But North Africa Crisis Deepens

By Carl Goodman

Although the Faure Cabinet received a vote of confidence from the National Assembly on Oct. 18, the troubles that beset French imperialism faced by the revolt of its North African colonies continue to multiply.

In Morocco, the Istiqlal (Independence) party leaders denounced French violation of the Aix-les-Bains agreement whereby a three-man Regency Council — composed of one pro-nationalist, one pro-French and one "neutral" — would select a Moroccan government possessing limited powers.

Instead of a three-man Regency Council a four-man body has been appointed, with two pro-French, one pro-nationalist and one "neutral" in the Moroccan political struggle but thought to lean somewhat to the nationalist side," according to the Oct. 16 N. Y. Times. Such a deadlocked body could take forever-and-a-day to implement the next step of the government's run-around "reform" program for Morocco.

Or it could name a cabinet dominated by French stooges. Hence the outcry from even the moderate nationalist leaders residing in Morocco.

### JOINT STRUGGLE

In the meantime, Allal el Fassi, exiled Istiqlal leader announced in Cairo that the Riff rebellion in progress in Morocco was an operation of the North African Liberation Army conducted jointly with struggles in Algeria.

In Tunisia, the agreement concluded last year between the then French Premier Mendes-France and moderate leaders of the nationalist Neo-Destour party, was denounced as a "step backwards" by Salah ben Youssef, general-

secretary of the party. Two weeks ago, ben Youssef, speaking to several thousand in the great mosque of Tunis after his return from a long exile in Egypt, called for struggle to achieve complete independence.

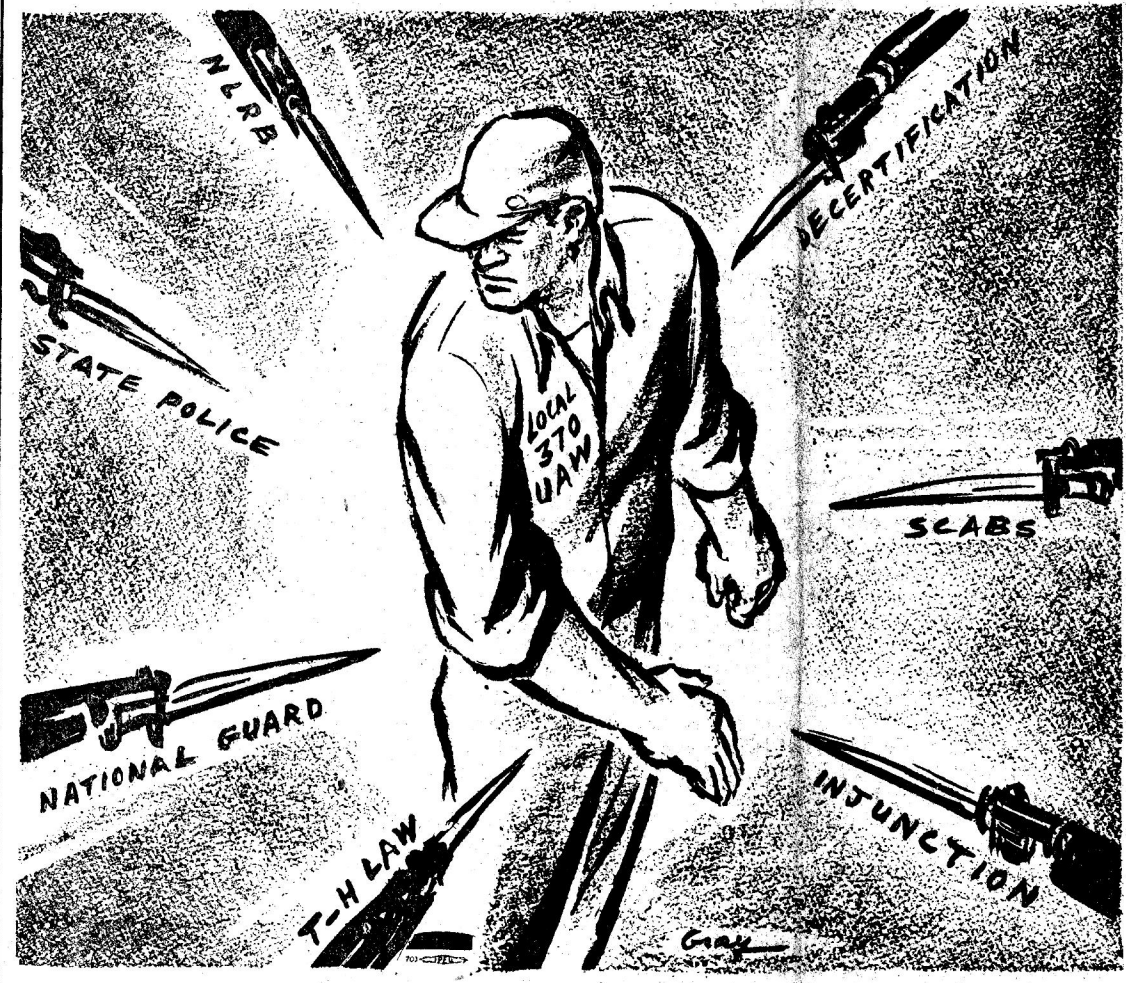
The Neo-Destour central committee expelled ben Youssef on Oct. 12. But this does not put an end to the mobilization of a genuinely pro-independence movement in Tunisia.

The focus of the French North African crisis is now Algeria, however, where French imperialism has the greater part of its North African investments. The French government has repeatedly proclaimed that Algeria is an integral part of France. Under the set-up, however, the Arabs who make up 90% of the population are deprived of all political rights and are fiercely discriminated against economically by the parasitic French settlers.

All Moslems are now united against integration, including those most closely tied to the French in the past, according to Moulay Merbah, former secretary-general of the MTLA, militant pro-independence organization banned by the French government. Algerians demand (1) an amnesty for all prisoners and (2) free elections — in short, the right to self-determination.

The opposition among French troops to being sent to North Africa continues. On Oct. 17, 600 reservists quit their train at the Valence railroad station and demonstrated for several hours in the streets of the city.

### The Perfect Circle Strikebreaking Formula



## "SEND U. S. TROOPS TO MISSISSIPPI" SAYS CHICAGO NAACP RESOLUTION

By George Lavan

The sending of federal troops to Mississippi, to enforce the constitutional rights of Negroes here, has been called for by the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A resolution proposing this drastic federal action to end the white-supremacist reign of terror, which recently aroused national indignation over the lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Till, was passed at a special meeting of the executive committee of the Chicago NAACP. It called upon the national officials of the NAACP to demand of Congress:

- (1) Suspension of Mississippi's representation in the U.S. Congress and suspension of its state and local government;
- (2) Appointment of a federal administrator for all the affairs of the State of Mississippi;
- (3) Sending to Mississippi of federal troops to enforce the authority of the federal administrator;
- (4) Thorough investigation by a Congressional committee "of the causes and results of abrogations of citizens' rights in violation of the Constitution" that have taken place in Mississippi;
- (5) Continuance of federal occupation and administration of Mississippi until such time that "it becomes the judgment of Congress" that democracy will be practised in Mississippi.

### VIOLATION OF RIGHTS

The Chicago NAACP based its demand for solving the Mississippi problem with troops by reviewing the "long history and record of State-condoned disregard" for the Constitutional rights of the Negro people there. It accused the state's authorities of permitting the violation of

basic human rights through "murder by mob action of citizens not yet legally adjudged guilty of any crime," and of "holding an entire section of citizenry in a state bordering on slavery by use of threats, intimidation, violence, unfair and generally uncountenanced economic practices, refusal of the right to free access and use of the ballot box and use of cultural and educational facilities supported by the taxation of all."

It furthermore declared that Mississippi had subverted the U.S. Constitution and repeatedly flouted rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court. All sections of the state government of Mississippi, executive, legislative and judicial, it said, "have long been tolerant in condemnation, or openly guilty," of such violations.

Up till now top Republican and Democratic leaders have virtually

ignored the demands raised by Negro leaders and the wave of protest meetings that followed the Till lynching. It had been assumed that, as a sop to the demands on U.S. Attorney General Brownell to take action, the FBI would at least make a perfunctory investigation. Such investigations have been made in the past, as in the case of the Florida bomb-lynching of Harry and Harriet Moore in 1952, and nothing ever comes of them.

This time, however, the FBI has not even held an investigation, nor does it intend to do so. This was revealed on Oct. 11 by the Department of Justice when it contradicted a statement by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell that the FBI was investigating the Till kidnaping and lynching. Moreover, no top official of the Republican administration has even issued a statement condemning the lynch-terror in Mississippi.

Similarly, top Democratic politicians, busy wooing the Southern Dixiecrat leaders for next year's convention, have completely ignored the Till case, and the demands of the NAACP and labor for action on Mississippi.

National Democratic Chairman Paul Butler has still not been reported as bothering to reply to NAACP Executive-Secretary Roy Wilkins' letter of over three weeks ago, warning that the Democrats would lose the Negro vote in 1956 unless they did something about the Mississippi outrages. Butler's attitude was vividly illustrated by his recent appearance as guest speaker at the Jim Crow Jackson-Jefferson Democratic dinner in Birmingham, Alabama. Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, fearful of repercussions among Negro voters in his state, declined an invitation to the Jim Crow affair.

### NAACP Listed As 'Subversive'

The NAACP was branded as "part and parcel of the Communist conspiracy" by Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook, in an address to a conference of Sheriffs and police chiefs, Oct. 19. He said an investigation of the NAACP by Senator Eastland of Mississippi and his own staff established that the "activities of the NAACP and its local fronts pose a serious threat to the peace, tranquillity, government and way of life of our state." In method and language the Georgia Attorney General's branding of the NAACP closely followed the U.S. Attorney General's infamous "subversive list."

## Judge Says No Pickets If It "Harms" Business

By Harry Ring

In one of the most brazen anti-labor decisions yet handed down, a New York State Supreme Court Justice has ruled that picketing is unlawful if it does "actual harm" to an employer's business.

This fantastic ruling was issued Oct. 10 by Justice Carroll Walter as the basis for a permanent injunction against the picketing of a struck textile shop by District

65, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, CIO.

Issued at a time when unaided union-busting measures are becoming increasingly frequent, the decision is cause for alarm to the entire labor movement. And unless reversed, it will immediately place a big obstacle in front of the textile division of District 65 which is currently engaged in a drive to unionize the very large number of New York textile shops which are still unorganized.

The decision is directly related to that organizing drive. The Meltex company, which won the decision, is a small jobbing shop employing a salesman, bookkeeper and delivery man. Last May the union signed up the delivery man and demanded a contract for him. The next day the boss fired the worker and the union set up a picket line which was respected by truckers, textile spongers and other allied workers.

The boss countered with a series of expensive legal moves that apparently would not be financially warranted for a single employer faced with the demand to pay a union wage to one employee. As a result of these moves he secured a temporary injunction last July and the present sweeping permanent injunction.

### JUDGE IS BLUNT

The judge underscored the fact that his decision was not based on charges of "coercion" or "violence," which are the usual alibis for anti-picketing injunctions. He bluntly declared that any picketing, in his opinion, is unlawful if it "reduces" an employer's "right to carry on legitimate business."

Justice Walker should have couched his decision in the classic words of Finley Peter Dunne's famed Irish character, "Mr. Dooley," who explained that the open-shoppers were all for unions "if properly conducted. And how would they have them conducted? No strikes, no rules, no scales, hardly any wages and dam few numbers."

District 65 spokesmen have roundly condemned the decision and declared their intention to fight it up to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary. The N. Y. State and City CIO and the American Civil Liberties Union are reported to have pledged their support to the fight. If substantial militant support is not forthcoming, Mr. Dooley's description of the open-shopper's dream union may well become a reality.

Both the O'Connor and Kamin trials demonstrate that in shelving McCarthy the powers that be were intent only on moderating the "excesses" that he introduced into the witch hunt. They had no intention of abolishing any of the basic institutions or procedures of thought control.

Fundamental rights are at stake in both cases in which McCarthy is the chief witness. O'Connor, a writer on social and labor themes, faces a fine and imprisonment because he stood up to McCarthy and said that it was his responsibility as a citizen to defend the First Amendment by refusing to answer questions about his political beliefs.

Leon Kamin, a former Harvard psychologist, is being tried for defying McCarthy on grounds of "conscience." A witness at McCarthy's one-man show in Boston in January, 1954, Kamin, who had previously admitted membership in the Communist Party from 1945 to 1950, refused to name any of his associates of that period. He said he would not be an informer.

## McCarthy Dusted Off; Used as Chief Witness in Trials

The appearance of Senator Joseph McCarthy as the star witness for the Justice Department in the contempt-of-Congress trials of Harvey O'Connor and Leon Kamin provides a significant measure of the present status of the government-operated witch hunt.

When McCarthy was forced back into the wings the move was editorially greeted by the "sober" section of the capitalist press as the signal that "the nation was returning to its senses." The period of star-chamber assaults on constitutionally guaranteed rights was now drawing to a close these editors said.

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## Crucial Issue Between Unions and Corporations Posed in Indiana Strike

### 51,000 Electrical Workers Strike Westinghouse

OCT. 19 — Over 50,000 Westinghouse workers in 30 plants throughout the country are on strike. The walkout began officially Monday morning (Oct. 17) when the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) called the nation-wide stoppage.

Many IUE locals, however, jumped the gun and set up picket lines Friday night. In addition, over 7,000 Westinghouse workers, belonging to the Independent United Electrical Workers (UE), though UE-Westinghouse negotiations have not yet broken down completely. It is expected that UE will soon call out its other 5,000 members in Westinghouse.

### SPEED-UP ISSUE

The IUE strike follows a month of fruitless negotiations with the anti-labor giant. Last Sept. 12 IUE struck the Westinghouse chain in support of an anti-speed-up strike of its East Pittsburgh local.

This nation-wide shut-down lasted three days, ending with the company promise that in negotiations the speed-up issue would be put on the agenda.

For over a month of negotiations it has been on the agenda, but the company, in a get-tough mood, has refused to budge an inch on it. The union demands "ground rules" be established for "speed-up innovations affecting day and salaried workers; and that unresolved disputes on the subject go to arbitration. The company arrogantly refuses to let the union or arbitrators have any say on speed-up.

Another issue in the IUE strike is the length of the contract. Westinghouse is pressing for a five-year contract with graduated wage increases that would finally reach a minimum of 23 1/2 cents. Not only is the amount too small, considering that Westinghouse wages lag behind comparable industries, but the members object to a five-year straitjacket. Union negotiators are embarrassed by company propaganda that the union recently gave a five-year contract to General Electric. The workers' attitude is that one error is bad enough, without repeating it in order to be consistent.

Besides IUE and UE, the AFL Electrical workers representing 1,500, and the Independent Salaried Unions, representing 13,500 white-collar workers, are in negotiations with Westinghouse. The UE has proposed joint negotiations to the IUE. At the Jersey city plant where the white-collar workers are IUE, the UE production workers are out in solidarity. What is needed now is joint negotiations by all the Westinghouse unions and united picket lines.

## Wall Street Journal Sees "Right to Work" Bosses as "Crusaders"

By Henry Gitano

OCT. 19 — The eyes of the most conscious representatives of capital and labor are focused on New Castle, Hagerstown and Richmond, Indiana, where the strike-bound Perfect Circle Corporation has resumed operations with scabs under National Guard protection after police and company thugs had shot down peaceful CIO United Automobile Workers pickets.

"The strike's significance spreads far beyond the boundaries of these three small Indiana towns," writes the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 18. And this spokesman for the Wall Street money sharks adds, some businessmen regard Perfect Circle, "as the leader of a crusade, fighting for the worker's right to hold a job without belonging to a union."

The Wall Street Journal quotes chief "crusader" William B. Prosser, vice-president and gen-

## St. Louis Bus Drivers Fight Union Busters

St. Louis street car and bus men staged a militant four-day strike against the Public Service Co. and strikebreaking state officials.

The 2,400 members of the AFL street car and motor coach Local 788 walked out after negotiations failed to bring wage increases that would put them on a par with transit workers in cities of similar size. The very top wage rate in the industry in St. Louis is \$1.87-an-hour. The union demanded a 26-cent-an-hour increase.

On Oct. 11 a few hours after the strike began, Democratic Governor Phil M. Donnelly invoked the vicious King-Thompson Law, which forbids strikes in public utilities, and declared the St. Louis transit system seized and the strike outlawed.

The union refused to honor a telegram from the Governor ordering it back to work. Union leaders took the position a telegram was not an official document. Whereupon the Governor had the proclamation flown to St. Louis.

At a mass meeting Oct. 12 Local 788 President A. E. East read the proclamation and told the men they had to go back to work. Only four union men agreed to do so, all the rest booted the strikebreaking order.

The union-busting Democratic Governor has brought suit for \$40,000 against the union — the King-Thompson Law provides a \$10,000 fine for each day of a strike. Planning to make a test case of the law and having shown their defiance, the men voted to go back to work "under protest" at a mass meeting two days later.

Small loan firms are lending about \$8 billion a year to workers, many of whom are trying to keep up with monthly payments. With a drop in employment many loans will not be repaid.

### Strikebreaker



Mayor Paul McCormack of strike-torn New Castle, Ind., is shown as he called for martial law on the pretext of ending violence after workers were shot down by armed scabs. Nat'l Guard came in and opened plant gates to strikebreakers.

plant manager of Perfect Circle with obvious approval. "We," declared Prosser, "keep the factories open believing that those who want to work also have the perfect right to work."

### SCABS "CRUSADE"

Prominent among those who have enlisted in Perfect Circle's "right to work" crusade, according to general manager Prosser, are the scabs.

He affirms the scabs "are making a personal contribution to the crusade which will undoubtedly eventually result in the passage of laws establishing the right of an individual to work where he pleases without paying tribute to anyone."

The issues in the strike, according to corporation spokesmen, are not wages, hours and working conditions as set forth by the union, but a holy crusade to establish the open shop by force as a precursor of a union-busting "right-to-work" law, which, according to general manager Prosser, "will undoubtedly eventually result."

Regardless of how the strike originated the over-riding issue is now posed point-blank by management. The open-shop crusade launched by Perfect Circle in Indiana has been hailed by every union-hating outfit in the country. Typical of such reaction is the remark quoted by the Wall Street Journal of a Kentucky manufacturer who wrote to general manager Prosser: "You and Herbert Kohler are real patriots."

(Continued on page 2)

## Permanent Militarism Under Capitalism

By Myra Tanner

Ever since U.S. planes dropped atom bombs on two Japanese cities, the world has lived in fear of a nuclear war. With the development of the hydrogen bomb this fear has intensified.

Then came the conference of the "Big Four" at Geneva last July. Smiles and diplomacy, referred to as the "Geneva spirit," seemed to be subduing the wild beast of the cold war. Perhaps at last humanity could live in peace?

Those who believed that peace was in prospect, that the capitalist world would lay down its arms, are now confronted, almost three months after this peace hoax, with disillusioning facts. The "Geneva spirit" has not stopped the growth of militarism. It hasn't even slowed the pace of the armaments race.

The Bonn government in West Germany, despite widespread hostility to militarism among German workers and youth, hastens to build a new war machine. Under heavy U.S. pressure, Japan is reconstructing its

military apparatus. England is proceeding with preparations for its first H-bomb test. The U.S. continues full-speed ahead with its production of nuclear weapons and a program of air force expansion. The new military reserve program is under way for the regimentation of American youth.

### A FRAUD

Furthermore, it turns out that disarmament negotiations, as they have developed since the Geneva conference, have nothing to do with disarmament. The U.S. has refused to consider Soviet proposals for a ban on nuclear weapons and a reduction of military forces. Eisenhower demands from the Soviet Union an aerial blueprint of Soviet defenses—and that is all. Eisenhower refuses to even discuss the question of a reduction in arms.

A division of labor exists between the administration and the Pentagon. Diplomacy emanates from the first sphere. Threats continue from the second. On

the same day, Oct. 11, that Eisenhower sent his note to Bulgarian on "disarmament," General George C. Kenney, former commander of the Strategic Air Command, predicted in Washington that there will be "bigger, better and tougher" hydrogen bombs than the current ones that can devastate only 250 to 300 square miles.

James Reston, authoritative N.Y. Times Washington correspondent, clearly spells out the hopelessness of "disarmament" illusions. In his Oct. 14 column, he says, "It is widely assumed that the U.S. government will base its defense policy, including its misnamed 'disarmament' policy, on whether the 'spirit of Geneva' proves to be genuine or spurious." That is to say, it is generally believed that if the Soviet Union meets Washington's tests of a genuine fulfillment of the "Geneva spirit" in Germany and Eastern Europe, then the United States will proceed to a sweeping system of genuine disarmament. . . . This is not precisely accurate."

As a matter of fact, it is not accurate at all. Reston goes on to say: "The predominant idea here (in Washington) is that the United States must maintain its strength, particularly its air-atomic strength, at roughly the present level regardless of whether the 'Geneva spirit' proves to be genuine or spurious."

### "BALANCE OF TERROR"

Even the liberal editors of The Reporter have adjusted to the stock-piling of nuclear weapons. In their Sept. 22 issue they conclude that "we had better work on this precarious balance of terror we have, and try to make it manageable."

As if to underline the fact that U.S. capitalism is bound to a perspective of permanent militarism, a new book was presented to "Defense" Secretary, C. E. Wilson, for distribution to high school and college students called "Your Life Plans and the Armed Forces." It is hoped that this book will help the youth of America adjust to its regimented future.

Dr. Lowell Fisher of the University of Illinois found that "many high school youths were confused, frustrated and discouraged as they contemplated military service." A full-scale "educational" campaign is being prepared to entice the youth into the military straitjacket.

Is it possible, like the editors of The Reporter, to adjust to this permanent militarism on the basis of a "balance of terror?" There has never been an arms race in modern history that did not end in war. The growing stockpiles of nuclear weapons will be a daily reminder of the fact that these power-mad rulers of the capitalist world have the technical capacity to destroy the world. If they continue to rule there can be only one outcome—an atomic holocaust.

### STALINIST BETRAYAL

The terrible crime of Stalinism today is that it conceals this reality from the working class. They preach the perfidious lie that the capitalist rulers can (Continued on page 3)

# Steelworkers' Internal Fight

Special to Militant

YOUNGSTOWN, Oct. 18 — With the election by referendum of an international vice-president of the CIO Steelworkers only one week off, both the official machine controlled by President David J. McDonald and the opposition stepped up activity.

McDonald's handpicked candidate for the post is Howard R. Hague, a member of his office staff. This choice was more than a direct threat to the anti-McDonald wing of the Steelworkers bureaucracy. The deceased vice-president, James P. Thimmes, had belonged to the opposition and there had been talk immediately after Philip Murray's death that the opposition would fight McDonald's taking over of the union.

Thimmes' death soon after not only robbed the opposition of its most highly placed member but further endangered its position in the union with the prospect of a McDonald stooge replacing Thimmes.

The novel sight of a contest in a steel union election was thus presented to the rank-and-file. The opposition nominated Joseph P. Moloney, Director of District 4, which centers around Buffalo. Hague has been nominated by about 1,500 steel locals and Moloney by a reported 540.

### VIOLENCE

As might be expected the Moloney forces are finding it a hazardous venture outside of their own bailiwicks to campaign against the McDonald machine. The Moloney group bitterly complains, through its campaign newspaper, Voice of Victory, of a number of physical attacks on its members. In the Pittsburgh area the Moloney campaign trailer, used for addressing workers at the plant gates, was set on fire in the middle of the night and the three campaigners inside narrowly missed being burned to death.

In Chicago according to the Voice of Victory, (Oct. 10) "several carloads of Hague's Chicago thugs, armed with ball bats and lead pipes, last week wrecked the Moloney trailer and sent four of Moloney's supporters to the South Chicago hospital. "One of the attackers, who was arrested and has been indicted, turns out to be a local Steelworkers official.

Much of the fight seems to have centered in attempts to line up the second and third echelon officials of the union for one side or the other. Now the air is blue with threats of post-election reprisals against international

organizers who have picked the losing side. Some are told they will lose their union jobs, others that they will be transferred to "Siberia," etc.

### HAGUE'S RECORD

The propaganda of the Moloney group is principally an attack on Hague's record or lack of record and a demand for union democracy. It has failed to adopt a program of action for the union on the economic front different from that of the McDonald-Hague leadership. It tries, as does the McDonald machine, to conjure up the ghost of Philip Murray on its platform, despite the fact that machine-control of the Steelworkers is Murray's heritage as is the class-collaborationist line which McDonald carries out only in cruder form.

Hague, his opponents delight to point out, never belonged to a union till he was employed by the Steelworkers in an office job. His training was as credit manager for a time payment jewelry store. His background parallels that of McDonald.

To this they contrast Moloney's union record, which began in the early CIO days and continued in the Murray bureaucracy of the union. The Moloney forces also picture their campaign as the beginning of a fight for democracy in the union. This fight, they say, was about to be undertaken by Murray just before he died.

But many workers take with a grain of salt these protestations about the opposition's instituting democracy in the union, if it wins. They recall that in the last District 26 election — the stronghold of the Moloney forces — Director James Griffin's machine shouted it was going to clean all "subversives" out of the union. And Moloney's own record as District 4 Director is of the same type of undemocratic, bureaucratic domination that characterizes the Steel union throughout the country.

It appears dubious that the opposition has been able to rouse enough rank and file support to beat the entrenched McDonald machine. If this is so, it is in part due to the fact that the fight has seemed to be merely the struggle of two wings of the bureaucracy over posts rather than policy.

# U. E. IN PHILADELPHIA STRIKES WESTINGHOUSE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 — Local 107 of the United Electrical Workers (Independent) "hit the bricks" officially this morning in what the membership feels is a finish fight with Westinghouse Electric Corporation and it is grimly determined to win.

Local 107 is known and respected in the Delaware Valley for its militancy, the high-standard working conditions and rate-levels it has won, its example has helped bolster the morale of AFL and CIO militants throughout the Valley in the face of pressure for retreat applied by the AFL and CIO bureaucrats.

As negotiations during the last two weeks revealed clearly, Westinghouse's purpose is to slash rates, increase speed-up, and strangle the union's ability to enforce contract conditions. Realizing this, Local 107's membership overcame the divisions in its ranks and voted ten-to-one to strike upon termination of the contract if the company dared introduce the new rates and procedures without the union's okay.

The company suddenly broke off negotiations on Friday, Oct. 14, too soon for the union to perfect a picketing system before the weekend. Since it was known that the company intended to ship even incomplete products, the militant core of the union took over the job of maintaining volunteer crews at the gates continuously through Saturday and Sunday.

With grim determination they held the line for stretches of 10, 12 and 14 hours, sometimes returning after but a few hours' sleep.

Old-timers in the class struggle, some as old as 60, together with veterans of the militant thirties and the younger recruits to the class struggle of the 1945 strikes huddled over salamanders, piecing together their understanding of their experiences as they coolly estimated what they face — a long and perhaps rough strike.

HEARTENING NEWS Heartening, though, was the news that the CIO-U.E. Westinghouse workers were coming out too, because it was commonly known that an objective of the company was to isolate the Philadelphia area (Lester) workers of the UE in order to do a job on them.

Even the toughest, however, felt better when a scheduled union meeting at 8:00 A.M. Monday, attended by thousands, inaugurated the regular picketing system, relieving the tired volunteers on the line. The first order of business was to keep the foreman out. This was speedily attended to.

# Reuther's Theory of "No Class Struggle" and the Indiana Strike

By Murry Weiss

When armed scabs shot down UAW pickets Oct. 5 in New Castle, Ind., Walter Reuther, President of the CIO and the Auto Workers, wired Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Governor Craig of Indiana placing "the full responsibility for the merciless shootings... squarely upon the shoulders of the Perfect Circle Company, whose president 'on leave' is Lothar Teator, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce."

This was absolutely correct. But Reuther also said in the same telegram, "One of the principal difficulties in the relations between the Perfect Circle Company and its employees is the acceptance by the management of the company of the theory of the class struggle." This statement is completely false, and moreover, it reveals the main problem of the American labor movement today; namely, that it is saddled with a leadership which disavows the class struggle both in theory and practice. Instead, it is committed to the policy of class collaboration.

We don't know whether the management of Perfect Circle "believes" in class warfare. It is doubtful that they would openly espouse such views. Probably, like the rest of the capitalist class, they prefer to talk of the "identity of interests of labor and management" just as Reuther does. But unlike Reuther they always act in the interest of their own class.

### HOW REUTHER SEES IT

There are two implications in Reuther's telegram: (1) Violent class warfare is a result of the theories of evil capitalists. (2) Ordinarily labor and capital can



REUTHER

work together, ironing out their differences harmoniously through negotiation, arbitration and friendly discussion. It is only when the evil theorists of class warfare intervene that incidents of violence take place. These propositions do not correspond to reality.

The class struggle is not brought about by the devilish intervention of either individual capitalists or "Communists." It springs from the social and economic structure of the society we live in. The ownership of the means of production by a class of parasites who live off the labor of the working class and keep production going only when they can extract profits from this labor — this, is the underlying cause of the class struggle. This struggle goes on incessantly. It takes many forms. It is both "peaceful" and "violent," con-

scious and unconscious, open or disguised. At the same time the theory of the class struggle, is the key to an understanding of the events of our times.

Take the Perfect Circle strike itself. Can Reuther's theory explain it? After the incident of Oct. 5, which was only the culmination of months of organized violence by the employers, the National Guard was brought in. Characteristically the authorities promised to keep the plant shut and not allow any scabs in.

But shortly thereafter the plant gates were opened. The scabs were escorted into the plant by the troops.

It should be clear therefore, that it is not only the management of Perfect Circle — with its evil theory of class warfare — that is involved. The government of Indiana, controlled by the capitalists, is directly involved in the most violent practice of class warfare — the crushing of a strike by military force.

Isn't this a perfect illustration of the organic character of the laws of the class struggle? Beginning as a fight between one isolated local of a great union and a few small plants, the struggle has now broadened to embrace the state power of the capitalists and has placed a sharp challenge before the whole American labor movement. For who can doubt that if the Perfect Circle strike can be crushed by the intervention of the National Guard every union local in the country will feel like a direct blow?

### EXCEPTION?

It may be said that after all Perfect Circle is an exception. Isn't the fundamental situation in the country one of "labor peace"? There is an element of truth in this. The long drawn out

prosperity, plus the postponement of the immediate war perspectives of American capitalism, has, indeed, brought about a situation where the most powerful sections of the capitalist class favor keeping the profit pot boiling. This means they must make some concessions to the unions. They are encouraged in this policy by the fact that the present union leadership, after all, asks for so little.

Does this mean that the class struggle has been abolished?

Not at all. It has merely changed its form. The struggle is channeled into the institutions of class collaboration. But even in this period it tends to break through and assume sharper form. And not only at Perfect Circle. In the recent Southern strikes, at Kohler, Wisconsin, in numerous areas and in varying degrees, there is constant evidence that the class struggle between the workers and capitalists is irreconcilable — and that the capitalists will use their armed power to attempt to crush the workers the moment the situation becomes favorable.

The main problem of the American labor movement is that the years of relative prosperity have softened up the unions — particularly at the summit. The Reuther's imagine, or rather hope, that prosperity will be eternal. They look forward to long careers as "labor statesmen" practicing class collaboration. All this is sheer fantasy.

The problem of problems is how to prepare for the inevitable sharpening of the class struggle and its development into a political struggle for power between the working class and the capitalist class. For this preparation the selection of a class-conscious, militant leadership tested in struggle is above all necessary.

# ...Crucial Issue in P.C. Strike

(Continued from page 1)

(Herbert Kohler is head of the Kohler Corporation, a Wisconsin plumbing equipment concern which has been conducting its own union busting "crusade" against a CIO United Automobile Workers local which has been on strike against Kohler for 19 months.)

### CHALLENGE NOT MET

While the rabid union-haters are openly hailing Prosser and Kohler as "real patriots" for their anti-labor crusade, the others are sitting back, watching and biding their time. The union involved in both disputes is not some tenth rate outfit, but the strongest numerically in the country and traditionally the most militant — the powerful CIO United Automobile Workers with over a million members. Thus far the Perfect Circle and Kohler challenge to the UAW in par-

ticular and the whole labor movement in general has been met by top union leaders with ineffectual chatter and futile appeals to Governor Craig of Indiana and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

The workers of New Castle and the surrounding area have repeatedly shown their readiness for militant action in defense of their right to strike for their modest demands. New Castle's 6,000 workers are strongly organized. There are 4,000 employed at the Chrysler plant, 560 at Ingersoll Steel and Perfect Circle had 260 in its bargaining unit. On Oct. 5, aroused by the deliberate provocation of Perfect Circle's "crusaders," the workers of Chrysler and Ingersoll took a labor holiday to demonstrate in front of the Perfect Circle plant in support of their beleaguered fellow unionists. One thousand

workers demonstrated outside the plant in an inspiring display of labor solidarity.

Without warning the scabs inside the plant opened fire on the peaceful pickets. "Perfect Circle admits it stocked the plant with a miniature arsenal," writes the Wall Street Journal. "Employees," says the same source, "were instructed not to fire unless the crowd came through the fence and rushed the plant." While there was no attempt to crash the fence or rush the plant, the "employees," as the Wall Street Journal dubs the scabs, opened a murderous fire on the union pickets.

Prior to the unprovoked shooting of union pickets Perfect Circle had made repeated requests that the National Guard be sent in to provide safe escort for the scabs being run into the plant. Such requests could not be met without some pretext to justify such drastic action. The arming of the scabs and the shooting of the pickets provided the pretext. In a union busting "crusade" the "real patriots" will tell you, the end justifies the means.

Governor Craig, fishing off the Florida coast, quickly responded. As one-time national commander of the American Legion, Craig had been steeped in a union-busting philosophy. But so intense was the anger of the workers at the unprovoked shooting, so widespread was the feeling of indignation, that capitalist politician Craig was constrained to resort to a combination of deception and force. After calling out the National Guard, Craig said by telephone that the troops were to "prevent any attempt to reopen the strikebreaking plant, and to disperse all picketing."

The governor's executive secretary, Horace Coats, carried the deception along by insisting that the militia "will not be used to reopen the plant. It is assigned only to protect lives and maintain law and order." "Certainly," he added, the National Guardsmen "are not going to escort workers into the plant."

On Friday, Oct. 7, ranking National Guard officers informed the mayor of New Castle that if Perfect Circle opened its plant on Monday as announced by management, the Guard officers intended to withdraw their men and equipment. However, when Monday Oct. 10 rolled around, Craig declared martial law for New Castle, Hagerstown and Richmond. It was the first time that martial law had been declared as a result of a labor dispute since 1941.

### SCABS "ESCORTED"

With the guns of four Sherman tanks trained at the entrance to the Perfect Circle foundry and with the area bristling with sandbagged machine gun emplacements, the plant opened Monday morning to receive its contingent of scabs. They were escorted by troops armed to the teeth. So warlike was this display of military force deployed against a

handful of unarmed union pickets that the town looked on in bewildered amazement.

The N. Y. Herald-Tribune Oct. 13 reported: "National Guardsmen withdrew four tanks and sandbagged machine-gun emplacements to the edge of the foundry parking lot, seventy-five yards from the main gate, after non-strikers checked in." The New York Times Oct. 12 disclosed that: "Company officials appeared to be elated at the turn of events that permitted them to reopen the foundry."

### "RIGHT OF PROPERTY"

With the troops playing an open strikebreaking role the union condemned the use of the National Guard and the declaration of martial law as a "tailor-made strike-breaking machine." Raymond Berndt, UAW Regional Director, complained that Craig was placing "property rights above human rights." "The right to property," the governor retorted, "is the most basic of all human rights and unless it is safeguarded, all other human rights stand in jeopardy." The governor was here giving the union officials an object lesson in the meaning of capitalist "law and order."

The declaration of martial law and the use of troops to escort scabs into the struck plant has stiffened the determination of the union to resist military intimidation. Don Ballard, UAW official declared: "We refuse to attend any meetings within the shadow of fixed bayonets and Sherman tanks."

### UNION STRATEGY

Meanwhile other unions are beginning to recognize the threat implied in the Perfect Circle "crusade." A company spokesman complains that the AFL Teamsters were refusing to cross the UAW picket lines. Another UAW official declared that while Perfect Circle might be able to continue making piston rings with bayonets, "the guys who install them use other equipment."

The UAW is providing strike benefits according to need to the strikers. William Caldwell, UAW international representative, has said: "The international union will back the boys until the dispute is settled or the company goes broke."

From the statements of international union officials and judging by their actions it appears as though the top UAW leadership intends to follow the pattern set in the Kohler strike and engage in a long struggle of attrition. This will only postpone the inevitable showdown and embolden others to join the union-busting Perfect Circle "crusade." The union leadership is being put to the test. The men on the firing line have demonstrated their readiness for militant action. It is now up to the top union leadership who have taken over complete responsibility for the conduct of the strike action.

# A Close Look At the South

By John Thayer

After reading war correspondent Homer Bigart's recent series on the South (N. Y. Herald Tribune, Sept. 18-26) the reader is apt to ask himself if there are any

elements in the white population of the deep South to whom the Negro people can look for support in their fight against the fascist-like system of Jim Crow. Bigart looked for such groups but his findings were mainly negative. Take for instance his evaluation of that layer of the population usually considered (by capitalist standards) most educated and cultured: the professionals — educators, clergy, etc. Are they doing anything to advance desegregation? Bigart replies: "School administrators are timorous. The clergy, while bold enough to praise the Supreme Court ruling at the syndical level, lose courage when they stand alone in the pulpit and face a hostile congregation."

Since the Southern churchgoers are overwhelmingly Protestants, it should be noted that the wing of the Protestant clergy that is favorable to, but silent about, the Supreme Court decision is easily balanced by the pulp-thumping white-supremacist preachers who "prove" that desegregation is against the Bible.

What about the Catholic clergy? Catholics were one of the chief targets of the Ku Klux Klan back in the 1920's. As a minority (the Catholic Church is smaller in the South than anywhere else in the U.S.) it must fear a revival of the KKK or similar groups. However, the new racist groups have publicly given assurance that they are not anti-Catholic.

At any rate the Catholic Church, which for some time has been putting on a national campaign to recruit Negroes, who for ages have been an almost exclusive preserve of protestantism, has displayed little more courage on desegregation than the Protestant Church. As in some private Protestant schools and colleges, integration has been announced in the parochial school system. But in Louisiana, where the Catholic Church is strongest in the South, the hierarchy has had to beat a retreat on the grounds of expediency.

The Jewish communities in the South are small but their role in the fight for desegregation is even smaller. Mainly middle-class, except in a few large cities, their traditional liberalism has either been corrupted by racism or they have shut up on the grounds that "it's had enough to suffer anti-semitism without getting branded as Negro-lovers, too."

While courageous individuals may step forth from any or all of these groups to side publicly with the Negro people in their fight for what is constitutionally theirs, as social groups nothing can be expected of them — unless a powerful class should step on to the Southern arena as an ally of the Negro people.

Until then the Southern public will hear only the strident race-baiting and demagoguery of the white supremacist agitators and politicians. For as Bigart observes, such "voices of moderation... in the Deep South are usually discernible only behind closed doors and after the third drink."

A small but illuminating example of this is seen in the current school desegregation fight in Hoxie, Arkansas. There the school board ordered desegregation principally on economic grounds (20 Negro children to 1,000 white). Wiping out the local school deficit by integrating, and the fact that the local economy is not primarily based on exploitation of Negro labor, made desegregation quite acceptable to the majority of the Hoxie whites. For 18 days all went well.

Then the racists started pouring propaganda and agitators into Hoxie and the "better elements" who had backed the school board became paralyzed with fear. Into the political vacuum sprang a local group of opportunists become demagogues, led by the mayor. The school board was forced to end the school session early. Right now the question is whether the board will abandon desegregation completely.

The board members "know they have friends in Hoxie who support integration and admire their courage," writes Bigart. But these embattled board members "wish the support were a little more vocal. There was a friendly ad in the Walnut Ridge Times Dispatch. But it was signed only by 'A Group of Hoxie Citizens' Who Have the Utmost Confidence in the Hoxie School Board.' Apparently the group lacked courage to sign their names, and the board felt let down by the lack of outspoken support." Events in Hoxie mean that "other communities moving quietly to end segregation this year have become paralyzed by fear of publicity."

(Next week: Who the Southern allies of the Negro people will be.)

# THE MILITANT ARMY

The sub campaign has been moving under full steam in New York. John Tabor reports: "Of the 25 subs that we have, 10 were gotten during the past few days. Nate Weiss, our star, sells subs while selling the Militant on the street. He follows up any leads, such as when he is told that someone wants to get acquainted with the paper first, or will take a sub if he comes to their home. He has sold five subs this way. Janet Williams and Dave Bour sold one each; Berta Wood and Murray Forbes sold a sub along with eight papers; Beatrice Friend sold one in her shop while John Adams comes up with two more new ones.

"The sub-getters take with them at least three recent back issues by which they show what kind of paper they are selling and how the Militant handles such issues as the Till case and the Perfect Circle strike. Along with these subs we sold 267 single copies and a couple of FI subs. We want 125 extra papers during the sub campaign."

The Twin Cities too has been busy getting the campaign under way. From Winifred Nelson: "Norma Christianson, Helen Sherman and V. R. Dunne started us off by bringing in a sub each. Five more were obtained by Harry Dibbert and Alice Nelson, and one by Paul Pierson. We have also sold a total of 208 single copies dealing with the Till case... We are thrilled to read the reports each week in the Militant Army column of the phenomenal sales of the Militant and extend our heartiest congratulations to the other branches. Fourteen hundred at the New York protest meeting! On top of all the other wonderful reports we feel very modest about our 200. But give us time; we may do better as time goes on."

From Richard Clausen, St. Louis: "I sold the copies of the Oct. 3 issue quite easily. Everyone was invited to a talk on why we have racial antagonism and what we should do about it, with special emphasis on the reasons why Emmett Till was kidnaped and murdered and why his murderers knew they would not be punished. The morning before our meeting a public transportation strike was called. One unemployed worker paid taxi fare for about three and a half miles to hear what we had to say on this subject."

From George Clement, Philadelphia: "The Oct. 3 issue on the Till case has been well used here so far. Pearl Spangler, Howard Glazer and Ethel Peterson covered a debate between a spokesman for the Communist Party and a representative of the Fellowship of Reconciliation on the subject "Which Way to Peace." In a short time they sold 21 papers, nine copies of "The Road to Peace" and seven FI's. They also received some small contributions. On Sunday morning ten of us sold an even 100 papers in about an hour in a nearby housing project. Nearly everyone who came to the door bought a Militant. Of course the sales in the project and those being planned for the coming weeks are all tied in with the new sub campaign."

# NEW YORK Militant Forum

Sun., Oct. 23, 7 P. M. The Negro Struggle At Home and Abroad  
A Program to Avenge the Murder of Emmett Till speaker: George Lavan Militant staff writer — and — Revolt in Africa guest speaker: Dr. Lonnie Cross Negro Educator  
116 University Place

**Philadelphia Militant Labor Forum**

**The Great Deception At Geneva**

Speaker: Myra Tanner Weiss Socialist Workers Party Candidate for Vice President in 1952

Chairman: Herbert Lewin Unionist, former SWP Candidate for Gov. of Pa.

Sat., Oct. 29, 8:30 P. M. 1303 W. Girard Ave. 2nd floor

Questions — Discussion "Harvest Festival" follows: Refreshments, Dancing, Good Time for All  
Contribution 35c.

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 @ each in U.S., 7c each in foreign countries.

THE MILITANT

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Perfect Circle Formula

The Perfect Circle formula for breaking strikes, witnessed this month in the State of Indiana, is a logical development of the Taft-Hartley era of labor relations. The enactment in 1947 of the union-busting Taft-Hartley measure provided the legal framework for a host of anti-labor state and national laws, court decisions and administrative rules and regulations, all devised to hamstring and cripple the defensive power of the unions in the face of corporation assault.

The Perfect Circle Corporation with plants in New Castle, Hagerstown and Richmond, Indiana, took full advantage of the strikebreaking machinery provided by Taft-Hartleyism and added a wrinkle of its own. They deliberately manufactured the incident which the Governor of Indiana required as the pretext to send in troops to provide safe conduct for scabs through the union picket line.

The Perfect Circle formula for breaking strikes and smashing unions is unbeatable, providing — providing the unions abide by the rules and regulations laid down by the strikebreakers. As worked out by Perfect Circle the formula goes like this:

(1) The corporation refuses to grant the modest demands of the union, which in essence have already been granted by the biggest producers in the industry.

(2) The corporation then refuses to arbitrate on the ground that a vital "principle" is at stake.

(3) When the union is forced to strike, Perfect Circle goes to court and gets an injunction under Taft-Hartley, limiting the number of pickets, their activity, etc.

(4) With picketing rendered ineffective the corporation recruits its scabs and starts firing militant union men in preparation for a decertification election under Taft-Hartley in which scabs vote but striking union men no longer "employed" by the company do not.

(5) When the union members in the area, outraged by this blatant union-smashing move, stage a demonstration outside the struck plant, Perfect Circle arms its scabs and thugs who fire on the pickets, thus providing the "incident" to "justify" sending in the militia.

(6) With the militia in control, martial law is established, scabs are herded into the plant, the Taft-Hartley injunction is enforced, and production is resumed, all according to plan.

So long as the union leaders permit themselves to be bound by the rules of class warfare fashioned by the corporations and their political agents in state and nation the Perfect Circle formula stands as a deadly threat to the organized labor movement. Only the methods of struggle applied in the early days of the CIO, the method of independent class action on the economic and political field, can successfully stave off that threat.

Truman Revises History

In former President Harry Truman's memoirs, now being featured in serial form in Life magazine, there are many attempts at self-justification and reconstruction of episodes that do not accord with historic facts. Here is one example:

Truman says that when he appointed Tom Clark as U.S. Attorney General in 1945 he "emphasized to him (Clark) the need to be vigilant to maintain the rights of the individuals under the provisions of the Bill of Rights. I pointed out the danger of prosecuting officers becoming persecuting officers. They are there not only for the purposes of enforcing the law, . . . but also to be sure the rights of individuals under the constitution are fully protected. I emphasized this so much that Tom Clark thought I was 'hipped' on the subject — and I was."

This, indeed, is a very pretty picture, but it does not jibe with the facts. Truman, in fact, was the inspirer and organizer of the crusade against civil liberties, while Tom Clark was one of his principal lieutenants.

In March 1947 Truman issued Executive Order 9835 setting up the "loyalty" program for all government employees. Tom Clark issued his infamous "Subversive" List. Screenings of radicals and militant unionists among seamen and workers in defense plants spread like a plague, while

the FBI mushroomed into a huge Secret Political Police out to "get the goods" on any suspect. The system of paid informers grew and flourished in this period.

The drive against "subversives" led to the whole series of prosecutions under the Smith Act. It rose to a new hysterical pitch of "spy hunts" during the Korean "police action" which was highlighted by the prosecution of the Rosenbergs and ended in their electrocution.

Truman might have been "hipped" on the question of the defense of the democratic rights of individuals, but he was "hipped" in a different way than he implies: his administration conducted a full scale attack upon the Bill of Rights. House Un-American Committee investigators, under Democratic leaders, coined the designation of "Fifth-Amendment Communist," and persecuted witnesses who invoked the Bill of Rights.

Truman laid the groundwork for the rise of McCarthy who turned his fire upon the Democrats using the very weapons Truman had prepared for him. Only under such attacks did Truman protest against the extension of the witch hunt. Up to that point it had his full approval.

Under the present Democratic controlled Congress, Representative Walter and Senators Eastland and McClellan continue the witch hunt with Truman's full support.

The American Legion Convention

The AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union has been waging a bitter struggle to win union conditions for the highly exploited workers in the swank hotels of Miami, Florida. When the American Legion announced it would hold its convention there, it was flooded with requests from AFL and CIO bodies to shift the convention to another city. The Legion contemptuously brushed aside these requests.

On the basis of that single fact it was a disgraceful episode for organized labor when AFL president George Meany appeared as a speaker at that convention. On the basis of all that transpired at the convention "disgraceful" is the kindest word for Meany's action.

This breach of the Hotel strike front by Meany was made in order that he might outdo Big Business and the Legion itself in war-mongering. Afraid lest the Pentagon should relax its preparations for war under the influence of the "Geneva spirit," Meany insisted that the "democracies must continue to expand their strength and unity." He even went so far as to denounce unionists in uniform who demanded at the end of World War II that troops be returned home. He charged that they served "only the interests of Soviet imperialist aggression."

The American Legion is one of the blackest cesspools of reaction in this country. A foul stench rose from its rigged "convention" which hurled stink bombs in every possible direction.

"Highlights" of the convention included the following: It demanded that the Attorney General brand the West Coast Int'l Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union as "subversive" as a step toward illegalizing it under the Communist Control Act. It also called on the Attorney General to "investigate" the American Civil Liberties Union with an eye to prosecuting it under either the Smith or McCarran Acts.

The convention vigorously defended the FBI's odious use of informers. It demanded the disbarment of any lawyer who sought the protection of the Fifth Amendment and won international headlines by again branding the UNESCO as a "subversive" organization.

The convention firmly reasserted its notorious Jim Crow practices. Its Constitutional committee voted down a proposal to admit "non-whites" to the 40 & 8 Society. When the Commander of a Negro post in Charlotte, N. C., charged from the floor that members "of my post can't even vote for the State Department Commander," he was promptly and vigorously gavelled out of order by the chairman.

Perhaps liberal "friends of labor" like ex-President Truman can afford to view the Legion convention with a fatherly chiding attitude. Commenting on the Legion's stand on UNESCO, Truman tolerantly declared that the Legionnaires were a "fine bunch of kids" who have "gone haywire." The union movement cannot afford to take so kindly an attitude toward an outfit that must be characterized and fought for what it is, a deadly enemy of the labor and Negro movement.

"Coexistence" and Class War in History

By Daniel Roberts

"This is the epoch of imperialist wars, proletarian revolutions and colonial uprisings," said Lenin, the great revolutionary leader whose teachings the Kremlin bureaucrats have perverted. He said this shortly after the end of World War I and the victory of the Russian Revolution.

A second world war; the horrors of fascism; the victorious Chinese revolution; the extension of the Soviet borders to encompass all Eastern Europe; wars in Korea, Indochina and North Africa; revolutionary struggles in a whole series of countries and their brutal suppression; eight years of cold war after World War II — all these bear out Lenin's designation to the hilt.

Lenin also taught that only the world-wide victory of the Socialist revolution ending the rule of capitalism could bring lasting peace and universal well-being.

How then do the Stalinists justify their claim that peaceful

coexistence is possible between imperialism on one side and the working class and colonial independence movements on the other? Let us listen to the latest rationalization propounded by George Morris, Stalinist hack, who writes a column in the Daily Worker. "The very essence of the coexistence thesis," says Morris on Oct. 12, "is the possibility of DIFFERENT social systems to live side by side peacefully. . . . Did not rising capitalism and feudalism live side-by-side for many generations [a generation is usually taken to mean about 33 years, according to Webster's Dictionary] when they were genuinely antagonistic?"

THE ACTUAL RECORD

Here is a part of the actual record of "peaceful coexistence" of capitalism and feudalism:

The epoch of capitalist revolutions opens with the religious wars of the 16th Century — a very unpeaceful beginning — and proceeds to the conquest of power by the capitalist class and the abolition of feudalism in a number of countries. The war between Catholicism and Protestantism is the first form in which the classes fight out their irreconcilable antagonism of interests.

The Catholic-feudal church and the various Protestant-capitalist churches become so many political parties. They organize armies to carry out the struggle on the military plane. Later secular parties and armies make their appearance in order to wage the self-same class battle.

The struggles proceed as civil wars inside the various countries of Western Europe and as wars between states. The Catholic monarchy of Spain for 150 of the 300 years becomes the bulwark of the reactionary feudal order throughout Europe, just as U.S. imperialism is the citadel of reaction today.

The first great revolutionary clash — known as the Peasant Wars — takes place in Germany in 1525 following the Lutheran reformation. It rages for a number of years but brings no victory for capitalism.

But in 1559, the Netherland provinces of Spain (now Holland) begin an 80 years war that culminates in Dutch independence — the first successful capitalist revolution.

In England, in the 1500's, the first steps against Catholicism are taken under Henry VIII, who breaks with the papacy. Then there is a Catholic restoration under Bloody Mary. No devotee of peaceful coexistence, she fiercely persecutes the anti-Catholics, and within a period of four years causes 300 of them to be burned at the stake.

Under Elizabeth's reign that follows, it is true, there is a measure of civil peace in England as the semi-Protestant queen leans on the powerful rising capitalist class. But England wages war repeatedly against Spain in alliance with Dutch and French Protestants.

Finally, in 1640, with the monarchy under the Stuarts no longer responsive to the capitalist class, the "Great Puritan Rebellion" breaks out — the second successful capitalist revolution. The capitalist class is in effective control thereafter in England.

Throughout the second half of the 16th century a fierce civil war rages in France between Huguenot (Calvinist Protestants) and Catholic parties. But neither side is able to emerge victorious out of the carnage, which includes such "peaceful" episodes as the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572 where 50,000 Huguenots, it is estimated, were murdered throughout France in a few days.

The country, bed white, sees an absolute monarchy establish its power on the ruin of the contending classes. There is "peace" in France for 150 years brought about not by peaceful coexistence, however, but by the iron fist of the monarchy, which makes up for the lack of war at home by launching a series of dynastic wars of aggrandizement throughout Europe, including one that lasts for 30 years.

The capitalist class, however, succeeds in rebuilding its wealth and power and in 1789-1793 the great French Revolution occurs, which destroys feudalism root and branch. This is followed by the Napoleonic wars which spread the French Revolution to the rest of Europe.

There is the record, Mr. Morris! Isn't it clear that it bears out the Marxist contention that history is the record of class struggles? Doesn't it refute your petty-bourgeois notion that it is

possible to have generations of peaceful coexistence in the midst of a revolutionary epoch?

Of course, the socialist revolution will not take up nearly so much time as did the capitalist revolution. Furthermore, the decisive power of the working class — especially in the advanced capitalist countries such as the U.S. will insure that the transformation will be accomplished

with far less bloodshed and devastation.

However, to bring this about, what is required is that the working class place at its head a party that rejects the treacherous thesis of peaceful coexistence and is ready to proceed with the struggle until the final victory of the working class over capitalism is achieved.

ITALY'S "GARDEN CITY" OF SLUMS AND POVERTY

By Elizabeth Stephens

Achille Lauro, Mayor of Naples, who was recently a guest of Mayor Wagner of New York, has a problem. His problem is: how to keep his campaign promise of four years ago to "make Naples the garden city of the Mediterranean."

Of course, most prospective Mayors are given to making grandiose promises — promises they know they can't possibly keep. But Mayor Lauro's promise sounds like the result of a fever dream.

Because, as the New York Times of Oct. 6 points out, Naples is a city of "such poverty, want and misery exceeded in few other parts of Italy. . . . Many Neapolitans live in hovels that one would think unfit for human habitation. The city contains more than 30,000 'bassi,' or lodgings composed of a single room on the street level and lacking sanitary facilities. Often more than one family crowd into a single one of these bassi. . . . The poverty of Naples may be explained, at least in part, by the fact that the number of Neapolitans who do no useful work greatly exceeds the number gainfully employed. . . . A Neapolitan worker who is fortunate enough to have a job has to share whatever he earns with an average of more than two- and one-half other persons."

Mayor Lauro has tried many ingenious means to beautify his city, according to the Times. "For instance, on the pavement of one of the busiest intersections he has placed a large cage containing birds with brilliant plumage that flit from branch to branch of exotic greenery." Although he has contributed a complete village outside of Naples at his own expense, and "given impetus to the building of new houses," there is no mention in the Times' article of his having accomplished anything whatsoever during his four years in office in actually bettering the hideous housing conditions in Naples itself.

Perhaps he feels that the average Neapolitan family can

forget the ugliness of its squalid one-room hovel when it takes its Sunday walk to the center of town and glories in the brilliant plumage of the parrots and peacocks. Or maybe he thinks their hearts will be gladdened by a sight of the neat little village he contributed out in the suburbs. After all, it's a pretty nice thing, even if you can't live in a beautiful home, to get a glimpse of one now and then, isn't it?

But I guess I'm doing the philanthropic mayor an injustice. There really is evidence that he doesn't think his efforts so far have been much of a success. He still isn't satisfied and hopes to do more. His dream is to bring real prosperity to Naples, so that the average three-and-a-half member family of one can find good jobs and some day build homes of their own in the suburbs.

What is this beautiful dream of Mayor Lauro's? It's very simple, and has been tried with great success in other parts of Italy—in Venice, San Remo, Campione and St. Vincent. His dream is to have the "National Government authorize an international gambling casino" in Naples. Think what a glittering prospect this would open up for the unemployed of this miserable city!

Rich American and South American tourists would flock here by the thousands, bringing with them a need for wheelmen, card men, con men, flunkies and prostitutes. The average family would find jobs for every one of its members!

After four years of deep thought, this is the only possible solution the mayor of one of Europe's leading cities can conceive of to solve the problem of unemployment and poverty!

In Trouble



VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, Soviet Foreign Minister, was missing at a top-level conference of Stalinist bureaucrats held in the Crimea, Oct. 15. The meeting reportedly dealt with the forthcoming Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers. Molotov recently "confessed" to an ideological error.

SWP Speaker Takes the Floor At Phila. Stalinist-Pacifist Debate

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 — A debate between A. J. Muste for the Fellowship of Reconciliation and Albert Blumberg for the Communist Party on "Ways to Peace" was held in Philadelphia at the New Century Club, Oct. 5, before an audience of 300. The position of the Socialist Workers Party was stated from the floor by Ethel Peterson. This was the first time in many years that Stalinism and Trotskyism confronted one another in public in this city.

Blumberg, National Legislative Director of the C. P., presenting the Stalinist position on peace, said, "The road to peace lies through Geneva and the promise to fulfill the accomplishments of the Geneva Conference."

"Geneva means to the people everywhere that the solution of differences must be through peaceful negotiations. . . . based on the premise that peaceful coexistence of the two systems, capitalism and socialism, is both necessary and possible."

In answer to a question from the audience, he said, "The United Nations is by and large a force for peace."

MUSTE'S POSITION

A. J. Muste, Secretary Emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, gave the classical pacifist view on peace: "Peaceful coexistence is a meaningful thing if it is an element in a profound social revolution — and we believe that revolution must be peaceful."

Muste placed less hope in Geneva than his Stalinist opponent. He pointed out that in spite of the diplomatic talks, "nuclear war is in preparation. . . . the power struggle is going on."

During the question and discussion period, Ethel Peterson of the Socialist Workers Party took the floor and was able to present the Leninist position on the war due to the democratic arrangements of the debate, held under the auspices of the FOR.

The SWP speaker said, "Pacifism cannot stop war. It does not recognize the class struggle or the economic drive of capitalism toward war. Furthermore, it fails to prepare the working class and the colonial people to fight for their rights and to defend themselves from the violence of the capitalist class. Both speakers tonight represent fundamentally pacifist views. 'I think it is criminal how the

Communist Party spokesman represents his views as being communist. Everything Mr. Blumberg said is contrary to what Lenin taught. To know that, all you have to do is read Lenin. . . . 'At Geneva the heads of the Soviet Union called Eisenhower a man of peace. That was shameful,' the SWP spokesman said.

YALTA AND TEHRAN There was a murmur throughout the hall when she referred to Yalta and Teheran where "Stalin's deals sacrificed the socialist revolution in France, Italy and Greece."

The speaker concluded her remarks with the Leninist principle: "The struggle for peace is inseparable from the fight for socialism."

Blumberg took the floor before his rebuttal to answer Ethel Peterson. He blurted that "this is a demonstration. . . . There are others who are just like the McCarthy's. . . . obstructors of Geneva." He failed to answer a single point made by the SWP speaker in the five minutes she had the floor.

Permanent Militarism

(Continued from page 1) change their nature, disarm and live at peace with the Soviet Union and a colonial world that is seething with revolt. Despite the experience of two world wars within the life-span of one generation they tell the workers that peace can be negotiated.

The Stalinist bureaucracy, occupying a parasitic position of power in the Soviet Union cannot look to the revolutionary forces of the colonial people and the working class to disarm the capitalist rulers bent on war. It fears these revolutionary forces as much as the imperialists, for the proletarian revolution means the doom of the bureaucracy.

The Kremlin can only follow the treacherous path of bargaining off the liberation struggles of the colonial people and the working class in exchange for temporary deals with the imperialists.

Only the working class can prevent the outbreak of the Third World War and bring peace to humanity. By taking the power out of the hands of the billionaires, by organizing a socialist, planned economy the profit drive to dominate the world will be removed.

Only on the surface does this solution to the war threat seem distant. The working class appears to be far more conserva-

Students representing clubs at Lincoln and Temple Universities asked the SWP representative to address their clubs on campus. The following day another student reported that his professor said before his class that the SWP speaker had made a better statement of views than either of the scheduled debaters on the platform.

Outside the hall SWP salesmen conducted a highly successful sale of the Militant, the Fourth International and the pamphlet "The Road to Peace" by J. P. Cannon. They also distributed leaflets advertising a Saturday evening forum for Oct. 29, with Myra Tanner Weiss, SWP Vice Presidential candidate in 1952, scheduled to speak on the "Great Deception of Geneva." This forum was also announced inside the meeting.

Chicago HALLOWEEN MASQUERADE

Who Will Win The Witch's Dowry? The witch may be lean and ugly but her Dowry is plump and very very desirable. Join us in this and other games, dancing, fun. Good Food All for \$1 donation Oct. 29th 9:00 P. M. SWP Hall 777 West Adams St.

World Events

IN ARGENTINA, according to a private survey, an average of 33% of workers in 31 major plants stayed home on Oct. 17, which used to be the principal holiday under the Peron regime. Oct. 17 was the date in 1945 when a general strike placed Peron back in control after his ouster at that time by the Army. The Lonardi regime abolished the holiday and ordered it to be a working day. The government threatened labor leaders with "severe" repressions if demonstrations took place. The CGT leaders did not call for any observance of the day. The workers' stay-home movement was strongest in the highly industrial city of Avellaneda, former Peronist stronghold near Buenos Aires. In another development in Argentina, the Lonardi government scrapped a \$2.5 billion five year plan for industrial expansion launched by the Peron regime. It was to run from 1953 to 1957.

THE RECENT PACKING-HOUSE STRIKE in Argentina was instigated by Trotskyists, according to the French capitalist press. This is reported in the Oct. 14 issue of La Verite, French Trotskyist paper. Argentine Trotskyists are also reported to have called for the formation of armed workers militias prior to Peron's overturn in order to forestall the military coup.

"ONE OF THE PRIME FORCES behind this summer's campaign for exiled Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef in Morocco were the women," reports Barret McGurn in the Oct. 13 N. Y. Herald Tribune. The pro-istiglal (Independence Party) Sultan, deposed by the French in 1953, allowed his daughter to go unveiled in public.

MOROCCO JEWS are to get one or two cabinet seats when a government is formed, according to a statement made by officials of the Istiglal (Independence) party. All 240,000 Jews

are to become citizens as are the Arab Moroccans. Before, Arabs were "subjects" of the Sultan and Jews his "guests." Jewish community leaders have rejected exodus to Israel.

"PARIS NEVER SAW such a mobilization of the police," writes D. R. in the Oct. 14 La Verite. "The Place St. Michel was black with cops." They were to work over Algerian workers who were demonstrating in opposition to the war waged against their country by the French government and for Algerian independence.

MESSALI HADJ, leader of the MTLD, Algerian independence movement wrote to President Eisenhower on Oct. 14 asking for personal intervention against the "cruelty and horror of French colonial repression." Arab radio stations in the Middle East have accused the French of having killed 16,000 Algerians and Moroccans in repressions last Summer.

WEST GERMANY'S workers will soon demand shorter hours, according to Dr. Hans Simons, president of the New School for Social Research in New York, who recently returned from a visit to Europe. "The willingness to slave has gone," he added. Germans have been working 52 to 56 hours per week.

Detroit Fri. Night Socialist Forum

The Socialist Answer To Max Eastman Friday, Oct. 28, at 8 P. M. The Life and Work Of Eugene V. Debs Friday, Nov. 4, at 8 P. M. At 3000 Grand River, Rm. 207 Donation 25c. Free for Unemployed

THE ROAD TO PEACE

This pamphlet by James P. Cannon is must reading for anyone opposed to another war. It explains why peace cannot be won by following the Stalinist program and outlines Lenin's real views on this life and death question, with particular application to America.

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# The Negro Struggle

By Jean Blake

## Parents Prefer Jail to Segregation

In the small southern Ohio town of Hillsboro, a courageous group of Negro parents has initiated methods of struggle against Jim Crow schools that may well serve as an example for others throughout the country as they realize the futility of depending on legal suits alone to end segregation in public schools.

For years the parents of children attending the all-Negro Lincoln school tried in vain to interest the school board in improving the facilities and quality of education there. Finally, encouraged by the Supreme Court ruling of May 1954 that segregation is unconstitutional, they decided to change their tactics and demand immediate integration.

In September of that year they took their children to the "white" Webster and Washington grade schools on registration day, determined they would attend a non-segregated school or no school. When they were turned away, they started a boycott of the Jim Crow school that is now in its second year.

At first the school board was caught off guard by the new demands of the parents who sent committees to meet with them, and by reporters from the Negro press who asked pointed questions about their policies on segregation.

Members of the board at first frankly admitted their intention of maintaining separate schools and their plans to devise ways of doing so legally. A new school zoning ordinance was passed, gerrymandering the districts on a racial basis. But the Negro parents were unimpressed by the new legality. They kept their children out of school and filed a suit in federal court, through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to enjoin

the school board against enforcement of the new zoning ordinance. But Judge John H. Druffel upheld the Hillsboro school board. The appeal from his decision is scheduled for a U.S. Circuit Court hearing Oct. 17 in Cincinnati.

Last month, when school opened, 40 Negro children denied admission to the Webster school, were kept out of the Lincoln school by their parents. But this time something new was added. A group of the students and parents donned picket signs and started a "poster parade" to demonstrate their protest against segregation.

At the same time the parents secured the services of volunteer teachers to tutor the children so they will not fall too far behind in their studies. But the small group of working men and women is unable to support a private school or even to buy the books and other materials needed. An appeal for financial assistance was published last week by the Cleveland Call & Post, leading Ohio Negro newspaper. It is hoped that some aid will result from this appeal.

Meanwhile, each morning the small picket line against Jim Crow has appeared at the school for an hour's demonstration, then adjourned to the homes where classes are held.

School authorities, who have hesitated up to now to take legal action against the boycott, are considerably embarrassed by the picket line, and are seeking means to end it.

But threats and intimidation will not stop the parents in Hillsboro. As one mother stated recently: "My husband and I and many others are willing to go to jail rather than send our children to a segregated school."

## Hives

By Tom Denver

The pressure of the speed-up in an automobile plant leaves the production worker little time to worry about his personal hardships.

However, most of the workers who have been bucking the assembly line for a period of time complain of some ailment which is constantly bothering them. These range from headaches and backaches to outright weariness and inertia.

In addition to these chronic ailments there is a daily list of casualties on the job which are directly the result of the intense speed at which the workers are forced to perform their operations.

In regard to illness and injury plant management reflects the callous disregard of the workers are involved. In no case must a worker be sent home because he isn't feeling well or suffers a trifling injury like a sprained ankle, a smashed finger, or a painful gash in his arm.

The company attitude is one of: patch them up, sew them up, put their arm in a sling, or give them a pill, but above all get them back on the job as soon as possible. Keep that line moving!

One day Jim came into work and complained of not feeling well. George tried to convince him to get a hospital pass but Jim replied, "It's OK, I'll get over it in a little while."

In a little while however, Jim had to make a mad dash for the mens room where he got violently sick and threw up.

He came back to the department and tried to get a hospital pass but the foreman

told him he was all out of them and would give him one later.

Jim returned to work but it was now obvious to the other workers that there was something wrong. His ears were turning a fiery red and when he pulled up his shirt everyone saw that his back was a mass of big welts.

"For crying out loud," said George. "Will you go get that pass or do I have to get it for you?"

By this time Jim was getting scared but he was also getting mad. He dropped his tools and cornered the foreman who dug up a pass in a real hurry.

Jim went to the hospital and was informed that he had hives. He was given a shot in the backside and sent back to his job.

By this time his whole body was covered with red blotches and they all started to itch at once. It got so bad that he broke out in a sweat and had to kick off his shoes, while trying to scratch and keep up with his operation at the same time.

Once more he dropped his tools and went to the hospital. This time he was given pills and sent back to his job.

That's where he stayed the rest of a very miserable shift.

"What do you have to do to get out of this place? It's worse than a prison," said a worker.

"The only way you can get out of here is feet first," another worker replied.

"That's right," said George. "But be sure not to blink an eyelash while you're on the stretcher or they'll turn around and carry you right back to the line."

## Notes from the News

**MIAMI HOTEL SIGNS.** The AFL Hotel Workers Union claimed a major victory when it signed up the Monte Carlo Hotel, the first of the Miami Hotel Association members to break. The five-year contract provides pay increases, a six-day week, time-and-a-half for overtime, a six-day week, time-and-a-half for overtime, job security and reinstatement of workers who went on strike. Next year the employees will get a health and welfare plan.

**A MYSTERIOUS FIRE** destroyed a Negro church in Lake City, South Carolina, the Afro-American, Baltimore Negro newspaper, reports. Pastor J. A. DeLaine, a prominent fighter against school segregation, in the last two months had reported three previous attacks on the parsonage by whites who threw bottles, rocks and vegetables. The feeling in the town is that the church-burning

was done by whites, possibly with the support of the recently organized White Citizens Council.

**AUTOMATION** in handling government checks is causing a crisis among Federal workers. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey announced that 350 million government checks will be turned out by a labor-saving machine. The present 750 employees that handle the checks will be cut to 300. Meanwhile the American Federation of Government Employees warned that automation was threatening "serious dislocations" among Federal workers. The union asked the Defense Department to set up a committee to study the question.

**WHEN A NEGRO PRIEST** was assigned to say mass at the Roman Catholic Mission of St. Cecilia at Jesuit Bend, Louisiana, the parishioners refused to permit him to officiate. Archbishop Joseph Frances Rummel then ordered suspension of services. In a letter to the congregation he explained that "because of the shortage of priests... we cannot replace the reverend father at the present moment." For the same reason masses at neighboring parishes were reduced. Earlier Archbishop Rummel had postponed the scheduled integration of parochial schools in the archdiocese, saying, "It would not be prudent or practical."

**THE NATIONAL REVIEW** will be the name of a new right-wing weekly journal of opinion. William F. Buckley, Jr., its editor and publisher is co-author of the pro-McCarthy book "McCarthy and His Enemies." He has announced that a startling fund of \$200,000 in capital and \$100,000 in advertising has already been lined up. Editors include James Burnham, Suzanne LaFollette, Clarence Manion, former Dean of Notre Dame Law School, and Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer.

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# THE MILITANT

VOLUME XIX

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1955

NUMBER 43

## Harvester Strike Ended with Gains For United Ranks

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—Substantial gains were won by the International Harvester workers in their recent three-week strike. For the first time in its history the entire Harvester chain was won from coast to coast. Office workers in the bargaining unit joined production workers on the line.

A decisive factor in this unity was the recent victory of the UAW-CIO over the independent Farm Equipment—United Electrical Workers Union which formerly bargained for a portion of the chain. No longer embroiled in jurisdictional warfare, nor isolated from the mainstream of the labor movement, the workers were confident that they could win back most of what was lost in the 1952 strike.

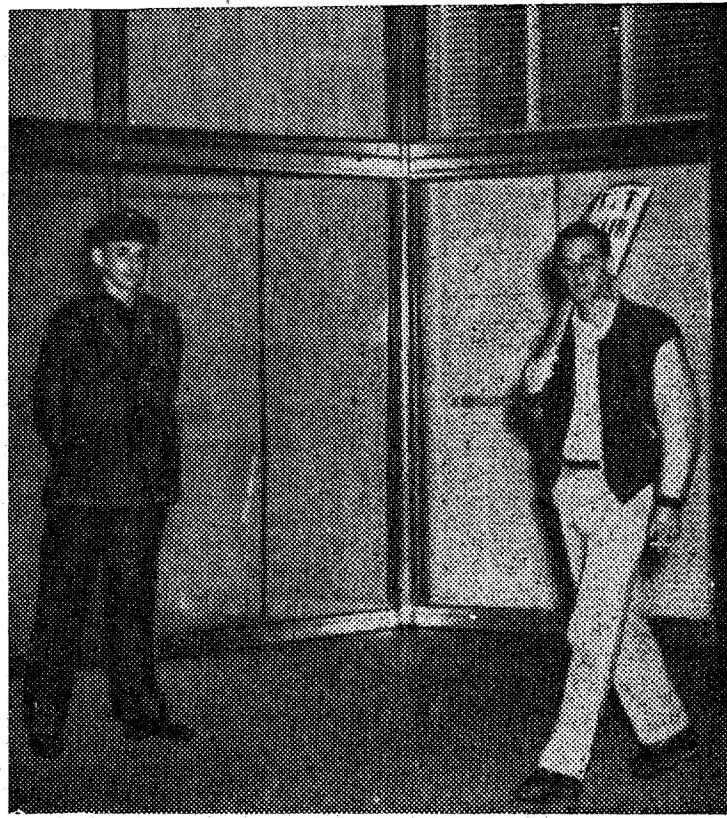
The elimination of the Southern wage differential was the most significant gain for the future of the union. It not only means a 16 to 37-cent-an-hour raise for the Southern workers, but is an effective union defense against the run-away-shop.

The new contract also provides for: (1) A supplementary unemployment pay plan (GAW) along the lines of the General Motors settlement; (2) An eleven-cent-an-hour, across-the-board pay increase; (3) Greatly improved pension and sick benefits; (4) One extra paid holiday; (5) Extra wage increases for some of the skilled trades; (6) The right of the Union to strike over piece-work rates; and (7) A union shop.

Many of the skilled workers have expressed dissatisfaction over the fact that a mountain of grievances on departmental inequities were not settled. There is also general concern over the union's acceptance of the two-step grievance procedure rather than the more effective three-step procedure.

Nearly 10% of the workers will not receive the pay raise because they are listed as "over-rated." This means that their classifications were lowered after the 1952 defeat without a cut in pay. The company contended that the workers "owed" them the new increase since they were previously over-rated.

## San Francisco Pickets Gather



One lone cop stands on guard for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. as San Francisco pickets begin their fight for higher wages. Some 22,000 phone workers in three unions walked off their jobs in northern California and Nevada when negotiations with the company broke down.

## L. A. UNIONS BACK TILL FIGHT

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15 — Interest in the Till case continued high in this area in the wake of the largest political protest rally of many years held in Los Angeles last Sunday. United Auto Workers, CIO Local 216 voted to call upon the unions to organize another mass meeting in cooperation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The local also voted to contribute \$100 to the NAACP to help in its work on the Till case.

The Human Relations Committee of Local 2058 of the United Steel Workers, CIO, adopted a similar resolution at its meeting a few days ago. This resolution now comes before the next membership meeting.

The Los Angeles CIO Council adopted a resolution addressed to U.S. Attorney General Brownell protesting "terror and violence directed against the Negro people in the South."

## S. F. Meeting Demands Action On Mississippi

By Roy Gale

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 — "America will remain a sick, debilitated and diseased nation as long as the 'Negro Question' is a civil rights issue," said Dr. Carlton Goodlett to about 3,000 Negroes and their friends here last night.

Dr. Goodlett was the chairman of a meeting called to protest the brutal Mississippi lynch-murder of Emmett Louis Till, 14-year-old Negro youth, and the disgraceful acquittal of the lynchers by an all-white, male, Jim Crow jury.

People came early and the hall was packed well before the announced starting time for the meeting. Shortly after 8 P. M. the doors were closed and many people, wishing to protest this latest Southern atrocity, were denied admission.

The audience was in a fighting mood and proved it. Loud and vigorous applause greeted speakers who demanded prompt action from the federal government. Only token applause was offered speakers slipping off into generalities.

It is a pity that those who organized the meeting could do no better than to suggest the usual letter writing campaign to congressmen as the only action to take. Emmett Louis Till deserves better than this and the aroused Negroes of this city were ready to do more.

The procession of capitalist politicians who spoke from the platform gave the meeting an off-beat sour note. Two candidates for mayor and two for supervisor spoke, and while the chairman introduced them as private citizens speaking as private citizens, no one was fooled. In all of San Francisco there are only four private citizens willing to speak out against the vicious lynching of Emmett Louis Till? And is it only a coincidence that all of them are candidates for office in the current city election campaign?

It is unfortunate, but the best resolution of the evening was presented by a boss politician out to make a little election capital from the meeting. His resolution said in part that three of the seven representatives to congress from Mississippi should be taken away until full political and civil rights were restored to the Negroes and other minorities in that state.

The thousands who came to hear Mrs. Bradley, mother of the murdered boy, were sadly disappointed. It was announced that she was unable to be there to address them at this meeting.

Some edge was taken from the disappointment when it was announced that all money collected over and above this meeting's cost would go to help finance the NAACP National tour planned for Mrs. Bradley.

## Two Issues Stir Negro Protest In Minnesota

By Sam Jordan

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 7—Protests by two prominent Negro leaders in two different incidents drew attention here today to the failure of the Northern Democrats to back up their promises and fine words with real action in the struggle for fair employment practices and full equality for the Negro people.

Editor-publisher of the Twin City Negro newspapers, Cecil E. Newman sharply criticized Democratic Governor Orville Freeman for permitting the selection of the head of the state Fair Employment Practices Commission as the payment of a political debt, instead "of naming the best qualified applicant without regard to purely political considerations."

W. C. Leland, the new appointee, is now the director of the Minneapolis FEPC. His leadership caused so much dissatisfaction among leaders of the Minneapolis Urban League and NAACP that they held a meeting with the Commission several months ago to complain about its ineffectiveness.

Newman's editorial complains that Leland's "record of accomplishment in ending job discrimination in Minneapolis is practically nil."

Leland's leadership of the Minneapolis FEPC resulted in a city council vote not to allow the city Commission any further funds.

The second protest came from Lester Granger, Executive Director of the National Urban League, who told a large audience here today of the trial of a Walker, Minn., resort owner who last week was sued by four Negro residents of Indiana under the Minnesota Civil Rights Act.

The resort owner accepted mail reservations for a cabin by the Negroes, only to refuse them after they arrived. In criminal court the owner pleaded guilty. But the judge suspended all but \$10 of the \$100 fine.

Supported by the Urban League, the Negroes sued the resort owner in civil court for \$200 damages each. The jury gave the verdict in favor of the white defendants. Clearly, discrimination is not yet destroyed in the North.

## Our Readers Take the Floor

### Till Protest Rally In Brooklyn

Editor:

The Brooklyn NAACP recently sponsored a protest meeting on the Till case in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. The meeting hall, a church auditorium, was jam packed. Many late-comers had to be seated in the basement where loud speakers had been connected. Outside in the rain, the Militant, headlining the Till lynching, was being sold. Everywhere in the audience, the Militant was being read avidly.

Rev. McLeish, the Catholic priest in whose church the meeting was being held, was the first speaker. In his opening remarks he apologized to the audience for the sale of the Militant. He said he was not responsible for it, had, in fact, spoken to the police about it, but that freedom of the press prevented anything from being done about it.

The second speaker, a Negro judge from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, praised the Catholic Church for its role in fighting segregation. His main point was that Negroes in the North should exercise their vote in order to defeat Jim Crow in the South. Not one word was said, however, about which party the Negro people should support.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southern organizer, spoke about the big organizing drive of the NAACP in the South. She, too, urged the Negro people in the North to register and vote as a means of combatting segregation. Not one word was said, however, about whom to vote for or which party to support.

The main speaker, Thurgood Marshall, noted civil rights lawyer, declared war on the Jim Crow system in the South. He attacked both the Democratic and Republican parties as do-nothings and he put his entire faith in the NAACP to carry on the fight against Jim Crow. He urged that the fight to bring complete freedom to the Negro people be fought now rather than a year or five years from now.

He took issue with the judge, who earlier in the program had praised the role of the Catholic Church. Marshall pointed out that in the South the Catholic Church, like the other churches,

is doing practically nothing in fighting segregation.

The meeting was a rousing success, but lacked a program for a successful struggle. Only by breaking once and for all with both the Democratic and Republican parties and building an independent Labor Party can the Negro people in the South finally be freed.

J.D.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Roosevelt's 'Wry Smile'

Editor:

Thanks for the magnificent coverage of the Till murder case and its continuing aftermath of protest against this latest Southern outrage against humanity. There has been some discussion here as to how much good it is to call on the federal government to intervene in the case. Perhaps a partial answer can be found in Eleanor Roosevelt's column which appeared in the papers on Oct. 12.

After commenting with some what restrained indignation on the acquittal of the murderers, she voiced the hope that "we are beginning to discard the old habit as practiced in a part of our country of making it very difficult to convict a white man of a crime against a Negro man or woman." Then she related the following story:

"I remember a train trip I made many years ago between Atlanta and Warm Springs, Ga. I was with my husband. At one point we were delayed for a long time, and later we heard that a white man had shot a Negro on the train. Both of us were upset, and we asked if the white man had been arrested.

"Oh, no," we were told, "but he might later come up for trial." "Months later I was driving my husband through the county seat near Warm Springs when he pointed out to me a white man standing on the corner near the court house, and said with a wry smile, 'There is the man who delayed us so long that day on the train. He is as free as he ever was, though the Negro is dead.'"

If, instead of smiling wryly, the then president of the United States had exercised his authority and his duty to the people of the country, young Till might

not have been murdered. And if today, the government were truly interested in protecting the lives of its citizens, the federal government would have already stepped into Mississippi, to see that Till's murder is avenged."

Lee Stephen  
Los Angeles, Cal.

### A Good Beef

Editor:

In the auto plant where I work one of the fellows, after looking at a newspaper picture of the tables covered with guns taken from the strikebreakers at the Perfect Circle plant in New Castle, Indiana, said: "We should go on strike with those men. No company should be able to get away with that." Later on, he notified the foreman that he wanted to file a grievance with the committee. The foreman asked what was wrong. The production worker said it had nothing to do with the foreman. "Well, if it's a grievance," the foreman said, "it's got to do with management and I represent management." The auto worker replied: "Never mind, I'll get him myself during the coffee break." His beef was actually with the union. He wanted to file a grievance about working while his fellow workers out in New Castle, Indiana, were being threatened.

H. G.  
New York, N. Y.

### It's Not the Taxes It's the Principle

Editor:

I'm a taxpayer and I'm sore. What I'm sore about is the recent news that Governor J. Bracken Lee of Utah has just decided that he is not going to pay his income tax. I want to make it clear at the start that I am not sore at Lee—just the government and the inequality that exists between guys like Lee and myself.

Lee is a bigshot politician and maybe he can get away with not paying his taxes. I can't. I'm just a working stiff and the taxes I pay I never see. The bite comes out of my paycheck before I get it. That's what I'm sore about. The fact that some people in the higher income brackets can make a personal

decision not to pay taxes for some reason or other but I can't.

Governor Lee has chosen to not pay his income taxes on the grounds that some of the money is used to help foreign governments. If I could make a choice I would choose not to pay on the grounds that most of the money they take out of my paycheck goes to finance war—past, present and future. If everybody could pay their taxes on the basis of what they like and what they don't like I am quite sure that the armed forces would wither away. The man in uniform would become an oddity.

Some people would earmark all their taxes for schools. Others would pay them for highways. Some would want more low-cost housing. Bigger pensions for the oldsters would attract others. If you could pay your taxes according to your inclination it would be a direct vote of the people on what they want the government to do. And I am willing to bet that the great majority of the people would vote for social services.

But that isn't the way taxes are collected. The boss politicians who have control of the budget apportion the money where it will do the most good for their class—the capitalist class. Then a few bones are thrown out to the dogs—bird dogs, of course, not kennel dogs.

R. G.  
San Francisco, Cal.

### LOS ANGELES Friday Night Forum

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