

While increasing financial difficulties were a factor, the principal reason for the dissolution was to circumvent the Government's attempt to compel the NNLC to register with the Attorney General. Coleman A. Young, executive secretary of the NNLC, commenting on the dissolution, said:

" 'We are unwilling to subject our thousands of members and supporters, who are innocent of any wrongdoing, to the loss of jobs, blacklisting, and other forms of persecution entailed in the registration requirements of the unconstitutional McCarran Internal Security Act. . . .'"<sup>42</sup>

B. National Association of Negro Trade Unionists

1. Michigan Association of Negro Trade Unionists

The Michigan Association of Negro Trade Unionists (MANTU) was organized in 1955 in Detroit for the purpose of seeing a Negro placed on the international executive board of the AFL-CIO. In November, 1955, it was reported that if MANTU materialized on a national basis the National Negro Labor Council would dissolve and would be replaced by the Michigan Association of Negro Trade Unionists.

MANTU held a conference in November, 1955, in Detroit, at which several hundred were present from about eight different states. This conference concerned itself with Negro rights in the AFL-CIO merger and adopted the following four resolutions:

