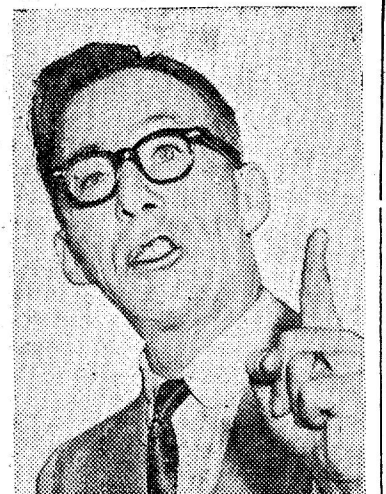


# Postal Authorities In Boston Burn Anti-War Books

The marked decline in service by the Post Office under the Eisenhower administration is being made up in another direction — book burning. Rumors and isolated stories of the arbitrary confiscation of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books from abroad by the Postal authorities have recently received confirmation.

The March 14 issue of The Peacemaker, a well-known pacifist publication, reveals that its inquiries have led it to the conclusion that 1,000 copies of a pamphlet by A. J. Muste, entitled "The Camp of Liberation," have been burned by postal authorities in Boston, Mass. Muste, an American clergyman, heads the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

A "SECRET SERVICE" Recent articles in the Boston Post by Thomas F. Downey describe the book-burning department of the overseas mail division of the Boston Post Office. About 150,000 sacks of international mail arriving there each year are processed by the book-burning department which according to Downey operates "like a secret service branch." So far some 800 publications have been banned and confiscated.



Harry P. Cain, former GOP senator and now a member of the Subversives Activities Control Board, recently defended the use of the Fifth Amendment, which grants immunity from self-incrimination.

and new titles are being steadily added to the "verboten" list.

Most of the banned publications, it is alleged, are from Kremlin-dominated countries. The Post Office "iron curtain" has become so tight that colleges, scholars, former diplomats and others have protested that they can no longer get copies of Pravda, which they have paid for and wish to study, not out of sympathy for the USSR, but to analyze what is going on there.

The pamphlets destroyed by postal authorities that were addressed to the various pacifist organizations were all from England. In addition to the pamphlet by Muste, a pamphlet by John Banks entitled "Third Camp," publications of the Movement for Colonial Freedom and the Union of Democratic Control, have been burned. Seven publications sent from England to the American Friends Service Committee in Cambridge, Mass., are also presumed incinerated.

One of the pamphlets of the Union for Democratic Control, a British organization to which 69 members of Parliament belong, was critical of U. S. policy in Guatemala. This was cited by postal authorities as the reason for its destruction. Figures aren't available for other post offices but in Boston the authorities boast they burn about 40 mail sacks full a day.

The federal government has demonstrated almost a pathological obsession to burn books. It was feeding the flames a few years ago after Cohn and Schine, then riding high as special investigators for McCarthy, toured Europe inspecting the contents of State Department-sponsored U.S. information service libraries. Public outcry led Eisenhower to order this stopped. Thereafter the guilty books weren't burned but chopped to bits. Now the book-burning obsession has broken out in the postal system.

# THE MILITANT

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# Auto Union Convention Shows Organized Left-Wing Needed

## Try to Patch Laborite Split In England

LONDON, April 1 — Last Wednesday's meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Labor Party did not expel Aneurin Bevan, leader of the party's left wing, as the right-wing trade union bureaucrats had demanded.

The Bevanite members of the Executive voted against the motion which declared: "The decision of the Parliamentary Labor Party to withdraw the whip from Mr. Bevan was fully justified. ("Withdrawing the whip" is a term meaning the expulsion of a member from a British party's parliamentary caucus.) The right-wing majority of the NEC warned "that it will take drastic action against future violations of party discipline." Despite this threat, the decision was a setback for the trade union right wing which has been unable, at this stage, to carry through Bevan's expulsion.

## TORY H-BOMB POLICY

The action against Bevan started when he protested the attempts of the Attlee-Morrison-Deakin leadership to swing the Labor Party behind the Tory H-bomb foreign policy. By the narrow majority of 141 votes to 112, Bevan was expelled from the Parliamentary Labor Party on March 16.

The closeness of the vote didn't prevent the right wing trade union officials from undertaking a drive to "finish" Bevan by completing the expulsion move at the Labor Party's March 23 National Executive Committee meeting. Even the imminence of the general elections didn't outweigh the trade union officials' fear of the steady growth of the Bevanite left wing. They were willing to split the Labor Party, and risk losing the elections, rather than postpone the showdown with Bevan.

But the Attlee wing of the party leadership wavered and decided to postpone the settlement with Bevan. The March 23 meeting voted 14 to 13 to set up a subcommittee to interview Bevan and "seek satisfactory promises of good behavior in the future." The last NEC meeting on March 30 carried through the Attlee plan.

## PATCHED UP

The division in the Labor Party has been temporarily patched up until after the General Election. Attlee has emerged with a Center Group composed of right-wing and Bevanite politicians. This group hesitated before the widening chasm of a split and desperately sought, at this stage, to bridge it.

The reaction of this type of center politician, on the Bevanite side, was shown recently in the New Statesman. Crossman, formerly one of Bevan's lieutenants, is intimately connected with (Continued on page 3)



Clement Attlee (left), right wing leader of the British Labor Party, and Aneurin Bevan, left wing leader, are engaged in a bitter inner party struggle. They are shown above in friendlier mood during their China tour last summer.

## BRITISH DOCKERS WIN VITAL THREE-DAY STRIKE

By John White

LIVERPOOL, March 30 — Dockers on England's north-west coast return to work tomorrow after a victorious three-day strike which completely paralyzed the ports of Liverpool, Birkenhead and Manchester.

All but a handful of the 20,000 men employed on this waterfront stopped work as a swift and decisive answer to Arthur Deakin and the other bosses of the Transport and General Workers Union.

As reported in previous issues of the Militant, the leaders of this most bureaucratic of British trade unions have been fighting desperately during the past six months to prevent the growth of the militant National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union.

Ever since the national dock strike last October, dockers in Merseyside and in Manchester have been leaving the TGWU in a steady stream and joining the NASDU. Six months ago not one docker in this area was a member of the "blue" union, as the NASDU is popularly called. Now almost half of them have joined and the total continues to grow.

Reactionary officials of the Transport and General Workers Union have attempted to hold back this development. But their rabid propaganda campaign against the "blue" union has only further incensed the dockers. In desperation, as more and more dockers joined the NASDU, the Transport and General leadership flung out a threat to deprive the men of their livelihood. Membership in their union, they declared, was a condition of employment on the docks.

Although Britain's dockers work for individual employers, their employment is controlled by Dock Labor Boards, in accordance with the Dock Labor Scheme enacted after the war. Under this Scheme, the men are required to register as portworkers twice a year. It is these Dock Labor Boards, composed of representatives of the employers and the TGWU, who issue the registration books, without which a docker cannot obtain employment.

A few months ago, officials of Deakin's union stated that new registration books would be issued only to dockers who produced TGWU membership cards.

## SOLIDARITY

New books fell due for issue this week. Last Sunday, a mass meeting of the "blue" union dockers in the Merseyside area gave a unanimous warning to the alliance of TGWU officials and employers: Stop our books and we stop the ports! And stop the ports they did the next day in an immediate reaction of section after section of NASDU members who were refused registration.

In a magnificent demonstration of solidarity, members of Deakin's union joined with their NASDU brothers and left the ships, cranes and docks. The employers and the two National Dock Labor Boards were panicked at this development and backed down.

## Fund Drive Goes Over The Top

By Constance Farr Campaign Manager

The \$15,000 Press Fund campaign for the support of the Militant comes to a glorious finish this week with a total received of \$15,525!

It is the most successful campaign in many years. Pledges have been paid up on time within the three-month period as scheduled. Many cities had a hard fight to raise their quotas on time, but all of them agree that the campaign has been most inspiring because of the heartening response everywhere to the appeal for support of The Militant.

In the final week of the campaign, the following cities reached the 100% mark, or over: San Francisco, Buffalo, New York, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Milwaukee and Oakland.

Detroit and Cleveland, who had reached their quotas previously sent in more money.

New York, which fulfilled the very large quota of \$3,200, reports that many of their contributions were from individuals who had never been approached before. Calvin received \$5 from one of his shopmates; donations were also received from other Militant supporters who were happy to come to the aid of The Militant when the ever-increasing costs of publishing the paper were explained to them.

In looking back over the outstanding events of the campaign, we feel a special tribute should go to Pittsburgh, the first city to attain its quota. Karl Miner was the Press Fund manager. Once the goal had been reached by one city, others became encouraged, and Sallie Stone, Seattle campaign director wrote us when they reached their quota, "Don't think Seattle is rich, but this money came in faster than I could take it. On our literature routes, we have collected donations from a large number of regular Militant buyers and we were so happy over this manifestation of their loyalty toward our paper."

Detroit, another city that went (Continued on page 2)

## Huge Reuther Machine Dominates; Resentment Simmers within Ranks

By George Breitman

CLEVELAND, April 1 — United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther had things his own way at the 15th convention of the CIO union, whose last session was held here tonight.

Reuther's machine at the convention was big — about one staff member for every five delegates — but it functioned smoothly and effectively.

The class collaboration program he proposed was adopted. Most of his resolutions were passed with ease, often unanimously, most of the time with little opposition expressed. He himself was re-elected by acclamation and his full slate of candidates for officers and regional directors was elected without difficulty; the two incumbent regional directors whom he decided to get rid of didn't even run for re-election.

But that didn't mean there wasn't considerable resentment, doubt and opposition among the 3,000 delegates over some or many of the things the Reuther machine represents. A small part of the resentment, as we reported in last week's Militant, came from conservative elements who are Reutherites themselves, but who voted against the dues increase to build a \$25,000,000 strike fund because they don't like the idea of a strike under any circumstances.

There was another much larger number of delegates who mistrust or oppose Reuther for progressive reasons — because they fear the growing bureaucratization of their union; because they recognize the shortcomings in Reuther's guaranteed annual wage plan or are suspicious that he will settle on this issue for little more than acceptance of some paltry "principle" while sacrificing basic contractual demands; because they want a program that will really help to prevent the spread of unemployment and to promote a struggle against speedup in the plants, etc.

But Reuther had his way without serious trouble because these delegates had no leadership that was organized or prepared to challenge him on any fundamental issue or to offer the union an alternative program. The largest non-Reutherite center in the UAW is Ford Local 600, headed by Carl Stellato. When the Local 600 paper, Ford Facts, was passed around, the delegates looked at it with greater interest than the official convention literature. But they could not find it, or in the speeches of Stellato and other Local 600 leaders, any basic challenge to Reuther's policies and methods. The truth was that the Local 600 leadership and its allies had decided several months ago that they would not fight Reutherism at this convention. They said they still believed the fight for a 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay should have priority this year, but they suspended the 30- for-40 fight after Reuther promised to support a shorter work week after the UAW won some kind of guaranteed annual wage. While a few of them talked about their own program, they did not fight for it at this convention.

Instead, they attempted to differentiate themselves from Reuther on an issue which was "popular" in the sense that it evoked widespread support, but which was a side-issue just the same. They got about 40% of the delegates to support their proposal that strike benefits be allocated on the basis of right, rather than, as the Reutherites proposed, on the basis of need. But they did this only by subordinating all their other and more basic differences with Reuther, and the price they paid for it was to sidetrack the convention dis-

(Continued on page 2)

## Bell Aircraft Victimized Pro-Reuther Unionist

BUFFALO, April 3 — Despite McCarthy's fall from grace, the witch hunt grinds on its way. One of its latest victims in the Buffalo area is Mert House, long an activist in United Auto Workers (CIO) Local 501 of the Bell Aircraft Co., who has been denied security clearance at Bell.

Although House has always been a right-winger and a Reutherite he has also been a militant. During the great Bell strike of 1949, in which he played a prominent role, newspapers nationally ran a picture of him covered with blood from the clubs of the sheriff's deputies on the Bell picket line, but fighting back with all his strength.

## PRETEXTS

The Bell Co. offered three reasons for its action: (1) House had at one time, several years back, received support from the Socialist Workers Party members in the Bell plant; (2) he formerly subscribed to a magazine published by the International Workers Order; and (3) he had a criminal record.

Concerning the support of the Socialist Workers Party, the SWP has supported many militants in various plants; but this support has been for a union line and not for individuals. A Party spokesman stated on this question that he recalled no specific instance of support for House. He pointed out, however, that if such support had ever been given, it could only have been as a result of House's militancy and not his political ideas. And his "criminal" record was a matter of convictions for disorderly conduct years ago.

Following the company's move, which may cost House his job in the event that his seniority is insufficient to keep him on "non-sensitive" work, the best Local 501 could see fit to do for him was to let him send the local's attorney to the UAW Convention to push his case there. But the Resolutions Committee, which had plenty of time for class collaboration political resolutions, could not see its way clear to presenting a resolution in defense of Mert House, and no action was taken. There is no doubt that this matter came to the attention of Walter Reuther who, having negotiated the sellout settlement of the Bell strike, was certainly familiar with House's militant record. Reuther's failure to act in this case lays bare his position on civil rights.

## Hiroshima A-Bomb Victims Will Get Plastic Surgery

Twenty young Japanese women disfigured as school children in the first atom bomb explosion at Hiroshima are being brought to New York City for plastic surgery treatments.

Caught in a school building on that fateful day in 1945 they survived their school mates only to live in isolation from the community because of their disfigurement. Their treatment is sponsored as a project by a group known as the Hiroshima Peace Center Associates. The U.S. Air Force will provide transportation to New York and back.

## Internal Conflict in Steel Union

BUFFALO, April 4 — Forty thousand members of the Buffalo-Lackawanna area of the United Steel Workers (CIO) are watching with keen interest a struggle in the inner circle of the Steel Union leadership. The fight is centered around the choice of a candidate for vice-president, the Number 2 post in the International.

USW President, David J. McDonald's choice for the post is Howard Hague, an office functionary in the union, "discovered" by McDonald. The opposition supports Joseph T. Moloney, District Director of New York State, whose main source of strength is the Buffalo-Lackawanna area.

Moloney insists that he is a personal friend of McDonald. He declares that he is in perfect

agreement with McDonald's policies. And he even expresses the hope that McDonald will finally support him for the post of vice-president. However, the way the contest is being conducted, and particularly the unprecedented step of taking the issue to the locals, indicates that a sharp struggle for control of the union is involved.

## WANT TO KNOW

The membership wants to know what the issues are in this vice-presidential election. One question raised at a union meeting is typical: "Does Moloney's 'perfect agreement' with McDonald mean that he supported the arm-in-arm tour of plants by McDonald and U.S. Steel Pres. Benjamin Fairless?"

While McDonald and Fairless were strolling through the plants, management was conducting a policy of forced speed-ups, incentive rate abuses, and grievance procedure violations. Those were tough days. Just where does Moloney stand on these phony maneuvers of McDonald?

The workers in the Buffalo-Lackawanna area have another important question — about the union member asked this question at a Lackawanna steel local meeting when Moloney's nomination came up: "Where did Moloney stand on the strike-breaking telegram McDonald sent in 1953, telling the men to go back to work and blaming them for too many walk-outs and production slow-downs?"

The union brother recalled a mass meeting addressed by Moloney during the strike. He remembered the unanimous mandate the membership gave Moloney to continue the strike and fight the company violations of the contract. He could well have asked: Why didn't Moloney take issue with McDonald's telegram since he had first hand knowledge of the struggles of the Lackawanna workers?

The membership of the Steel Workers union have a lot to gain from this internal struggle. For the first time in many years they have the chance to discuss and influence the policy and course of the union. The fact that this comes about because of a power struggle among the top officials doesn't alter the favorable aspects of the development. The fight in the union bureaucracy tends to loosen up the tight control of the officials and gives the rank and file more of a chance to take a good look at the union leadership and its policies.

## Stock Market "Probe" Proves Just a Farce

By Sam Marcy

Marx once observed that some great historical events come on the stage of history twice — once as a tragedy, and once as a farce. If the great investigation of Wall Street in 1913 was a tragedy because it accomplished the very opposite it was supposed to, the recent Fulbright investigation of the stock market is a complete farce. But how much more instructive for American Labor!

The ruling class, which in late December, 1954, was pouring out tons and tons of propaganda about the great wave of prosperity for 1955, awoke the first Tuesday of the new year, to find that the stock market had virtually collapsed, and that, in the words of the N. Y. Times, it had "suffered its worst beating since June 26th, 1950, the outbreak of the Korean War."

## CATASTROPHE FEARED

All sections of the ruling class verged on near panic, as the new GM stock issue, "the super-duper, colossal" issue, which was to raise \$325 million seemed to be in serious danger. Instead of the expected sharp rise on the day of the announcement of the issue, a decline was registered. It was felt that immediate government intervention was necessary to stave off what all, apparently, in the ruling factions, feared was an impending catastrophe.

Hence, on Jan. 4th, immediately after the Board of Directors of GM announced the \$325 million stock issue, on the same afternoon, the Federal Reserve Board announced that it had intervened in the market situation by "raising by 10 per cent the margin on stock purchases."

It is necessary to understand clearly the importance of this measure to see what was happening. Margin is the amount of cash an investor must put up to buy stock. Until recently, the margin was set at 50 per cent, which meant that 50 per cent of the investment had to be on a cash basis, and 50 per cent on credit.

The announcement raising the margin to 60 per cent stated that the ruling was not retroactive. What this meant, among other things, was that the giant GM stock issue was not covered by this ruling, so if you had \$1,000 to purchase stock on margin, you would only have to make a down payment of \$500 on the new GM stock issue, and \$600 on others. This would give GM a decided advantage.

## PAT ON THE BACK

The GM issue was underwritten by J. P. Morgan and Co. William McChesney Martin, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who is chiefly responsible for this action, subsequently got one of the few public pats on the back ever handed

out by the House of Morgan to a politician, when R. Gordon Wasson, a vice-president of J. P. Morgan and Co., in the course of a speech March 15th, singled out "Bill McChesney Martin as the man who knows his job."

This advantage which GM got as a result of the Federal Reserve Board action was bound to raise the ire of Morgan's banking competitors, and rivals of GM as well. The latter, whose spokesmen generally are the so-called "liberal" element in government, Big Business, and especially in the universities, had previously been clamoring for such action, and consequently were hardly in a position to complain now.

Their theory is that by raising the down payment on stock purchases, it would drive money out of stock speculation, and into business expansion instead, and thereby increase employment. They had not reckoned with McChesney Martin's manipulation of it in such a way as to aid GM.

This question of margin becomes complicated in the public view because of the clamor of the bourgeois liberal professors of the type of Professor Gaillard, who call for a 100 per cent stock margin. While the big banks are in favor of raising the margin occasionally, such as in the case of GM, they are in general opposed to it. The real (Continued on page 4)



# Sidelights of the UAW Convention

CLEVELAND — UAW membership has declined since the 1953 convention. It fell from an average monthly per capita tax membership of 1,418,117 in 1953 to 1,239,171 in 1954, a loss of 12.6 per cent.

While the membership fell, the size of the Reuther machine has reached a new high. The international staff numbered 951 at the convention — 22 members of the Executive Board, 645 international representatives and 284 office and maintenance employees.

"Approximately 600 staff members of the international union (were) needed for the smooth operation" of this convention, wrote Anthony J. DiSantis in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Smooth operation" applied not only to technical details. These 600 or more staff members, representing one for every five delegates, were also there to ride herd on the delegates, to see that they voted "right," to organize "spontaneous" demonstrations for Reuther, etc. From the convention proceedings just before election of vice-presidents began:

**A DELEGATE:** A point of order, Mr. Chairman. Has an International Representative got the floor to instruct delegates how to vote? I object very strongly to this procedure. International Representatives have no vote or no voice on the floor and why are they here instructing delegates how to vote?

**CHAIRMAN GREATHOUSE:** International Representatives, Brother, do have a right to be on the floor and they have a voice on the floor. They do not carry a vote, but they do have a voice on the floor.

**A DELEGATE:** They do not have a right to instruct delegates how to vote.

**CHAIRMAN GREATHOUSE:** No one has a right to instruct delegates how to vote.

**A DELEGATE:** Get them off the floor so they don't instruct them.

Much of the applause at these gatherings is synthetic or perfunctory. But the delegates really applauded with enthusiasm when Reuther proposed that the UAW put up \$1,500,000 toward a general labor fund to organize the unorganized. They also demonstrated that they have big expectations about AFL-CIO unity.

What does Reuther's guaranteed annual wage plan mean in dollars and cents? The answer might indicate what he is prepared to settle for in the coming

negotiations and throw light on the possibility of the corporations forcing a strike this year. Views of UAW leaders were reflected by Antony Mazzolini, Cleveland Press labor editor, in an article on March 24, on the eve of the convention. He reported:

"A dime an hour would be enough, union leaders estimate, to finance the (UAW's) guaranteed annual wage. . .

"UAW leaders officially have not specified how much they think the guaranteed employment plan would cost employers. They have left the cents-per-hour cost open for negotiations.

"But unofficially, there has been talk of a dime an hour being sufficient to handle financing of the fund which, UAW proposes, would be used to supplement unemployment compensation for laid-off workers. . .

"UAW leaders say that GM, which made \$800,000,000 in 1954 after taxes, can well afford to put a dime an hour into the fund for each of its 370,000 hourly-paid employees. It would cost GM about \$75,000,000 annually, UAW says.

"A dime an hour would cost Ford, which has about 140,000 hourly-paid employees, about \$30,000,000 annually, UAW estimates. Ford is reported to have earned close to \$200,000,000 last year.

"UAW proposes that employer payments stop after the fund reaches a certain ceiling. If it should drop to a certain floor, payments would resume."

Besides the four Reutherites and Carl Stellato of Local 600, there was an additional candidate for vice-president — Nat Turner, committeeman from Flint Branch Local 599, relatively unknown in the union nationally. He ran on the ground that Negro members are entitled to some representation on the International Executive Board, to which no Negro has ever been elected in the UAW.

Out of approximately 13,200 votes in the convention, the unofficial count gave Turner 1,036. Stellato got 3,923. The four winners ranged from 11,486 down to 9,924. In Local 600, with 536 votes, Stellato ran first with 396 and Turner second with 329. Many Negro delegates did not vote for Turner.

While the Local 600 delegation didn't come to the convention to fight for its program, it did take advantage of several occasions to speak about it. Walter Quilloco

said during the discussion on the GAW resolution:

" . . . We do not go as far as we should in this year of 1955. . . Certainly we are for a Guaranteed Annual Wage. . . But I'm wondering about the other workers who come into the labor market, who come out of the schools, the colleges, and what-have-you. What are we going to do for those individuals who some day will be looking for a job? In my humble opinion, I think that the Guaranteed Annual Wage and a shorter work week go hand in hand. . . I think it is very important that we raise the question of a shorter work week in the coming negotiations."

**Resolutions supporting 30-for-40 (a thirty-hour week at forty-hours pay) were submitted to the convention from Local 600, but did not reach the floor. The vote on the GAW resolution was unanimous. The resolution adopted on automation endorsed a recommendation "to place the winning of the shorter work week at the top of our union's collective bargaining agenda after the guaranteed wage has been achieved." But, it added, "it is not possible now to set up an exact timetable for the progressive reduction of the work week."**

In the discussion on women workers (see last week's Militant) there was only one delegate who drew attention to the basic method for overcoming the cause of prejudices against women working in the plants. That was Jesus Chantres of Local 600.

Chantres himself has backward ideas on women workers. ("My wife is not working; She is taking care of three kids. Incidentally, I am one of those people that is opposed to women working.") And, like Reuther, he misinterpreted the resolution being discussed, neglecting to note that it called for a fight against discrimination against women at the hiring gate. But while speaking in favor of the resolution Chantres also said:

"We must have a shorter work week, or 30-for-40. It will give us 33 1/3 per cent (more) people to be employed in the plant and in that way we will be able to help . . . not only the women workers but also the men that are unemployed. . . Then we can have them all working and don't have to have a battle about it between the men and women."

Compared to the previous convention there was relatively little rebauling. Carl Stellato referred to the way advocates of 30-for-

40 had been rebaited last time, and how different the official attitude was this time. But of course this was partly due to the fact that the opponents of Reuther had fought him openly last time, while this time they tried to avoid a fight. Aside from this, however, the atmosphere in the convention undoubtedly reflected the decline in the general power of McCarthyism since 1953.

The resolution on political action reaffirmed the Reutherite adherence to the two-party system and the election of liberal capitalist politicians. It also called for "a national conference of labor, farm and other liberal forces in the spring of 1955 — prior to the convening of both national party conventions. The purpose of such a conference would be to analyze the over-all economic and political situation that then confronts the American people and to mobilize liberal forces in an all-out effort to fight for liberal principles and policies in the platforms of the political parties."

Only one Labor Party resolution was offered to the convention — from the Dearborn Assembly Unit of Local 600. It said both major parties have failed to solve "the basic problems of American society, the problems of war and depression," and asked the convention to urge the CIO to "convene in the near future a Congress of Labor . . . which shall have the function of determining a program and setting in motion mechanics for the establishment of a Farm Labor Party in the United States."

A few days before the convention, too late to submit its own resolution, the Local 600 executive board voted to endorse any Farmer-Labor Party resolutions presented at the convention. But the Dearborn Assembly resolution never got out of the resolutions committee.

A written report by Reuther and William H. Oliver, co-directors of the UAW's Fair Practices Department, revealed that during the last two years the union has been making a survey of discrimination through a questionnaire sent to 1,203 locals. Replies were received from 712, meaning 491 locals didn't even bother to answer. 525 locals said they have their own fair practices committees. 125 said they believe the companies they deal with engage in discriminatory hiring practices. 209 plants covered in the

survey hire no women and 172 hire no Negroes. . .

Guest speaker Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, made a good point against the argument that "now is not the time" to enforce integration because first it's necessary to "educate" prejudiced people to understand that segregation is bad. He said:

"Well, to a group of experienced organized labor people that certainly will not make sense. Just think for a moment, if you had left problems of your wages, your hours, your working conditions and now the other objectives you are driving for — if you had postponed them until the NAM and the big corporations had been educated to the fact that you were human beings and entitled to something, I am sure you will agree that in General Motors and other companies like that, you would at least be no further advanced than when that period of education started."

Just as women delegates had complained that good resolutions were passed at conventions, but then little or nothing was done to carry them out, so did some Negro delegates complain about the failure or slowness of the union leadership to implement civil rights resolutions.

The first speaker on this subject bitterly condemned "the disgrace" of discrimination against Negroes in the skilled trades. Here is how he was answered by two Reutherites, the first Negro, the second white:

**HORACE SHEFFIELD, Local 600:** . . . It does my heart good . . . to see the progress that we are making. . . I have no doubt that two years hence we will be advanced a lot farther than we are today.

**BLAINE MARRIN, Local 157:** The delegate raised the question on the skilled trades, what are they doing about putting Negroes into a apprenticeship program? . . . We are working at this. We can't try all at once to integrate this thing overnight. . . You may think it isn't a problem, but the (white) union members in the plant are insisting that their sons be given the first opportunity (as apprentices). That is the problem we have had. I think by the next convention we will be able to tell this great convention that we do have Negro brothers in the tool and die jobs as apprentices.

The way in which the dues increase was discussed — being mixed in with a discussion of whether the strike fund should be distributed on the basis of "need" or the basis of "right" — must have been confusing to some delegates. The following is taken from the convention proceedings:

**DELEGATE O'NEIL, Local 1251:** . . . I want to go on record just to say this, Brother Reuther, that I want to put it on record that Mr. O'Neil's little boy Owen is all in favor of this \$5.00 dues increase, and I don't care how you get it. Let's get it.

**PRESIDENT REUTHER:** I take it you are in favor of the basis of need, Brother. Am I right? Or are you in favor on the basis of right?

**DELEGATE O'NEIL:** What's that?

**PRESIDENT REUTHER:** Are you in favor on the basis of need or right?

**DELEGATE O'NEIL:** I am for it. I don't give a hoot if it is right or wrong or what.

All resolutions relating to politics sharply attacked Eisenhower and the Republican administration, except one — the resolution on foreign policy. Here Eisenhower was praised for expressing "noble principles and lofty ideals" in a demagogic talk he gave two years ago, and faintly approved for not giving them "radical implementation."

The resolution pledged "our wholehearted support to the defense" of Formosa and the Pescadore Islands. And since that is becoming fashionable in Washington too, it also called for a meeting of the heads of state of the U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union after German rearmament is ratified.

There was literally no criticism of Reuther in the pre-convention issue of the Stalinist Worker distributed to the delegates on the first day. If any of the delegates were Stalinists or influenced by them, they followed suit.

The convention took no action on a witch hunt resolution from Buick Local 599 proposing the expulsion of anyone belonging to "any subversive political organization" and the suspension or expulsion of any member refusing to testify under oath or using "any amendment of the Bill of Rights to refuse to testify."

It approved the position on the Fifth Amendment taken by the International Executive Board last year. "It is better not to use the Amendment," the IEB said.

## \$15,000 Fund Scoreboard

Final Standings			
City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Philadelphia	\$ 400.00	\$ 486.00	121
Allentown	75.00	89.00	119
Seattle	175.00	207.00	118
Detroit	750.00	862.00	115
Cleveland	250.00	270.00	108
Chicago	1,600.00	1,703.00	105
Pittsburgh	150.00	155.00	104
San Francisco	800.00	805.00	101
Youngstown	200.00	200.00	100
Boston	600.00	600.00	100
Akron	125.00	125.00	100
Newark	275.00	275.00	100
Oakland	300.00	300.00	100
Milwaukee	250.00	250.00	100
Los Angeles	3,000.00	3,000.00	100
Buffalo	1,600.00	1,600.00	100
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,200.00	1,200.00	100
New York	3,200.00	3,200.00	100
St. Louis	75.00	50.00	66
General	—	148.00	—
Final Totals	\$15,025.00	\$15,525.00	103

## ...Fund Goes Over Top

(Continued from page 1) over its quota at any early date, reported, "Detroit is pleased to report that after voluntarily raising our Press Fund Quota from \$600 to \$750, we have collected \$862."

Minneapolis-St. Paul sent in their final payment with this note from Fannie "We are just getting in under the wire — with this check for \$150. We had a fine wind-up social last night and made \$82 for the fund. The going was rough and tough in spots, but worthwhile and stimulating all the way."

L. Young, Buffalo, wrote that it was "tight squeezing, but I knew we would come through." And come through they did with a final payment of \$205 to reach their \$1,600 pledge.

Nick writes from San Francisco that although their quota has been met, there are "additional promises that may come in."

Our friend from Connecticut who promised to send us more

when we received his first contribution, kept his word to the tune of \$15 which was credited to General on the Scoreboard.

One of the most interesting aspects of this highly successful campaign is the number of contributions we have received from individual readers of The Militant who did not have any pledge, but who stepped forward with their money in their hands. We reported two contributions of \$100, one to Philadelphia, which helped this city to reach 121%, top place on the scoreboard; and one from a man who came to the Militant office. But there were many, many others about whom all our Press Fund managers have reported.

There is one conclusion to draw — that The Militant is greatly prized by its readers, who have shown by their support that they feel it is their paper. And that it is the only paper today speaking out fearlessly and truthfully for the workers.

## MORE SHOCKING FACTS ON KUNG HOUSE SERFS

On March 14 the Militant printed a translation of a story that had appeared in the United Journal, a Chinese-language newspaper printed in New York. It told about

no freedom, but were just like prisoners. "In the past, two of the four servants were beaten by Miss Kung. These were Mr. Hsu and Mr. Lee. Mr. Hsu suffered beatings before he came to the U.S.A., Mr. Lee after he arrived here. Last autumn Miss Kung lost her temper, grabbed Mr. Lee by the collar with her left hand and with her right hand struck him on the nose. The inside of the nose was injured and bled continually. . . It is well known how servants — for that matter, the whole working population — are treated on Formosa by the corrupt feudal-military elements of the Chiang regime. The American working people must not tolerate the importation of such practices to the U.S."

"The Kung family's four servants all felt they were not free to move, to talk to friends on the telephone or to go about and make friends with other people's servants. Even when they went for a haircut the Kung family sent a special guard to accompany them, saying these were to act as guardians. Actually they went along to spy on the servants' movements. Ever since they started to work there, the servants had very little opportunity for social contacts with the outside. They had

Last week's Militant story on the convention said most of the opponents of the dues increase were people who generally support the Reuther leadership. Another story in this week's issue says that conservative Reutherites voted against the dues increase because they are against a strike. This is not meant to imply that all opponents of the dues increase were Reutherites, conservative or anti-strike. On the contrary, some were militants and pro-strike who voted this way to show their lack of confidence in Reuther, their suspicion that the strike fund will not be handled properly and in the interests of the rank-and-file, etc.

## ...Need for Left Wing in UAW

(Continued from page 1) cussion away from the really crucial issues of union policy.

**STELLATO'S ROLE** Nevertheless, many of the delegates were looking for some way of expressing their doubts and dissatisfaction with the Reuther leadership. Stellato did not offer them a program to counterpose to Reuther's; he said of Reuther's keynote speech,

"I agreed with every word of it." But in spite of that, Stellato is known as a non-Reutherite, as one who had fought Reuther in the past. In fact, Stellato is the only nationally known figure in the UAW who has not become part of the administration machine.

Stellato therefore became a symbol for many delegates and a means through which they could express their reservations or dis-

content with the Reuther leadership. When the elections took place on the fourth day of the convention they urged him to run for one of the vice-presidencies in opposition to the four candidates on the Reuther slate.

Stellato had been hesitant about running, and still appeared undecided as he rose to speak after being nominated. He said he was tempted to run because he believed "there is room on the International Executive Board for honest, constructive difference of opinion."

He recalled that at the last convention, when he and others had introduced a resolution for the 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay, they had been rebaited as agents of the Kremlin and denounced as demagogues and opportunists. Now, he noted, the leadership's position on a shorter work week had been changed.

**30-FOR-40 NOW?**

He said he still was of the opinion that 30-for-40 "should be our major objective in this set of negotiations," but a majority of the union had set the guaranteed annual wage as the major objective, "and we are for it and with it 100 per cent. But we think that if we can get this convention on record for a shorter work week as our next major objective, we will have covered a lot of ground between 1953 and 1955."

Continuing, he recalled that he had stated earlier, "and I meant it when I said it two days ago, that I did not come into this convention to challenge anybody and I was not seeking anyone to challenge me." But he said he didn't like the way the International Executive Board had handpicked the two new vice-presidential candidates, and concluded:

"I want to repeat I didn't come in here to fight anyone. I sincerely believe that if there was someone on the Executive Board — and I would like to be that someone — who would once in a while raise objections to things, that we would have a better and a stronger union. I am going to accept for that reason."

It was a conciliatory rather than a fighting speech. But it pointed to differences with Reuther, and appealed to delegates who felt oppressed by the weight of the monolithic Reuther machine and wanted someone in

the leadership who would not be afraid to express differences. Approximately 30 per cent of the votes in the election were cast for Stellato.

Stellato expressed surprise that his vote was so big. This only showed he had underestimated the scope of the anti-Reuther sentiment which existed in the convention but found little channel for direct and open expression.

**NEED FOR LEFT WING**

Reuther had his own way in the elections as well as in the rest of the convention. But the vote for Stellato proved that there is an objective basis for the formation of a genuine left wing in the UAW.

Stellato and the group associated with him threw away the opportunities present at this convention to stress the need for the formation of such a left wing, to outline the economic and political program on the basis of which it could meet the needs of UAW members and successfully challenge the domination of the Reuther machine, and to consolidate the core of a left wing for future struggles.

It is doubtful that Reuther could have been beaten at this convention if his opponents had taken advantage of these opportunities. But if they had acted in a principled and militant fashion they could have laid the basis for an opposition caucus that could become a serious force not too long from now.

It remains to be seen whether the Stellato group will continue to seek conciliation with Reuther or will resume a struggle against him on a principled basis. Despite Reuther's present strong position, he is vulnerable at several points. An effective left wing can be built if it is provided with a leadership committed to fight aggressively for 30-for-40, for a Labor Party, for a determined fight against speedup, for sustained action to end discrimination against Negro and women workers, and for democracy in the UAW.

The 15th convention showed that this is the need of the UAW. It also showed that Local 600 has sufficient prestige in the ranks to become the rallying center for a real left wing. If its leaders don't meet their responsibilities, some other forces in the union will have to do it. And will do it.

## L. A. School Board's Witch Hunt Opposed

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, April 3 — Opposition to the thought-shackling witch hunt and the Los Angeles School Board is strongly evident in the municipal campaign here. In the contest for Board of Education, Robert Morgan, candidate of the Socialist Workers, has given a working class political clarity to this sentiment.

The school board election, set for April 5, has become one of the hottest in the history of this city — and even overshadows the race for City Council.

The local labor officials have given support to the liberal Martin-Hardy-Petty slate, which calls the present school board "the worst in the entire country."

The Brock-Weissman slate, with a program no different than the labor-backed trio, declares "there is a stranger in the classroom, and his name is fear."

Phil Silver, a fast-talking lawyer, running independently, demands, "Remove fear from teaching! Return freedom of learning!" He bases his "Declaration of Academic Freedom" on support of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Strong support to the needs of local minority groups which are "counseled into mediocre shop courses and away from academic courses" is given by candidate Plutarco Garcia, who also points out that "fear prevents teachers from dealing with controversial subjects."

Thought intimidation was heatedly opposed by many candidates

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Monday, April 11, 1955

**1. The Asia-Africa Conference**

The eyes of the world are focused on the April 18 conference of Asian and African nations in Bandung, Indonesia. The imperialists eye the conference with a thinly concealed irritation and hatred. Working people throughout the world look to Bandung with sympathy and satisfaction.

It is only since the revolutionary upheavals that followed World War II that a conference of Asian and African nations, discussing Asian, African and world problems, could take place. Before that, the Western Powers (capitalist imperialism) periodically met to dispose of, the fate of tens of millions of their colonial slaves.

These white imperialist conclaves would admit colored people only in the capacity of servants. Now it would appear the tables have been turned. The colored peoples' nations, representing more than half the population of the world, have excluded not only the white-supremacist imperialists

from their conference, but also the most notorious stooges of these imperialists — Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee.

Surely the world working class has everything to gain from such a manifestation of the new spirit of anti-imperialism in the old colonial world.

But the working class must also know the whole truth. While the Bandung conference shows the vast shift in the relation of forces between the imperialist and the colonial peoples — in favor of the latter — it will in no sense be a conference of the true representatives of the workers and peasants of Asia and Africa.

The representatives of Asia-Africa governments gathered at Bandung break down into three political types. (1) The outright and well-known hirelings of American imperialism. (2) The Stalinists, representing China and Vietnam. (3) The "neutralists" of the Nehru type.

What can be expected from these political forces in the struggle of the colonial people against world imperialism?

**2. The Imperialist Stooges**

It is expected that the delegations of the Philippine Islands, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey, Iran, Liberia and several of the smaller Arab countries will act in the interests of imperialism. Some of them will undoubtedly be briefed by U.S. State Department officials on what to say, how to vote and what resolutions to introduce.

These are the "representatives" of countries formally independent (actually enslaved economically to imperialism) where the ruling class is so corrupt and parasitical that it remains in power only by virtue of a steady supply of U.S. dollars and ammunition.

The one whose utterances will undoubtedly be played up most in the American press is Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines. He is a dependable hired hand of whatever administration is in office in Washington. A few years back a leading

Philippine Senator of the now ruling Nacionalista Party accurately and publicly described Romulo as a "tireless and eloquent voice of the U.S. State Department."

Another typical pro-U.S. delegation will come from Turkey. It will be sent not by the workers and peasants of that unhappy country but by the dictator who is presently engaged in a brutal campaign against strikers, students and journalists whose hosannas to Turkish "democracy" are not of the required note and volume.

Thus the only direct agents U.S. imperialism will have at Bandung, and it is not yet clear whether their tactics will be frontal or flanking, will be from countries where the desire of the masses for liberation from imperialism has not yet been able to break out into the open or where, as in Iran, it has been crushed in bloody repressions.

**3. The "Neutralists"**

"Neutralism" is likely to be the keynote at the Bandung conference. And Nehru, representing the neutralist bloc, will play a big role. Nehru speaks of "non-alignment," "peaceful coexistence," etc. But in the clash of antagonistic class forces, either on the world arena or within a nation, neutralism is an impossible position. It is always a question of "neutral in favor of which side?"

Nehru's neutralism is clearly "tinged" with a Western pro-capitalist orientation, as C. L. Sulzberger, N. Y. Times mouthpiece for U.S. foreign policy, has noted with malicious satisfaction. He writes, "Nehru fancies himself a Socialist." And he shrewdly observes, "Internally (in India) he talks Left but acts Right."

That's the secret of the internal and external policy of the Nehru type of Asian politician. They "talk Left and act Right." And that's the secret of the political function of Nehruism. The direct stooges of American imperialism are worthless when it comes to derailing the anti-capital-

ist revolution of the colonial people. They are much too discredited among the masses.

Nehru and his stripe have a certain capital with the masses. And therefore their usefulness to imperialism can become decisive at the critical moment.

The "cold war" in which Nehru talks of standing neutral, is at bottom the war of the capitalist powers against the anti-capitalist Soviet bloc. It is a war against the whole seething revolutionary world in the former colonies.

This revolutionary world is not the creation of the Stalinist bureaucrats, or of the Nehru's. It is a product of the extreme decay of capitalism, and the revolutionary activity of the masses. Nehru is able to talk about India taking the capitalist path, and prattle about standing neutral between imperialism and the Soviet bloc, only because the Indian masses have not yet raised their activity to the point where all such pretensions will be shattered.

**4. The Role of Stalinism**

The "neutralist" Colombo powers have been obliged to invite revolutionary China and Vietnam to the conference. For without them, any conference on "sovereignty, racialism and colonialism" would be meaningless.

The representatives of China and Vietnam, just like Nehru, want to take a capitalist path of development for their countries. The Chinese Communist Party never wanted a break with Chiang Kai-shek. In agreement with the Kremlin they sought a coalition with Chiang.

It was the intense and widespread intervention of the revolutionary masses of peasantry and workers that forced the Chinese C.P. to break with Chiang and take the power. Now China is confronted by the pressure of imperialism which it must resist, or else go back to the old slavery. Resistance to imperialism, and the logic of the social revolutionary process opened by the land revolution, demands a rapid pace of industrialization.

A backward country seeking a rapid economic development can get it in only two ways: by nationalizing the means of production and state planning, or by opening the country to imperialist investment. With imperialist investment comes imperialist domination — something the aroused revolutionary people will not tolerate. With nationalization and state planning the path of the socialist revolution, led by the working class, is opened.

In China today, as in Vietnam, all the arrows of progressive social development point to the path of the socialist revolution. The same is true for India and all the countries of Asia and Africa. The dif-

ference between India and China is the difference in the degree of mass revolutionary activity. Where the activity of the masses is greatest, "neutralist" policies are least evident.

The Stalinists are by no means revolutionary working class leaders of the progressive movement in the colonial world. Like Nehru, they represent a stage in the process of the unfolding revolution; a revolution that pushes further and further to the left with each pulsation of the mass revolutionary activity. This movement will reach its qualitative turning point with the emergence of the Asian and African working class as the leader of the social transformation of the colonial world in direct alliance with the revolutionary working class of the West.

Historic experience has shown that the Stalinists and the Nehruist social democrats become the most treacherous betrayers of the crucial socialist stage of the revolution. More than once they have saved capitalism and permitted it to make a bloody settlement with the revolution. For that reason it is of great importance to differentiate between the great revolutionary movements in Asia and Africa and their present leadership.

The working class of the entire world must support every action of the colonial people against imperialist oppression, no matter who is in the leadership at a given stage. But the working class must remain politically independent, form its own party, and work for its own socialist objectives. For only through the world-wide socialist revolution can the victory of the colonial people be achieved.

**Walter White and His Times -- An Appraisal**

By Jean Blake

The death of Walter White on March 21 marked the close of an epoch in the Negro struggle for equality in America.

For a quarter of a century, as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he symbolized that struggle, since the organization which he actively led was unquestionably the largest and most authoritative in its field. At its height, the NAACP grew to more than half a million dues-paying members, but its influence — through the Negro press, churches, fraternal and other organizations, extended to millions.

Walter White was by no means the unquestioned leader of the Negro people any more than the NAACP was always and everywhere throughout the country the most effective organization for their struggles.

It was necessary for a Negro labor leadership, for example, to organize a mass March-On-Washington movement in order to win the greatest single victory in job opportunities for colored workers — the war-time administrative order for Fair Employment Practices. It took militant rank-and-file local organizations like the Future Outlook League of Cleveland to lead the "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work" boycott and picket

campaigns for jobs in the Thirties.

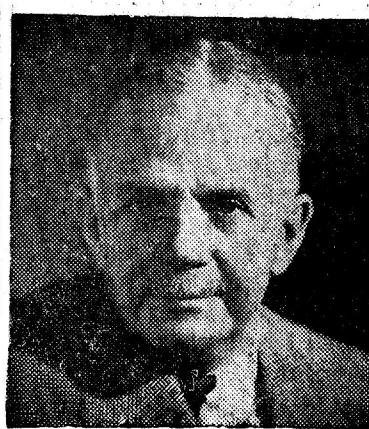
But the organization that most consistently campaigned and attempted to co-ordinate on a national scale the many-sided battle against Jim Crow for almost a generation was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People — for the past 25 years under the leadership of Walter White.

**CLOSE OF AN EPOCH**

To understand why the death of Walter White marks the close of an epoch in the Negro struggle, we must consider the particular characteristics of "the times," and how they fit into the history of the struggle as a whole.

In the Reconstruction period following the Civil War, Negroes enjoyed a greater degree of equality as citizens of the United States than at any time before or since.

But a counter-revolutionary deal between the Northern capitalist class and the old Southern plantation owners introduced a period of reaction in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. This reaction wiped out the gains of the Reconstruction period by force and violence. It reduced Negroes to second-class citizenship, replaced democratic institutions with segregation and



WALTER WHITE

deprived colored people of all civil rights.

A weak and disarmed minority, Negroes were forced to retreat, and to adapt themselves to the unfavorable conditions in order to exist. The Negro leadership which expressed the philosophy of making the best of a bad situation and accepting second class status was headed by Booker T. Washington.

**NAACP LAUNCHED**

In 1905 a group of young Negro intellectuals rebelled against this condition, met at Niagara and planned a national organization to fight all forms of segregation and discrimination.

In 1909 a group of white lib-

erals with an Abolitionist heritage, shocked by a race riot the year before, organized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The following year the two groups merged and W. E. B. Du Bois, of the Niagara movement, became publicity director for the NAACP.

Shortly after Walter White was graduated from Atlanta University and had begun to work for the Standard Life Insurance Company in Atlanta, he wrote to the NAACP in New York for aid and advice. He and a group of friends wanted to fight a proposal of the school board to eliminate seventh grade classes for Negroes in order to build a new white high school.

The NAACP was then a small but growing national organization and had won considerable recognition for its campaigns to publicize and protest lynchings.

In January, 1918, young Walter White joined the staff of the Association in New York and plunged energetically into the work of the organization. A special role was cut out for him by the fact that he was fair-skinned and blue-eyed.

**TROUBLE SHOOTER**

He was able to serve as a trouble-shooter, going to the scenes of anti-Negro violence

without being readily identified as a Negro. Investigating, reporting, and exposing lynchings and mobilizing support for protests, he grew in ability and in influence with his tasks, and with the organization. In 1931 he was promoted from acting secretary to secretary.

We see, then, that when Walter White came on the scene as a participant in the conscious Negro struggle, an organization was already in existence — an organization that answered the need of the Negro people to resume the struggle for the rights that had been taken away from them.

White was young, educated, unencumbered, and free to embark on the life career of "professional agitator," as Southern white supremacists soon labeled him.

When he died recently, at the age of 61, newspapers in every part of the country printed thousands of words about his achievements, his qualities as a leader, his significance in "race relations" and international relations. A few writers, particularly in the Negro press, reshaped some of the personal criticism of him that had been voiced from time to time.

Next week we shall discuss our own estimate of what he and the NAACP achieved, what they did not achieve, and why.

**School Kids in Capitalist Jungle**

By Joyce Cowley

Blackboard Jungle, an MGM movie about vocational schools in New York City, is breaking all attendance records and judging by the crowd when I saw it, at least half the audience is made up of teen-agers. School authorities have suggested that their principal motive is to get some pointers on how to disrupt a classroom and assault the teacher. Personally I believe they are genuinely interested in a realistic approach to their problems.

The movie version of Blackboard Jungle has a dramatic intensity which was lacking in the book, by Evan Hunter. It avoids much of the contempt and hostility for working-class youth which was thinly concealed by the stuffy middle-class hero of the novel. This is because Glenn Ford, who plays the lead role, has warmth and understanding which comes through even when he gets bad lines.

**TOUGH HONESTY**

There is authentic excitement and a tough honesty in many of the scenes. The chief weakness of the film — inevitable since it follows the book so closely — is the superficial character of any answers that it attempts to give. At that it goes a little further than the book and brief-

ly mentions a few of the social problems which bring about this kind of crisis in our schools.

However, there is not much indication of what we can do about it. Understanding and patience on the part of individual teachers is certainly desirable, but it's not a solution. There's no reason why we should expect a teacher to be a combination of St. George, a jujitsu artist and a clinical psychologist in order to earn \$2 an hour teaching English grammar.

The scene where the teacher "gets through" to the kids after they watch a movie cartoon of Jack and the Beanstalk is one of the least convincing in the film. (Some of them decide Jack shouldn't have killed the giant, and this is supposed to be the first indication that they are accepting notions of law and order.)

**REACTION TO 'JUNGLE'**

The reaction to Blackboard Jungle is as interesting as the picture itself. School authorities, on the air and at public meetings, have vehemently denied that such conditions exist. Or at any rate they don't exist all over New York. Certainly not all the time.

They made these denials against a background of un-

precedented teen-age violence throughout the city. When nine youngsters, age 13 to 15, raided a high school, intimidated the teacher and beat up two boys in the class, embarrassed officials suggested that they got their inspiration from "sensational movies and literature" and made an obvious reference to Blackboard Jungle.

Reviewers were particularly shocked by the statement of a juvenile gang leader that it wasn't so bad to go to reform school because if you have a record, you won't get drafted. Incredible, they said, to think any teen-agers were viciously unpatriotic. I checked with my teen-age acquaintances and was told it's quite a common practice, since a conviction for even a minor offense disqualifies you for military service.

**IS IT 'ADVISABLE'?**

Bosley Crowther in the New York Times, after conceding that Blackboard Jungle is pretty effective, takes three more columns to wonder whether or not it is advisable to make such a film. He can't believe it really represents a cross-section of "so-called underprivileged youth." (What does he mean — "so called"?)

Does he think it's a privilege to grow up in the slums? If

it's all true he admits that the picture is justified and calls for some drastic social action. But bad and insolent and have trouble finding jobs. He thinks that with peril." He's afraid graduates from vocational high schools will get a reputation for being bad and insolent and have trouble finding jobs. He thinks that representing our teachers as "sloppy and ineffectual" will hurt their demands for better pay and young people will be discouraged from entering the teaching profession. He winds up with the point made by educational authorities — hoodlums will be encouraged to imitate the undesirable behavior of kids in the film.

I've been checking through clippings about teen-age activities which appeared in various metropolitan newspapers in the last three or four months and I think Mr. Crowther should stick to his first idea. It's true, all right, and some drastic social action is called for.

**"HORROR AREAS"**

The Daily News refers to sections of the city, where the juvenile crime rate is highest, as "horror areas." They probably mean that this is where the majority of those horrible kids live, but "horror area" is a pretty good description of sections circled in black on their map — East Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, the Lower East Side, and other sections where the slums are the dirtiest and most crowded.

Here youngsters grow up in daily contact with depravity and violence, in foul, rat-infested tenements where five or six families may be crowded into a single railroad flat, all using the same kitchen and bathroom facilities. They get most of their recreation — and education, too — on the streets. Their schools are graphically described in Blackboard Jungle as "garbage pails," with teachers paid to sit on the lid.

They get kicked around by cops as soon as they learn to walk, and have no contact with any kind of authority which might inspire respect or confidence. Our society has created conditions ideally suited to breeding savagery, violence and cynical hopelessness. Then apologists for the American way of life are perpetually astonished to learn this is what we get.

The essentially healthy revolt of these youngsters against authority requires a program and a goal. They know better than anyone else why we should transform the "horror areas" of our cities into decent places for people to live and raise a family, where children will find acceptance, understanding and fulfillment of their needs. I believe they'll be willing to fight for this if they see how it can be done.

**5th Amendment Attacked By New California Bill**

By Sue Bennett

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 — California reactionaries are engaged in a campaign against civil liberties — specifically against the rights guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution's Fifth Amendment. Bills now before the Legislature would take away the livelihood of any barber, accountant, lawyer, doctor, liquor dealer, or any one else in over 150 trades and professions which require a state license, for defiance of or non-cooperation with witch-hunting committees. Over half a million Californians would come under the bill.

State Assemblyman Charles E. Chapel introduced bill 1909, which would suspend or revoke the license of any holder who refused to testify in any legislative, executive or judicial proceeding, whether federal, state or local, on grounds of possible self-incrimination. Another bill — No. 1814 — introduced by State Senator Hugh Burns, would revoke the license of anyone who refuses to answer on "any grounds whatsoever."

**SHADES OF HENRY VIII**

Columnist Royce Erier in the March 28 San Francisco Chronicle compares the bills to royal abuses in England four centuries ago. He says: "The specific significance of these bills is that they propose to turn the California licensing system into a punitive process similar to the sandbags used by Elizabeth I and her charming papa, Henry VIII, on subjects who weren't charmed by them. The wider significance is that these worthless also sandbagged their unlicensed subjects, that is everybody."

area physicians have launched a campaign against the proposed legislation. They seek to mobilize the support of California's 16,000 doctors. A letter sent out by the doctors' committee declared that both bills "diverge widely from the principles on which this country was founded. They single out particular groups of individuals and offer them the choice of losing their means of livelihood or of renouncing their constitutional rights. We must make our opposition known before it is too late . . ."

Signers of the letter included well-known professors from the medical schools of Stanford, University of California and UCLA.

**IMPORTANT VICTORY**

An encouraging background to the fight against the two witch-hunt bills in the California legislature was a victorious fight against a similar move in the California Bar Association. A committee of this organization had recommended that any lawyer availing himself of the Fifth Amendment be disbarred.

Last month the Board of Governors of the California Bar Association held hearings on the recommendation in the State Building in Los Angeles. Five lawyers urged adoption of the committee recommendation. These included the committee chairman, Homer D. Crotty and J. J. Irwin, then deputy mayor of Los Angeles, and an ex-aide of Vice-President Nixon. Their arguments were principally that practice of law was not a right of anyone who had done the necessary studying and passed the bar examinations but a "privilege" to be granted by the Bar association. Secondly, that use of the Fifth Amendment by lawyers brought "shame" on the

legal profession and was insulting to legislative bodies.

Twenty-one lawyers spoke against the disbarment proposal. Two of them represented the American Civil Liberties Union. Their arguments basically were that though a lawyer is "an officer of the court," he is a servant not of the government but of his client, no matter how unpopular that client may be. Moreover clients often are opposed to the government in a case, and have a right to be. Secondly, the right not to give self-incriminating testimony is for the innocent as well as the guilty. It is a basic defense against inquisition and thought control.

**NEGRO LAWYERS**

Rayfield Lundy, a member of the local executive board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, pointed out to the Board of Governors that Negro lawyers were constantly involved in cases against "police brutality, discrimination in civil service and education and other forms of segregation. When we inquire into these things, we are called Communist." Mr. Lundy pointed out the accusation was false, "but the history of the use of the label is not reassuring."

After weighing the arguments, the California Bar's Board of Governors decided not to endorse the witch-hunting proposal of the committee. The defeat of this measure before an extremely conservative tribunal should encourage the labor movement, members of all the trades and professions threatened by the Legislature's deprivation-of-livelihood bills, and all supporters of civil rights to mobilize and defeat Assembly Bill 1909 and Senate Bill 1814.

**... Try to Patch Laborite Split**

(Continued from page 1)

this journal. A leading article in last week's issue declared: "The vast majority (1) of Labor supporters pin their faith on Mr. Attlee as their leader, accept Mr. Gaitskell as their financial expert and look up to Mr. Aneurin Bevan as their spokesman and inspirer of their socialist faith."

What is required of Mr. Bevan, they announce, is a "willingness to show unequivocally that he accepts the leadership of Mr. Attlee as the one man who can hold the contending wings of the party together."

Bevan, in his March 30 statement to the NEC, played for the Center Group coalescing around Attlee.

"I ask for nothing more," he wrote, "than the opportunity to serve our party under his leadership. In doing so, I claim no more privileges than and accept all the obligations shared by other members of the party."

In making his tongue-in-cheek statement, which expressed his apologies to Mr. Attlee "for any pain I may have caused him" Bevan of course displayed his opportunist weakness and preoccupation with committee maneuvers — at the expense of a principled political struggle.

The outcome, however, is unsatisfactory to the right-wing trade union bureaucracy. At the very least they wanted to gag Tribune, the Bevanite weekly paper. And this was not achieved.

The rank and file of the Labor Party are fully conscious that the crisis is only shelved. The deep-going left movement in the working class is not pinned to a particular tack of Bevan but will either push him forward again or flow around him. The "unity group" can have only a fleeting existence. This flimsy paper covering over the gulf between the party's left and right wings will be swept aside as a new, more turbulent crisis hits the movement.

**Book - A - Month Plan**

April Selection  
**Interview With India**  
 By John F. Muehl  
 (originally published at \$3.50)  
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# The Negro Struggle

By George Lavan

## "Good" Republicans Instead of "Bad" Democrats?

At a recent Leadership Conference held by the NAACP in New York for 240 local officials from the Atlantic Coast states, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, described the Democrats as the "party of pussy-footing and segregation." He said: "So far the Democrats have shown themselves to be either lukewarm on civil rights or promoters of segregation moves" and predicted that by 1956 "the people will realize they have been betrayed."

NAACP Administrator Roy Wilkins, who is one of the leading contenders for the late Walter White's post, asserted: "We in the North have to 'throw the rascals out.' We have to throw out the bad Democrats and elect the good Republicans, whom we can work with in Congress."

This statement shows what a political blind alley the leaders of the NAACP are in today. The "good" Republicans for "bad" Democrats tactic that Wilkins urges would not change the civil rights picture. Moreover, the mass of the Negro people will not accept it. And because the Democratic leaders know this, the threat to swing the Negro vote to the Republicans doesn't frighten them a bit.

Incidentally, it is interesting that the slogan "throw the rascals out" is famous as a humorous commentary on American politics. It doesn't specify whether the rascals are, Democrats or Republicans — because each in turn are the "rascals" — when they get into office. Thus American politics has been thought by some to be an endless repetition of "throwing out the rascals" who are in and replacing them with the rascals who are out.

The record of what the 83rd Congress — the Republican Congress that preceded the present Democratic one — did for civil rights, or rather failed to do, should demonstrate the futility of pinning any hopes on the Republicans.

But, even more decisive is the fact that the Negro people in the North will not vote Republican (except perhaps in some local struggle where the Democratic candidate has been stupid enough to reveal

openly racist prejudice).

The Negro people suffer from two kinds of oppression. First they suffer economically and socially from white-supremacist color prejudice. All Negroes in America, regardless of class, suffer this oppression. If this were the sum total of the oppression against them it would be possible to swing the Negro vote back and forth from Democrats to Republicans, winning concessions by playing one party against the other. But this is not all.

The Negro people are over 90% wage-workers, tenant farmers, share-croppers. In the North most are workers and, because of Jim Crow, super-exploited workers. Only a tiny thin stratum of the Negro people are capitalists or property-owning middle class.

Thus when the Northern Negro voter goes to the ballot box, he wants not only to further his civil rights but to further the interest of labor. This explains the firm alliance between the Negro people and the unions. This explains the repeated failures since 1932 of Negro newspaper editors and upper-class elements in the Negro community to get the Negro people to vote Republican. Like the rest of the American workers, only more so, the Negro workers see the Republican Party as the party of Big Business, anti-unionism and reaction. They cannot be persuaded to vote Republican.

But it is fruitless to go on voting for the "party of pussyfooting and segregation" — the Democrats, the NAACP leaders are saying. That's right! But support of Republicans would be equally fruitless and, moreover, the people will not go along with such a proposal. What then? Is there no alternative? There is. The Negro organizations should start now laying the groundwork for a new party — independent of the two old capitalist parties. At present the Negro people could win many local elections with such a movement. However, its great promise is that it would hasten and then merge with a similar third party movement coming out of the newly merged labor movement.

## "The Work Grabs You"

By Ben Haines

There are quite a few coal miners working in New Jersey today. They're not digging coal but building cars and doing other factory work. Some of them are in the auto plant where I work. They come from Pennsylvania mostly, and they now live in rooming houses close to the plant. This is kind of tough on the ex-miners who are supporting a wife and a couple of kids hundreds of miles away in Pennsylvania.

After a gruelling week on the assembly line a lot of them drive home for the week end to spend a few hours with their families. But with the company putting out more Saturday overtime, and the assembly line going faster all the time, the trips to Pennsylvania become impossible.

These workers didn't quit their coal mining jobs; they were laid off. They are among the tens of thousands of miners thrown out of work by the "sickness" of the coal industry. They tell me there are towns in the coal fields where unemployment is 100%.

One fellow who told me, "My town's shut down tight," explained how after his unemployment insurance ran out his wife was able to get part time work in the garment industry. But it wasn't enough to feed and clothe their four kids. He added, like it was an afterthought, "I worked in the mines for ten years."

Another worker asked him: "This is a lot tougher than mining coal, isn't it?" He

thought about it a minute. Then he said, "No, I worked harder in the mines. What I mean is the work was often heavier, but you could get used to it. Here the work grabs you and won't let go."

Another young worker from the coal fields, who had been drafted into the army after leaving school, got discharged and was married only four months. He keeps hoping for a breakdown on the line or some miracle, so he won't have to work Saturday and can get down to Pennsylvania to see his wife.

An old-timer, with 25 years in the mines, explained how the mine owners had started strip mining in his area. Strip mining is done almost entirely by machinery. As a result most of the miners were laid off.

"They have enough strip mining to last for five years," he said, "and my town is all coal. I couldn't wait around five years for the mines to open again."

All he had to say about the comparison between mining and assembly line work was, "Man, they don't let up on you here, do they?"

He got to talking about how tough things were at home. "It's not so bad for us old-timers. We've been through all this. But it's a crime what they're doing to those young kids down there. A lot of them are veterans. Now look what they've got. They scraped together a little money, got married, made a down payment on a house — and now they stand to lose everything."

## Notes from the News

**SECRET GOVERNMENT GROWS.** In the year just ended 41% of House and Senate hearings were closed to the public, according to the Baltimore Sun. This was a 7% increase over the preceding year.

**OLD SOLDIERS JUST LATCH ON** to big jobs in Washington. At least 30 former generals and admirals have won job appointments from Eisenhower, according to Labor's Daily.

**BREAD FOR JOBLESS** proposal by which surplus government-owned grain would be processed into flour and distributed to millions of unemployed is being strongly opposed by the Department of Agriculture. Five Congressmen — including both Republicans and Democrats — from the coal-mining states of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia and Indiana appeared before the House Subcommittee on Agriculture to support the plan particularly for the relief of coal miners. Some 2,700,000 persons in 36 states are now receiving some surplus foods. Coal states have the highest percentage of the population receiving this form of relief.

**HEY! YOU! YOU'RE VOLUNTEERING!** The AFL Florists and Landscapers Union in San Francisco has protested the use of Sixth Army Personnel as strikebreakers. The Presidio Golf Club is located on Army property but is operated as a private enterprise. Only officers and civilians are admitted to membership, though in a burst of

democracy enlisted men are permitted to play at several designated times a week. The greentenders, members of the AFL union, struck for a wage increase and a health-welfare fund. The union learned that five or six enlisted men had been told to put on civilian clothes and do scabbing on Army time without any pay from the golfclub. A Sixth Army spokesman declared the men had volunteered.

**A DEATH THREAT** prevented a U.S. Army veteran of Japanese extraction from securing a home for himself, wife and three small children. Satoru L. Aikawa, a dentist, had clinched a deal to buy a home in San Leandro, Calif. The seller cancelled the sale after he was told by racists that he would be killed if he signed the deed. Dr. Aikawa told reporters: "I've been trying for three months to find a home close to my office, but the real estate agents say that they are afraid if they sell to an Oriental they will be kicked off the Southern Alameda County Real Estate Board."

**THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION** has come out in opposition to the proposed Universal Military Training plan on the grounds that "it would create a spirit of militarism hostile to democratic liberties." The UML plan being considered by Congressmen would tie all American young men to the military machine for eight to ten year periods, in either active or reserve capacity.

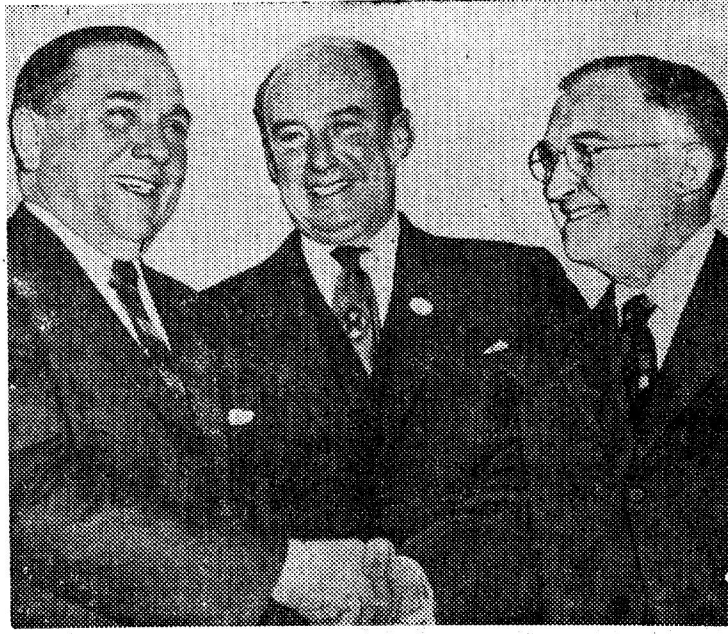
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# THE MILITANT

## Launches Campaign for '56



The opening gun for Adlai E. Stevenson as 1956 Democratic Presidential candidate was fired in Chicago at a party dinner to raise funds for Richard J. Daley (left), nominee for mayor. Daley gave Stevenson (center) a face-to-face endorsement. Democrats are looking for issues to distinguish their platform from Eisenhower Republican program.

From Detroit

## A Civil Liberties Victory

An important victory has been won in the fight to preserve the rights of minority parties in Michigan. On March 31 State Senator Geerlings, sponsor of a bill that would have barred new and minority parties from the ballot, reported that his Elections Committee had removed Section 685 from Senate Bill 1011. This was the section aimed at removing all ballot competition for the two major parties. Credit for the victory belongs to the Michigan CIO Council, Citizens Committee Against Section 685 of Senate Bill 1011, American Civil Liberties Union, Socialist Workers Party, Mechanical Educational Society of America, Young Socialist Club of Wayne University, Socialist Labor Party and other groups that mobilized sentiment against Section 685 at a public hearing in Lansing on March 9.

Frank Lovell, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, closed the SWP's spring election campaign April 2 with a 15 minute interview over Station WJEM-TV in Bay City. Calling for the transfer of all military

funds to educational uses, he warned that the educational crisis "will be solved only when the labor movement breaks the chains tying it to the Democratic Party and forms its own party, an independent Labor Party, dedicated to a basic reconstruction of society, including its educational institutions." Lovell spoke earlier in the week over WKZO-TV in Kalamazoo and at a symposium at Wayne University in Detroit.

Jim Crow discrimination rules the Detroit public school system, charges the Michigan Chronicle in the first of a series of articles exposing anti-Negro practices. Five areas of racial bias are pinpointed in the series, and all of them "can be traced in every instance either to direct policies of the Board of Education or to laxity in the board's supervision."

Ford Motor Co. has fired 15 workers and laid off 26 others for a week for walking off their jobs March 23 in a protest against the company's speedup moves at the Monroe parts plant. Both the international UAW-CIO and Local 723 had denounced the walkout as unauthorized.

The trouble with the professor's beautiful theory is that it doesn't take into consideration the lush profits which the big banks siphon off on the speculations of the thousands of investors both big and small.

We said above that if an investor wants to buy stock on margin, he could get credit on 50% before, and now on 40%. In the view of the broad public, this credit is extended by stock brokers. What, however, is not commonly known, is that the brokers borrow the money from the banks. Thus, every so often, if you should happen to read the financial pages, you would see an item such as the following, which appeared March 11, "Loans by the 20 leading NYC banks to brokers and dealers on securities climbed 77 millions last week to a new high. This would make a total outstanding of 1.7 billion dollars."

These banks, as can be seen, coin fabulous profits on the basis of making these loans to brokers, who in turn lend them to investors. Now, if the margin was raised from 60% to 100%, it would cut the loans by these banks very sharply, since more than 50% of stock purchases are bought on margin. Now it so happens that among these 20 leading banks in NY, the influence of the House of Morgan predominates over that of all the others, and the House of Morgan gets a decided advantage from all the speculation that goes on on stock purchases on margin.

Under the impact of the stock market collapse of Jan. 4th, Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, announced that an investigation

## SWP Candidate Opposes Oakland Landlords' Man

By Dave Cardigan

OAKLAND, April 4 — Lillian Kiezel, candidate for Councilman-at-large in the municipal election, is conducting a thorough and intensive campaign in all working class areas of this city.

Endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party, Mrs. Kiezel has been assisted in her campaign by unionists, housewives and students. Volunteers have been distributing program cards and selling the Militant in the neighborhoods, at a large public market, and at election meetings.

On April 19, the registered voters of Oakland will go to the polls and decide who should represent them: Lester Grant, the voice of the Oakland Landlords Association or his only opponent, Lillian Kiezel, the working class candidate.

Those who vote for Lillian Kiezel will be casting a vote against the drive of Big Business for a Third World War, this time fought with H-bombs and other nuclear weapons. The first demand raised in Lillian Kiezel's program is to take the war-making powers away from the billionaires and their political stooges and to let the people vote on war or peace.

Lillian Kiezel is a veteran fighter for civil liberties. She has consistently opposed all witch-hunting threats to the Bill of Rights. She stands for full equality for all oppressed minorities, for women and for the rights of the youth to full educational and job opportunities.

In all economic and political problems, Lillian Kiezel fights for the interests of the working men and women against the capitalists and the landlords. Her election program declares: "The world crisis today... The impending Atomic War and the threat of depression can be resolved only when the workers take control of the factories, the mines, the mills and the railroads." The program calls for "a Workers and Farmers Government at peace in a Socialist World!"

Lillian Kiezel has succeeded in presenting her program to at least one group each day of the campaign. So far in her busy schedule she has spoken before 2,100 people at 22 different meetings. These include local

union meetings, union councils, civic groups and churches. Mrs. Kiezel got a friendly reception wherever she spoke, particularly at union meetings. Recently she spoke to the Sheet Metal Workers, Local 217, AFL; United Electrical Workers, Local 1412, Independent; Tool and Die Makers, Local 1176, IAM-AFL; Boilermakers, Local 39, AFL. She was also interviewed by the Political Action Committee of the Alameda County CIO Council and by the legislative Committee of Local 6, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Independent.

In addition, the SWP candidate was invited to speak to the Oakland Community Council, the congregation of the Independent Community Church, and the Star Baptist Church. At the latter meeting she addressed 700 people.

In her speech to the Oakland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Mrs. Kiezel dealt with the question of "voter apathy," which had aroused considerable concern in the meeting.

"The basic reason for voter apathy," she said, "is the lack of people in office who will fight for the interests of the working class. As long as the Republican and Democratic parties monopolize the political life of the country many workers and members of minority groups, particularly in local elections,

will feel that nothing will be solved by voting. Even a lot of workers who vote for the boss party candidates do so only because they can see no realistic alternative.

"When the labor movement breaks with the capitalist parties," Mrs. Kiezel concluded, "a new day will dawn. A new party of the working people, a Labor Party, based on the unions and the organizations of the minorities, will come into being. The workers will then have a real opportunity to fight against war and depression."



LILLIAN KIEZEL

## Our Readers Take the Floor

### "We Hire Only Women Here!"

Editor: A personal friend paid for a year's sub to the Militant for me, which is how I became acquainted with it. I read such of it as interests me and find that I agree with quite a bit of what you people say, but by no means all of it. Anyway your paper voices opinions which are hard to find elsewhere and insofar as you are for the working man I heartily wish you well.

I feel I want to contribute a tiny bit to your Press Fund Campaign which is what the enclosed dollar is for. You may credit it, if you will, against the Allentown quota.

I find I cannot agree with your paper at all when you seek to make us believe that women get the worst of it on the labor market. I've been through the mill enough to know how wrong you are. Around here it is very difficult for a man to find even the humblest job while any woman or girl can get work even during the poorest of times. I'll admit they often don't earn much, usually little or nothing above the minimum. I guess it is this willingness and ability to work for less that makes them so prized by many employers. About the only time a man can get any sort of half-decent job in this area is during war time. At other times they hire mostly women, for just about any and every type of work you could imagine. One policy which has gained wide acceptance is to hire both the husband and the wife of a family, pay each a trifling wage, but both together manage to earn a fair living. The single breadwinner cannot hope to compete with this sort of thing and is left out in the cold. Most places won't even go that far though; they'll hire the wife quickly enough (for 75¢ an hour) but the hell with a man!

I have thought from time to time while looking at your paper of writing a longer letter, and telling you more of this but rather doubt whether you'd be much interested. If I'd be able to send you a dollar for each time I've been told, "We only hire women (or girls) here," it would give your Press Fund a nice boost. Why doesn't the Militant ever mention this situation? Surely other men must have been up against it, but you never see anything about this in print anywhere.

That's a lot of rot anyway about women being entitled to equal employment rights. Men don't agitate for equal rights to bear children do they? This country is rich enough for wives to stay at home raising their children and thus giving us men a chance at jobs so we can support them. I don't know whether you people have ever thought of

it in this light, but if you haven't why not consider it a little?

K. R.  
Pennsylvania  
[We are very much interested in the question raised by K. R. on women in industry. In last week's issue of the Militant (April 4) George Breitman reports on a debate at the first session of the Cleveland UAW-CIO convention in which views similar to K.R.'s were expressed on the floor. These views were sharply answered by militant rank- and file men and women delegates.

The fact is that with increased unemployment, tendencies toward division among workers arise — race against race, young against old, men against women. The capitalists profitably incite and exploit these divisions. Yet many workers, in their bitterness and frustration, become victims of the old "divide and rule" game. We invite readers of the Militant to give their own views and experiences on this problem. — Ed.]

### Equating Infants To Insects

Editor: I hope you have read the current issue of U.S. News and World Report. It contains the most brazen remarks and pictures I ever saw in my life — photos of Japanese babies alongside of photos of mice and fruit flies, which have been subjected to atomic radiation. The accompanying article actually compares effects upon the babies with those upon the mice and insects. I bought a few copies and distributed them among my personal friends... who asked me to communicate their remarks to you.

My woman friend said: "I'm a Negro woman, 60 years old, and I was never so mad and upset in my life. They've got a picture of a poor little Japanese baby alongside of pictures of tests of mice and flies. So that's what they think of the babies of the colored races of this world."

A young man said: "When Japanese babies are compared to fruit flies, it's about time the whole colored world got wise to what sort of people are running things and what they are capable of doing... it's worse than lynching because crimes against infants are worse than crimes against men."

B. M.  
Cambridge, Mass.

### New York Friday Forum

"The Guaranteed Annual Wage and the UAW-CIO" Speaker: Harold Robins  
Fri., April 15, 8:30 P. M.  
116 University Place  
Donation 25c.

(Fourth of a series. Watch for next installment: The Fight For Control of Montgomery Ward.)