

British Dockers Return to Work; Fight Continues

By John White

LONDON, July 5 — Few struggles in Britain can parallel the six-weeks strike of twenty thousand dockers which ended yesterday. True, there have been in the past many magnificent battles where workers have equalled the firmness, courage and sacrifice of these men. But you would search far through the pages of British working class history to find men on strike whose heroic qualities had to stand up to such an array of enemies outside and inside the labor movement.

Most dangerous and treacherous have been the enemies within. The right wing trade union leaders of the Transport and General Workers Union (TUC), some of them timid and fearful — afraid of the forces they unleashed when they extended the union to the North — and at least two of them conscious agents of the employers or the TUC or both; the Stalinists, who helped organize the strikebreaking activity of the London leadership, continually undermined the strike and denigrated it in the columns of the Daily Worker; all these forces combined in an attempt to defeat this struggle.

The General Council of the TUC backed their fellow bureaucrats of the Transport and General Workers Union. Leaders of the Transport Union accused the NASDU of "poaching" 10,000 TGWU members in the ports of Liverpool, Birkenhead, Manchester and Hull. They opposed the fight of the NASDU for the

right to negotiate for these men and declared they were prepared to spend over \$20 million to defeat the strike. The TUC General Council set up a Disputes Committee (see Militant, July 4) and endorsed its report which condemned the NASDU. They remanded that the 10,000 men in the Northern ports be excluded from membership of the union.

The trade union bosses knew full well that these Northern dockers would not return to the corrupt setup of the Transport and General Workers Union. But to preserve the power of the Transport Union officials, they were prepared to go to any limits to smash the militant movement in the Northern ports, even if it meant creating a body of non-unionists on the docks.

For their part, the London leaders of the NASDU and the Stalinists reached the peak of treachery last week when they agreed to accept the TUC decision and cut off the men in the North from the union. On a motion of a Stalinist the London leaders instructed the strikers to return to work — a move directly contrary to all traditional democratic procedure of the NASDU where rank and file meetings have had the final word in beginning or ending strike action.

This open betrayal of the North-
(Continued on page 3)

Einstein's Final Words Stress H-Bomb Danger

By Paul Abbott

Albert Einstein's final message to the world was released to the press last week nearly three months after the great scientist's death. The message was short but of the utmost gravity. It spoke of

the threat of a Third World War and of the extermination of the human race by dust and rain from radioactive clouds.

It appealed for a new approach to the problem of war, an approach based on people rising above narrow interests and considering themselves "as human beings, members of the species man, whose continued existence is in doubt." (See full text on page 2.)

Einstein's statement was drawn up in collaboration with the noted English philosopher Bertrand Russell and signed in the last week of his life. Russell said, on making the message public July 9, that after Einstein's death he "approached men of scientific competence both in the East and in the West" for their supporting signatures.

The seven who added their names are among the most eminent scientific authorities in the world, including Leopold Infeld of Poland, Frederic Joliot-Curie of France, Hideki Yukawa of Japan and Herman J. Muller of the USA. Others indicated their sympathy with the statement but withheld their signatures.

tures because of witch-hunt pressure.

Einstein thus converted his final message into a demonstration of internationalism among the courageous signers in face of the gravest threat mankind has yet faced.

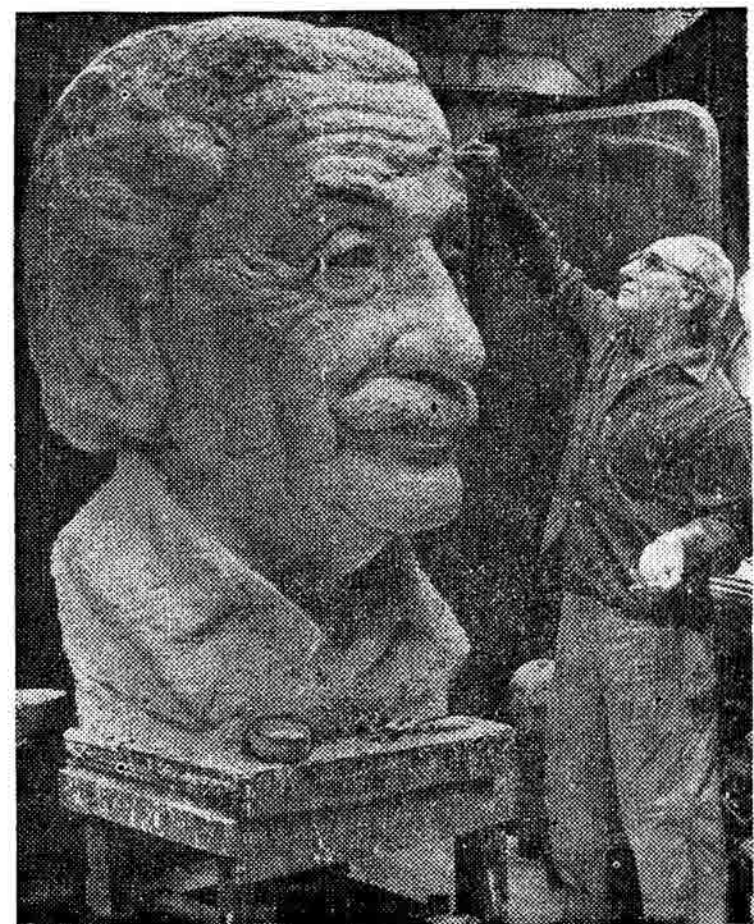
HOSTILE PRESS

This proved especially irritating to the Big Business press, which met Einstein's warning and appeal with coldness or open hostility, attempting to minimize the importance of the statement and to talk away the danger symbolized by the H-bomb.

Particularly galling to the statesmen accustomed to sowing the seeds of future wars in secret deals was publication of the message on the eve of the Big Four conference. The big question hanging over that parley is precisely the one underlined by Einstein: the threat of World War III and atomic destruction.

From the Marxist point of view, Einstein's final appeal for action to end the threat of World War III is of considerable interest. As already indicated, one of its most commendable features is its internationalism
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Einstein Bust



Sculptor Mitchell Fields puts finishing touches on a bust of Albert Einstein before its unveiling at a memorial tribute to the great scientist at Carnegie Hall, New York.

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H-Bomb Still Menaces World Despite Big 4 "Peace" Talk

Chile Workers Win General Strike

Mass Action Forces Govt. To Yield

JULY 13 — A smashing victory was won by the 24-hour general strike in Chile, July 7, which involved nearly a million workers. The police and army were mobilized under martial law by President Carlos Ibanez. But the completely effective strike proceeded with disciplined order and forced the government to come to terms with the striking transport and communication workers.

On the next day, July 8, the government yielded to the postal and telegraph workers who had been on strike for a week. Ibanez had previously refused to even meet with the representatives of the workers on the ground that the strikes were "illegal." The government promised that Congress would be asked immediately to authorize a rise of two grades on their fixed pay scales. The communication workers have given the Congress until Wednesday, July 13, to act. If it fails the strike will resume on Thursday, July 14.

By July 10, after a nine-day strike the government-employed transport workers went back to work with a 60% increase as well as other concessions.

Furthermore, the government gave a guarantee that there would be no reprisals against any of the strikers or their leaders. This guarantee was demanded by the labor movement as government employees are forbidden by law to organize strikes.

GENERAL DEMANDS

In addition to supporting the demands of the striking transport and communication workers, the Chilean Labor Confederation demanded a flat bonus for all workers to bridge the gap between prices and wages created by the worst inflation in the world. They also demanded increased pension rates and the repeal of the repressive Anti-Communist Law.

The Labor Confederation has given the government ten days to meet the rest of its demands. If it fails to do so by then, the Chilean labor movement will organize another general strike — this time, without the 24-hour limitation.

The new strike threat of indefinite length represents a victory for the left wing in the Chilean Confederation over the policies of the Communist Party. In reaching the decision for the general strike of last week, as N. Y. Times reporter, Sam Pope Brewer pointed out, "Some members of the Confederation wanted an 'indefinite' general strike. Others voted for a two-day strike. The Communists and their sympathizers, voting with conservative elements, helped carry a resolution limiting the strike to twenty-four hours."

To Brewer the conservatism of the Communist Party is hard to explain. Actually, the Stalinists are following a line wholly consistent with their past policies. They, together with right-wing socialists, are in a people's front alliance with the Radical Party, the political organization of the capitalist class of Chile. They have no intention of fighting for a workers government in Chile.

The Revolutionary Workers Party of Chile (Trotskyist), in the June issue of El Frente Obrero, (Workers' Front) points out the objective that a general strike movement should head for. They appeal to all workers' parties and the Labor Confederation to form a united front and establish a workers government that would reorganize Chile's collapsed economic structure along socialist lines.

Little Men What Now?



MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS BREAK COPPER KINGS' SOLID FRONT

July 14—Striking copper miners and smelter workers, belonging to the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IUMMSWA), have broken the solid front of the copper kings. They have won a 11 1/2c. an hour across-the-board wage boost plus a half-cent spreading of the wage rates between job classifications. This latter provision gives little or nothing to lower wage categories but results in an additional four to seven cents an hour for the more skilled workers.

The copper strike in eight Rocky Mountain and Far Western states, as well as in New Jersey, began on July 1. The companies had failed to come across in negotiations. Moreover, the Mine-Mill negotiators were bolstered in their wage demands by the strike and settlements in basic steel.

Of the nation's Big Four copper producers, who employ some 60,000 workers, three — American Smelting and Refining, Phelps-Dodge and Kennecott —

were shut down by the strike. Negotiations with Anaconda continued without strike action.

The Anaconda offer contains an 11 1/2c. an hour across-the-board wage boost plus a half-cent spreading of the wage rates between job classifications. This latter provision gives little or nothing to lower wage categories but results in an additional four to seven cents an hour for the more skilled workers.

TARGET OF WITCH HUNT

A strikebreaking attempt on the part of U.S. Assistant Attorney General W. F. Tompkins appears to have borne little fruit thus far. Speaking in Texas where copper strikers are on the picket lines, Tompkins told the Houston Rotary Club that the government is all set to use the Humphrey-Butler Communist Control Act of 1954 against a "communist-infiltrated" labor union.

The IUMMSWA was one of those unions purged out of the CIO by Philip Murray and has since been subjected to smear and strikebreaking campaigns.

Another attempt to weaken the copper strike was a "red spy" hoax staged by Howard Rushmore, a character who lives off the witch hunt. Rushmore, a former professional witness at the McCarthy hearings, appeared on a Chicago TV broadcast and announced he was hot on the trail of a secret Communist leader. Then he "vanished" from his hotel room while the press and radio and TV speculated whether the "Reds" had got him.

His stunt was spoiled when he was recognized in a hotel in Butte, Montana, now hot on the heels of another "Communist" leader, who "has been stirring up copper mine strikes all over the West."

Credit Revolutionary Pressures for Turn Away from 'Cold War'

By Joseph Hansen

In its advance publicity dealing with the conference of the Big Four, which is to begin at Geneva July 18, the State Department has stressed that little is to be expected from the parley. By this Dulles means that he counts on no major concessions in substance from Moscow and that Washington for its side will certainly offer none. What then is the purpose of the meeting?

Washington's official explanation is that it is simply an exploratory operation aimed at getting personally acquainted with the new heads of the Soviet Union and of further testing their proclamations of willingness to ease international tensions and their reiterated desire for "peaceful coexistence" with the capitalist world.

Nevertheless public opinion in general looks with hope at the parley as possibly marking a big turn in the "cold war," a turn that could open up the way to elimination of the threat of a Third World War and the catastrophic atomic destruction that has become the nightmare of our times.

The feeling that the Geneva conference does mark a turn in the cold war certainly rests on a solid foundation of fact. The turn, however, is not due to the series of concessions already made by Moscow, such as the Austrian treaty. Above all, it is not due to a change of heart by the Big Business rulers of America who have been preparing for World War III since 1945.

What has happened is a shift in the world balance of power to the disfavor of American capitalism. This shift is so marked that it has forced Wall Street to alter its timetable of war.

SYMPTOMS OF SHIFT

The shift has been registered in a very real way by the continued revolutionary ferment throughout Asia, by the power of the Chinese revolution proved by force of arms in Korea, by the difficulty of rearming Germany and Japan, and by the bitterness of the American people over involvement in the Korean conflict.

Along with this, the rise of the Soviet Union out of World War II to the status of a major power — the only one outside of the United States capable of developing atomic energy on a big scale — convinced the heads of America's 60 ruling families that an early war against this formidable force would prove suicidal.

It was necessary to draw back, to disengage militarily in such areas as Korea and Indochina, to take more time to prepare, especially in rearming Germany and Japan, and to relax world tensions in order to regain the

diplomatic initiative and better psychologize the American people for the fearful contest envisaged in the blueprints for war.

The probability of such a turn became apparent to the Marxist movement with the debacle in Korea and was discussed in the Militant even before Eisenhower was sworn into office and agreed to the Korean truce.

NO BASIC CONCESSIONS

This in brief is the general background to the Geneva conference. We can conclude from it that Eisenhower and Dulles will concede nothing that conflicts with the basic aim of their policy which is to prepare for World War III. They can, however, go far in advancing diplomatic formulas and concessions that appear to favor peace. They may even offer to agree to such things as "disarmament"; i.e., military cutbacks that are already called for in view of their revised timetable for war.

At the same time, holding out to the Kremlin's representatives the perspective they have in mind anyway — deferment of World War III — they will press in return for heavy payment at the expense of the Soviet bloc.

Here it can be predicted without much danger of going wrong
(Continued on page 2)

Barbaria Radio Talk on "Big 4"

Frank Barbaria, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Mayor of San Francisco in the coming Fall elections, will speak over radio station KPFA-FM on Tuesday, July 19, 7:35 P.M. on the "Meaning of the Big Four Conference." Barbaria is a well known in the Bay Area as a veteran militant trade unionist and socialist campaigner. He has been invited to speak on subjects of current interest once a month over this same station. In future broadcasts Barbaria has announced he will speak on other topics of current and vital interest to the American working class. Station KPFA is listener-sponsored and carries no paid advertising. The program Barbaria will speak on is called "The Commentator," a five-day a week feature that tries to present all opinions.

State Dept. Officials Retreat on Passports

By John Thayer

One field of civil liberties where the logjam appears to be breaking is in the getting of passports. The passport division of the State Department, a special kingdom of McCarthyism, had long made itself odious to all believers in political liberty by its witch-hunting practices.

It elaborated the theory that a citizen had no right to a passport, but that a passport was a privilege which it might grant or withhold as it saw fit after an investigation of the applicant's ideas and associations. Passport applications were arbitrarily turned down on the grounds that "travel abroad by the persons involved would not be in the interests of the United States."

While the American press was hollering about the "iron curtain" around the Soviet world

an iron curtain was being erected around the shores of the U. S. to keep its citizens in.

"SUBVERSIVE" LIST

The criteria for the rejection of passport applications or the seizing of passports previously granted were the usual witch-hunt abuses: Membership, real or reputed, in any of the organizations listed (without a hearing) on the Attorney General's "subversive" list. Association or kinship with any such person or with any person that some faceless informer had said was "subversive." People were refused passports because they were secretly reported to have uttered words critical of U. S. foreign policy.

These people could not get a hearing from the State Department to prove that they had been lied about. Indeed, as is usual in all the "loyalty" cases

they could never even find out what the testimony was on the basis of which they were denied the right to travel.

Then came two blows to the Gestapo-minded passport division. Last May 1, Dr. Otto Nathan, executor of Einstein's estate, unable to get a passport (probably because the division considered Einstein subversive) went to a federal court and succeeded in getting a court order that he be given a hearing or a passport. The State Department backed down and gave Nathan a passport.

On June 23 came the real crushing blow to the two-bit McCarthyism in the passport section. The case of Max Shachtman, head of the Independent Socialist League, who for years had been battling for a passport, came up before the U. S. Court of Appeals. In an extremely important decision, be-

cause it carries implications for the "loyalty" firings of industrial workers, the court unanimously ruled that the right to travel was an inherent liberty; that a passport wasn't a privilege but a right since no one can travel without one; and that the "subversive" list was no basis for passport refusals.

SOME RESULTS

The court ordered the State Department to give Shachtman a legal hearing or a passport. So far the State Department hasn't acted on Shachtman's passport. But it has acted on numerous other passport applications which it had held up for years or had refused outright.

Indeed, the action of the State Department, afraid to hold hearings at which the flimsy nature of their witch-hunt charges would be aired, resembles more a rout than a retreat.

Clark Foreman, head of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, denied a passport since 1951, has now been given one. Dr. Martin Kamen, world-famous radiologist from St. Louis, Mo., refused a passport for eight years, is now allowed to travel abroad, just as if he were a free man. Willard Z. Clark, a businessman with interests in Ethiopia now may, after years of rejection, travel away from and back to the "home of the free."

Finally, in a case that involves not only the right to travel but freedom of the press — Joseph Clark, foreign editor of the Daily Worker, has now been granted a "limited" passport to cover the Big Four meeting in Geneva.

Chinese Trotskyists Explain Mao Purge

By Mer Li-dar

[Last week the author described the background of the recent sensational purges by the Mao regime of two of its leading figures, Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih. This week he concludes with more about the politics of the victims, the real reasons for the purge and the attitude of the Chinese Trotskyists toward the crisis facing the Mao government. The article, published as a pamphlet by the Chinese Section of the Fourth International, was translated by Hong Wing. Ed.]

Jao Shu-shih originally took an active part in the New Fourth Army. After the death of Yeh Ting and Hong Ying, the military leadership of the New Fourth Army fell into the hands of Chen Yu and Shu Yee. Following the "event of Wen Nan" [the Kuomintang's betrayal of the CCP in southern Anhwei while they were in a united front during the war against Japan — Tr.], Liu Shao-chi became the political commissar of the New Fourth Army.

After Liu's return to the Central Government, Jao Shu-shih became the party's political director in the New Fourth Army.

Consequently, with the liberation of the East China district, Jao Shu-shih, due to the favorable party position that fostered his clique, was able to overcome Chen Yu and become chairman of the East China Military Political Commission. This was the basis of the rumor circulated in East China about the struggle for power between Jao Shu-shih and Chen Yu.

If Kao Kang's general political tendency appeared more to the left, then that of Jao Shu-shih was more to the right. But this was not due to his personal bent. It was a consequence of Mao's "New Democracy" theory, which stresses compromise with the bourgeoisie.

The CCP, dominated by Mao's theory, has always advocated compromise with the bourgeoisie. For a long period they practiced alliance with Chiang Kai-shek.

After the war with Japan, it was only when Chiang, taking advantage of the alliance between the Kuomintang and the CCP, invaded CCP territory that the latter engaged in the military struggle to overthrow Chiang, though at the same time still maintaining an alliance with the native capitalists.

Since the liberation, the native capitalists have advanced considerably due to the support of the CCP, which stresses protection of capitalist property and industry.

As a result the economic strength of the South Yangtze



MAO

capitalists centered around Shanghai has advanced tremendously, corrupting the CCP cadres with material means and other blandishments. Jao Shu-shih, Yeh Jen-ying, etc., became subject to the corruption.

This did not prevent them from leading the San Fan and Wu Fan movements, writing articles against capitalist corruption, but they were steeped in the bourgeois influence.

The San Fan and Wu Fan movements were dominated by the heads of the Administrative Districts. It was therefore impossible for the real strength of the masses to be fully developed. The victims of the movements were the subordinates of these heads, but never the heads themselves.

The general line of the CCP has in practice accelerated the resistance of the bourgeoisie. They slow down production openly as protest against the cooperation of state and private industry. At the same time, anticipating the toleration and protection of the heads of the Administrative Districts, they press the corrosion and destruction of state industry and the state administration.

The policy of the CCP center always changes in the hands of those executing it. While in the forefront of the movement against bourgeois pressure and corruption, Jao Shu-shih became the worst in tolerating the bourgeois advance.

But the expulsion of Jao Shu-shih is not entirely a consequence of his compromises with the right in carrying out policy. Such compromises are a common phenomenon in the CCP and are always considered nothing but careless mistakes to be corrected by a superior. The harshest discipline is generally only a transfer or dismissal from the post, not expulsion from the party.

state, thus completely exposing what a tyrannical bureaucracy exists in the CCP.

In the wake of the purge of Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih, as in the wake of the purge of Beria in the USSR, the CCP stresses the principle of collective leadership, party democracy, criticism, self-criticism, etc. At the same time the party's discipline inspection committees are replaced by central and local control committees to bring an end to sectionalism and cliquism. But under the bureaucratic party system of the CCP, no authentic collective leadership, party democracy, criticism or self-criticism is possible.

Real collective leadership manifests itself in the first place in exposing the appalling corruption of the CCP bureaucracy. Only by maintaining full party democracy, permitting free, open expression to varying political and organizational tendencies, and assuring the participation of genuine representatives of the rank and file in the Central Committee can the latter serve as a product of party democracy and genuinely represent the will of the whole party. Collective leadership can be developed and play a role only on condition of truthfully mirroring the will of the majority of the party.

For a Party in Lenin's Tradition!

What a striking fact that in spite of the great changes in the situation in China, over the long period of 27 years, Mao convened only one Congress!

As the CCP is in power now, the technical difficulties in holding a Congress can no longer be used as an excuse. And the fact that it holds power would seem to make a Congress all the more urgent. Yet Mao puts it off.

Even Central Committee meetings are by-passed. According to present party rules, Central Committee meetings must be held every half year. The Central Committee elected by the Seventh Congress met and then did not convene again until 1949. The third meeting was held in 1950, the fourth in 1954 (to pass the resolution on party unity). The gap between the first and second meetings was four years, between the third and fourth, again four years.

Evidently CCP policy is not determined by a collective leadership but by Mao alone in consultation with his closest followers. Mao is the highest bureaucrat in the CCP. He represents himself as the will of a rank-and-file of six million members. Who dares criticize his tyrannical bureaucracy?

Under such a thoroughly bureaucratic party system, the party membership of the CCP

Collective leadership and self-criticism are inseparable from genuine party democracy and hostile to bureaucracy. The Bolshevik party of Lenin shows us the pattern of authentic democratic centralism. In betraying Lenin, Stalin brought the party in the USSR into the degeneration of bureaucratic centralism.

Mao's method is the counterpart of Stalin's. In his hands, collective leadership, party democracy, self-criticism, etc., are converted into instruments for deceiving the party membership, of pitting cadres against one another, or forcing confessions, self-denunciation and personal loyalty from the lower-rank cadres towards the higher.

It should be sufficient here in exposing the appalling corruption of the CCP bureaucracy and its betrayal of the principles of party democracy, collective leadership and self-criticism, to note the following important fact:

Going back to Mao's Kiangsi period, the CCP in 27 years held only one Congress. (The Sixth was in Moscow in 1928, the Seventh in 1945.) Even the revised party rules and regulations of 1945 call for a Congress every three years. Ten years have passed since then and still no Eighth Congress.

exercise no control. In a party deprived of the control of its membership, a Control Committee naturally becomes the handmaiden of the Central Committee or other top-ranking committees. In every regional organization it can only play the role of a GPU for the Central Committee.

Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih are purged. This closes their chapter. But the purge of their cliques in the Northeast and East China will continue. The event itself has shocked the entire country, especially the areas directly involved. To the workers and peasants it must occur that many other Kao Kangs and Jao Shu-shih still exist and many more like them will appear.

As for cliquism, that must be considered part of the insurmountable crisis in the CCP. At its present stage cliquism is not only an internal affair of the CCP, but tends to develop into the crisis of CCP power and at the same time threatens the Chinese revolution.

From this purge the Chinese workers and peasants should learn the lesson that bureaucracy and cliquism cannot be tolerated. Only a party in the authentic tradition of Lenin's Bolshevism can give the vanguard genuine revolutionary leadership.

...H-Bomb Still Menaces World

(Continued from page 1)

that they will get more than they are entitled to. True enough, the Kremlin's spokesmen will seek propaganda advantages from the diplomatic weakness of the Washington-London axis, but they will not seek to convert these into the basic political advantages that in the final analysis constitute the only sure defense of the Soviet Union.

In fact their basic concessions to the heads of the imperialist powers will be political in character. As in the past, they will offer their services to contain, derail, and suppress revolutionary movements that threaten both the capitalist class and the parasitic Soviet caste.

SECRET DIPLOMACY

Such offers of course will scarcely be publicized. As at Teheran and Yalta these cynical deals at the expense of the working class and oppressed peoples throughout the world will be haggled over in secret. Publicly Moscow will repeat its well-worn

phrases about championing the cause of peace and socialism.

The great issues that loom over Geneva will not be met at this conference table. They cannot be for the forces that will solve them are not represented there.

First of all, the German people, whose fate is decisive for all of Europe, remain under the military boot of occupying troops and their voice is stifled by the two puppet regimes that have been installed over them.

Secondly, not a single representative of the Asian revolution that was decisive in altering the world relation of power is present. Not even a spokesman of the China that overthrew dictator Chiang Kai-shek and held mighty America at the 38th parallel in Korea!

Nor is there a genuine representative of either the European or American peoples or colonial nations at this tight little gathering of the would-be deciders of the destiny of the world.

Thus no matter what unsavory deals are cooked up by these imperialist gangsters and parasitic thieves, the final word will remain with the colossal forces whose preliminary movements caused the get-together at Geneva.

Public Libraries in the U.S. are in a bad way. Twenty-seven million people are without library services. Wholly inadequate ones exist for another 53,000,000. Of the 7,500 public library systems in the U.S., 30% have annual incomes of less than \$1,000 each.

Text of Einstein's Last Message

[The following is the text of Albert Einstein's last message to the world. — Ed.]

In the tragic situation which confronts humanity, we feel that scientists should assemble in conference to appraise the perils that have arisen as a result of the development of weapons of mass destruction, and to discuss a resolution in the spirit of the appended draft.

We are speaking on this occasion, not as members of this or that nation, continent or creed, but as human beings, members of the species man, whose continued existence is in doubt. The world is full of conflicts; and, overshadowing all minor conflicts, the titanic struggle between communism and anti-communism.

Almost everybody who is politically conscious has strong feelings about one or more of these issues; but we want you, if you can, to set aside such

feelings and consider yourselves only as members of a biological species which has had a remarkable history, and whose disappearance none of us can desire.

We shall try to say no single word which should appeal to one group rather than to another. All, equally, are in peril, and, if the peril is understood, there is hope that they may collectively avert it.

We have to learn to think in a new way. We have to learn to ask ourselves, not what steps can be taken to give military victory to whatever group we prefer, for there no longer are such steps; the question we have to ask ourselves is: what steps can be taken to prevent a military contest of which the issue must be disastrous to all parties?

The general public, and even many men in position of authority, have not realized what would be involved in a war with nuclear bombs. The general public still thinks in terms of the obliteration of cities. It is understood that the new bombs are more powerful than the old, and that, while one A-bomb could obliterate Hiroshima, one H-bomb could obliterate the largest cities, such as London, New York and Moscow.

...Einstein's Plea

(Continued from page 1)

— "We are speaking on this occasion, not as members of this or that nation, continent or creed..."

FOR HUMANITY

This is a manifestation of Einstein's love and sense of duty toward his fellow man. Knowing his time was short, his last thoughts were still not about himself or even his great life achievements, but about the welfare of humanity and of the great dangers and tasks facing the world. To his dying breath he remained above the cynicism and foulness of the capitalist atmosphere, acting to the end as a citizen of the world.

Where Einstein missed was politically, in hoping that the heads of the current governments, and in particular the capitalist governments could seriously agree to forebear war as an instrument of politics.

Einstein himself was aware that any confidence in agreements not to use the H-bomb in war would prove illusory. For once war began, the use of H-bombs would inevitably follow.

But it is just as illusory to place any confidence in any declaration of a capitalist government to give up war. History has shown conclusively that such declarations constitute nothing but part of the preparations of an imperialist power for war. And historic experience in this case simply confirms what was already known theoretically. Imperialist war is inseparable from the imperialist stage of capitalism.

Only by replacing capitalism by the planned order of socialism can the threat of war be ended once and for all.

Einstein thus would have been more realistic to have addressed his final message to the working class and to the oppressed peoples of the world, for they are the ones who have the capacity to introduce socialism.

A SOCIALIST

Since Einstein had publicly recognized the incapacity of capitalism to serve the needs of the people any longer and had called for socialism as the only hope for the future, it is to be wondered that he did not underline these views in his final message. They are only faintly indicated by his reference at the end to the "new paradise" that humanity now has within reach.

Most likely Einstein counted on no more than adding pressure for a relaxation of tensions and deferment of war, for he clearly indicates the desirability of this goal while realistically indicating that this is no final solution.

A Marxist will agree that a reprieve from World War III and all that would follow is highly welcome; the point, however, is to use the reprieve to achieve a final solution to the problem of imperialist war.

Here the hope that a plea by the community of scientists to the governments of the world might persuade them to give up war reveals political naivete. It is dangerous naivete since it can help the imperialist politicians and diplomats in camouflage policies that will inevitably end in war. The possible benefits of the reprieve can thus be lost and in fact even be converted into new advantages for those who would take us into the abyss of World War III.

The correct name for this is petty-bourgeois pacifism and that is what Einstein's politics ends in.

Nevertheless, as a sincere effort to meet the biggest challenge of our times instead of brushing it aside, Einstein's declaration is commendable.

And as a warning of the catastrophic future that faces mankind, if control of the H-bomb remains unchanged, it would be difficult to find a more authoritative statement.

MEANING OF THE BOMB

No doubt in an H-bomb war great cities would be obliterated. But this is one of the minor disasters that would have to be faced. If everybody in London, New York and Moscow were exterminated the world might, in the course of a few centuries, recover from the blow. But we now know, especially since the Bikini test, that nuclear bombs can gradually spread destruction over a very much wider area than had been supposed.

It is stated on very good authority that a bomb can now be manufactured which will be 2,500 times as powerful as that which destroyed Hiroshima.

Such a bomb, if exploded near the ground or under water, sends radioactive particles into the upper air. They sink gradually and reach the surface of the earth in the form of a deadly dust or rain. It was this dust which infected the Japanese fishermen and their catch of fish.

No one knows how widely such lethal radioactive particles might be diffused, but the best authorities are unanimous in saying that a war with H-bombs might quite possibly put an end to the human race. It is feared that if many H-bombs are used there will be universal death — sudden only for a minority, but for the majority a slow torture of disease and disintegration.

Many warnings have been uttered by eminent men of science and by authorities in military strategy. None of them will say that the worst results are certain. What they do say is that these results are possible, and no one can be sure that they will not be realized. We have not yet found that the views of experts on this question depend in any degree upon their politics or prejudices. They depend, only so far as our researches have revealed, upon the extent of the particular expert's knowledge. We have found that the men who know most are the most gloomy.

THE PROBLEM

Here, then, is the problem which we present to you, stark and dreadful, and inescapable: shall we put an end to the human race; or shall mankind renounce war? People will not face this alternative because it is so difficult to abolish war.

The abolition of war will demand distasteful limitations of national sovereignty. But what perhaps impedes understanding of the situation more than anything else is that the term "mankind" feels vague and abstract. People scarcely realize in imagination that the danger is to themselves and their children and their grandchildren, and not only to a dimly apprehended humanity. They can scarcely bring themselves to grasp that they, individually, and those whom they love are in imminent danger of perishing agonizingly.

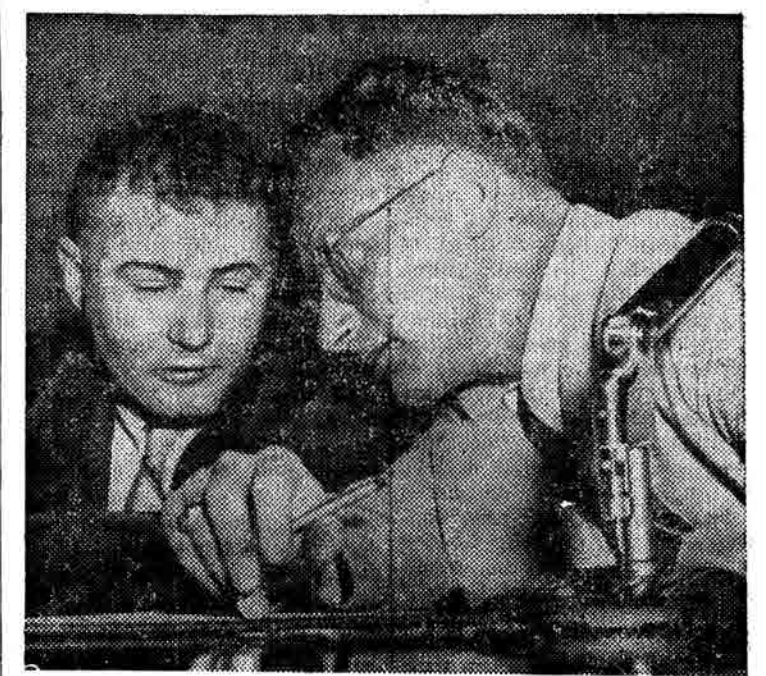
And so they hope that perhaps war may be allowed to continue provided modern weapons are prohibited.

The hope is illusory. Whatever agreements not to use H-bombs had been reached in time of peace, they would no longer be considered binding in time of war, and both sides would set to work to manufacture H-bombs as soon as war broke out, for, if one side manufactured the bombs and the other did not, the side that manufactured them would inevitably be victorious.

Although an agreement to renounce nuclear weapons as part of a general reduction of armaments would not afford an ultimate solution, it would serve certain important purposes.

First: any agreement between

Witch-Hunt Victim



Victor Weingarten (right) of Pleasantville, N. Y., huddles with his attorney after telling the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that he broke with the Communist Party in 1940. He was threatened with contempt action when he refused to play the role of stoolpigeon and answer questions about others. Weingarten was fingered by CBS news commentator Winston Burdett as having been a fellow member of a Communist Party group of former employees of the Brooklyn Eagle in the 30's.

East and West is to the good in so far as it tends to diminish tension. Second: the abolition of thermonuclear weapons, if each side believed that the other had carried it out sincerely, would lessen the fear of a sudden attack in the style of Pearl Harbor, which at present keeps both sides in a state of nervous apprehension. We should, therefore, welcome such an agreement, though only as a first step.

Most of us are not neutral in feeling, but, as human beings, we have to remember that, if the issues between East and West are to be decided in any manner that can give any possible satisfaction to anybody, whether Communist or anti-Communist, whether Asian or European or American, whether white or black, then these issues must not be decided by war. We should wish this to be understood, both in the East and in the West.

There lies before us, if we choose, continual progress in happiness, knowledge and wisdom. Shall we, instead, choose death, because we cannot forget our quarrels? We appeal, as human beings, to human beings:

remember your humanity and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way lies open to a new paradise; if you cannot, there lies before you the risk of universal death.

RESOLUTION

We invite this congress (to be convened), and through it the scientists of the world and the general public, to subscribe to the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that in any future world war nuclear weapons will certainly be employed, and that such weapons threaten the continued existence of mankind, we urge the Governments of the world to realize, and to acknowledge publicly, that their purposes cannot be furthered by a world war, and we urge them, consequently, to find peaceful means for the settlement of all matters of dispute between them."

Prof. Percy W. Bridgman
Albert Einstein
Prof. Leopold Infeld
Prof. Hermann Joseph Muller
Prof. Cecil F. Powell
Prof. Joseph Rotblat
Bertrand Russell
Prof. Hideki Yukawa
Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie

THE MILITANT ARMY

The attention of the readers, agents, and subscription-getters of the Militant is still focused on an assessment of the recently completed subscription campaign. The purpose is to find the best method among those used in the campaign for the continued activity throughout the year of expanding the list of Militant readers.

A very welcome report along these lines came in this week from San Francisco. In planning the work ahead, Joan Jordan writes: "We took an area of the city in the heart of the working class residential section in which the Socialist Workers Party had received a very high vote during several previous campaigns. It was mapped out by precincts with the precinct number and vote listed on each individual map."

In this way a route was established in a neighborhood and the groundwork laid for deeper penetration with the paper. Several people have taken the paper every week since. Three readers have been attracted who are planning to attend our coming meeting. One is a family of migratory workers.

"With planned long-term work such as this we feel we will have good results in obtaining subs all year round."

Staying on the West Coast, Helen Baker tells us that Seattle is "still looking for subs and I hope that we can continue to send in both from old subscribers and from new readers."

Moving on to the Gateway to the Great Northwest, Helen Sherman informs us that Minneapolis "wants three copies of the series of the Marcy articles which were advertised for sale in the Militant."

Across the Mississippi River, Winifred Nelson writes from St. Paul: "Thanks for the information on the 1954 Militant bound volume. Please send it when it is ready."

Another welcome note came to us from Canada. It said: "As I am a new subscriber to the 'Militant' and am particularly interested in the Art Preis series, 'Twenty Years of the CIO' I would be pleased to receive free all the previous installments."

The editorial staff is always pleased to hear of such requests, as it indicates that readers like the kind of paper we publish: a socialist paper worthy of the working class.

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Germany -- A Key Issue

Is the Kremlin ready to trade Germany at the Big Four conference table in return for some "substantial" concessions from the Western powers?

Germany, both East and West, has been a coveted prize in the cold-war contest. A unified Germany, with its enormous industrial potential, could play a decisive role in the outcome of the struggle for all Europe.

The question is: how will Germany be unified? By the imperialist West through a diplomatic deal with the Kremlin?

Millions of American dollars have been poured into West Germany to restore the vigor of capitalism and install the reactionary Big Business Adenauer regime. Surely the Western imperialists want East Germany, if for no other reason than to reinforce their plans for a rearmament Germany, pointed like a dagger at the heart of the Soviet Union.

There is another reason why the Western bloc wants East Germany within the capitalist orbit. It would open a gateway for them to the whole of Eastern Europe; they could press their campaign for a return to capitalist rule from the Baltic to the Balkans with much greater force — and beyond Eastern Europe lies the Soviet Union!

In the light of these obvious calculations would the Kremlin dare to trade East Germany in return for diplomatic and economic trade concessions? The Kremlin has been hinting quite broadly that it is willing to make a deal on Germany — even over the heads of the puppet Stalinist East German regime.

And the Kremlin is quite capable of pushing the East German workers across the conference board like so many chips in a poker game and saying, "We offer 18 million Germans, what will you give?"

The men of the Kremlin do not speak as revolutionary representatives of the work-

ing class in the countries that have eliminated capitalist rule. As a privileged parasitic caste, their rule in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe depends on police terror. In the Soviet Union they usurped power by destroying the workers' democratic institutions erected by the October 1917 revolution. In Eastern Europe they came to power through a deal with the Western imperialists after World War II; in return for guaranteeing the security of capitalism from revolution in Western Europe they got territorial concessions in Eastern Europe. They established their rule in the East European countries by crushing all manifestations of independent working class movement.

Thus the Kremlin cannot rely on support from the working masses in the countries they dominate. Like all labor bureaucrats they fear the masses, and with good reason. Not relying on the working class, the Kremlin looks more and more to maneuvers with the capitalists to solve its problems.

So it is entirely possible that the cynical Kremlin gang would under certain conditions agree to shift the East German workers into the capitalists' hands like so many pawns.

The East German workers, however, have served notice in advance that they have their own plans. In June 1953 they rose in a huge general strike against the Stalinist masters in East Germany. This movement, which embraced the whole industrial working class, was clearly and emphatically anti-capitalist and completely refuted the fable that the East German workers were yearning for a return to capitalism.

Thus, as far as the German workers are concerned, the unification of Germany is not to be entrusted either to the Kremlin or the Western capitalists; it is the job of the entire German working class.

Liberals and Hypocrisy

Adlai Stevenson, darling of the liberals, is again busy courting votes. With his eye on the 1956 presidential race, he addressed the recent convention of the National Educational Association.

In addition to many prettily-phrased platitudes about what a fine thing education was and a few cautious endorsements of academic freedom, the speech was mainly a criticism of Eisenhower's aid-to-education program and a counterposing of what Stevenson would do if elected. No one interested in education can object to offers to increase federal appropriations to build more schools, adequately equip them and pay teachers decent wages.

It should be kept in mind, however, that out-of-office politicians are inclined to make generous promises that are forgotten or considerably wittled down when they get elected. Moreover, no small responsibility for the present condition of America's schools rests squarely on the Democratic administrations of Roosevelt and Truman.

In one brief, hasty paragraph in his speech, Stevenson touched a subject he has hitherto avoided like the plague.

Stevenson, the great liberal, warned against mixing the Jim Crow school issue up with school aid. Making acceptance of school desegregation, which the U.S. Supreme Court says is required by the constitution, a condition for a state to receive federal aid, Stevenson argued, "would delay realization of our hopes and expectations on either or both of these vital fronts. In the long run segregation and discrimination, like other obsolete

heritages, will yield quickest to the general advance of education."

This is the purest hypocrisy. Stevenson is against any desegregation condition for school aid because he is shamelessly courting the white-supremacist politicians of the South. His shying away from the subject of desegregation for so long, when he was never at a loss for words on anything else, was also part of his obscene flirtation with the Dixiecrats. When he does speak, it is to say that continuation of Jim Crow schools, and their subsidization by federal funds, will "in the long run" most quickly end segregation and discrimination.

A more honest voice was heard the same week from Mississippi. A voice which does not pretend to be liberal. It was a statement of the conservative writer and Nobel prize winner, William Faulkner. He said, "Our present [Mississippi] schools are not even good enough for white folks. So what do we do? Make them good enough, improve them to the best possible? No, we beat the bushes, rake and scrape to raise additional taxes to establish another [Jim Crow] system at best only equal to that one which is already not good enough, which therefore won't be good enough for Negroes either; we will have two identical systems, neither of which is good enough for anybody."

But this is precisely what Stevenson urges: give federal funds to Mississippi so it can build more Jim Crow schools, which will be inferior and thus help keep the "white only" schools of Mississippi inferior.

The Hand Behind the Government

One of the main vehicles through which Big Business runs the U.S. government, the Business Advisory Council, is now being submitted to an investigation by the House Anti-trust subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

Representative Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn Democrat, is heading the investigation. He wants to know "how much influence the BAC has had" in the formation of government policy, and why the group gets rent-free offices in the Department of Commerce building in Washington.

Membership in the BAC, limited to about 250, is divided into "active" and "graduate" members. The latter includes many cabinet members, past and present.

The list of "active" members reads like the Who's Who in Big Business. It includes: Henry Ford the Second, Harlow H. Curtice, General Motors president; Gen. Lucius D. Clay from the Continental Can Company; Benjamin F. Fairless, director of U.S. Steel; Sidney J. Weinberg, senior partner of Goldman Sachs and Company, a Wall Street investment house, Harold Boeschstein, president of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and a host of other industrial tycoons.

While the Council meets six times a year for one-day sessions, twice a year they hold a three-day parley in which Cabinet members participate behind closed doors. The function of the Council is to advise the government on policy matters.

A spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration, wishing to defend the Republicans from the charge of domination by Big Business, reminded Celler that the BAC was first organized under the Roosevelt administration in 1933. The BAC is non-partisan and includes Democrats as well as Republicans — Averell Harriman is a "graduate."

We socialists would like very much to see the activities of these industrial tycoons exposed. But we doubt that the investigation of the real policy-makers in Washington will go very far. It would serve to prove our contention that both Democrats and Republicans are the parties of Big Business and in all important matters do their bidding.

The investigation could serve as a very instructive lesson for students of Capitalist government — the kind of lesson that isn't taught in the public schools.

By Joyce Cowley

In the last few months I've seen any number of excellent programs to combat delinquency. For example, let's take the Herald Tribune's recent series on "Our Lawless Youth." They tackle the problem from the standpoint of immediate action, as well as long range perspectives. Here's a brief rundown on what they say is wrong and what we should do about it — right away:

(1) Police department — many policemen are untrained for work with juveniles and inclined to use the "beat 'em up" method. (2) Too many young people "unreached" by the programs of public and private agencies. (3) Not enough probation workers. (4) Insufficient diagnostic facilities. (5) Too many judges appointed for political reasons. (6) Inadequate detention facilities. (7) Insufficient foster homes. (8) Institutions for delinquents are in effect "training schools for crime." (9) Not enough job opportunities for paroled boys. (10) Lack of coordination between social agencies and government departments. (11) Money.

I am particularly interested in this last point, which was followed by the comment: "Given the same amount of money it took to develop the atom bomb we might go a long way toward solving the problem of juvenile delinquency."

So first we take care of immediate tasks like retraining the police and supplying bigger and

Score FBI Role In Dixon-Yates

When the city of Memphis announced that it was going to build its own municipal power plant rather than be served by the Dixon-Yates utility combine, the Attorney General dispatched a crew of FBI agents "to conduct an inquiry into the good faith of the Mayor and the City Commission of Memphis." This brazen use of the FBI to frighten or smear city officials opposing the administration's attempt to dismantle the TVA for the benefit of the utility magnates evoked widespread criticism from the Democrats. "Police state Gestapo act . . . political shock troops," were a few of the outcries. The FBI has long been used as a political police against radicals and labor militants but the Democrats never hollered.

Our Readers Take the Floor

Wall Street

Editor: This poem was written by a young Socialist student who lives in Seattle, Wash. He would like to see it published in the Militant.

C. K.
Seattle, Wash.

Wall Street, banker of pork-chop row,
Bleeder of babies, and maker of broken backs:
Do you yet feel the breezes surging forward?
Do you hear a chorus, an increasing wind
Made by hundreds of millions of war-worn voices?
Voices from Hong Kong, Kansas City, and Rio,
Voices of farmers, clerks, and soldiers,
Over the roar of Niagara, over the din of machines;
Weary song, cadence by the shuffle of hungry folk
Moving ever forward to fill their destinies.
Calloused hands gripping pick and sledge — Comrades
Pressing on, a job, some good and honest work to do.
Then like a colossal lumberman, They will crush Wall Street to rubble and dust.
For them, a job to do, for them a destiny, for them a must.
O Wall Street, O slave and war street:
Do you hear the rising wind?

How the Boss Steals Minutes

Editor: At our shop, instead of hiring a regular night foreman, the company has a salesman in charge. Every night a different salesman. Each one of them has tricks up his sleeve to try to get more work from the men.
One particular salesman has the idea that if you keep hounding the men long enough you

better detention homes. But that is not enough, for the Herald Tribune brings up a number of more difficult social problems and says that if we really want to eliminate delinquency, we'll have to work at them, too. For instance:

(1) World tensions — "Any activity which aims at the elimination of world tensions may have its ultimate effect on juvenile delinquency." (2) Material emphasis of American society — "The traditional concepts of truth, goodness and beauty play precious little part in American life today." (3) Population changes within the city due to economic flux and ethnic shifts. (This one may be a little obscure but it's the old cry of the capitalist newspapers about all these Puerto Ricans coming in and increasing race tensions.) (4) Dissolution of community feeling — "Neighbors are no longer neighbors." (5) Too many families are emotionally splintered — "It is important to find some way of arousing interest in the subject among apathetic, harassed, poverty-stricken or illiterate fathers and mothers." (6) Slum environments and inadequate housing — "The juvenile subculture of the street gang is usually openly hostile to the moral values to which middle-class Americans want adolescents to adjust." (7) The schools. (8) Inadequate recreation facilities. (9) Newspapers, comic books, movies and television. (10) Inadequate public concern.

HOW TO DO IT

I'm eager to find out how the Herald Tribune is planning to reduce world tensions, eliminate slums and build enough schools. This is what's wrong with ALL the reports I've read. They list causes and even tell you what should be done but they don't tell you HOW to do it. They make a lot of proposals like eliminating slums and then admit that for centuries social reformers have been telling us to get rid of them. We can measure their success by the report of a responsible housing official, Charles Abrams, who says that every year in New York City 2,500 people — mostly babies — are bitten by rats.

If this is not too encouraging, the outlook for introducing concepts of truth, goodness and beauty into American life seems even bleaker than that of better housing. In fact, if you check over the Tribune's rather accurate appraisal of what's wrong and then realize how long these conditions have existed and how little has been done to change them, you might reach the conclusion that no one has been trying very hard. Has there been a real effort, for instance, to

reeducate policemen so they won't use the "beat-'em-up" method? What about point 11 — money? Have our local and national leaders, alarmed at the sharp rise of juvenile crime, appropriated large sums for schools, recreational facilities and diagnostic centers?

The Tribune has done a good job of pointing out what holes ought to be plugged, but they can't tell us where to lay our hands on necessary materials and personnel for this work. While they talk and write about it, teen-age gangs continue to flourish. In rage and despair, young people are demonstrating their rejection and defiance of a society that they feel has rejected them.

They are usually described as "deprived" children and it's certainly true that they have missed out on a lot of things that they need — good schools, decent housing, space to play and grow. But above all they have been deprived of confidence in themselves and their future.

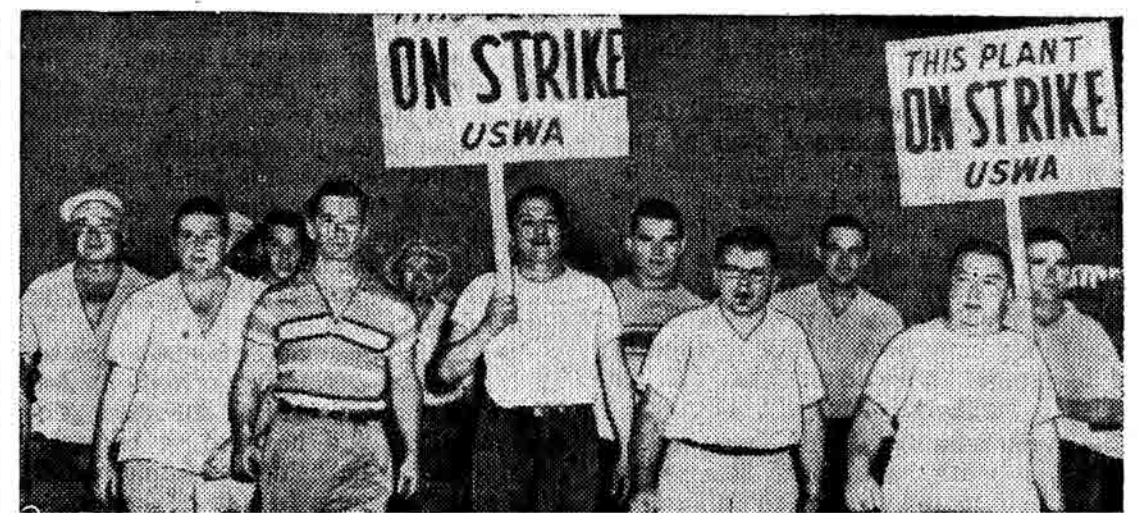
IS THERE HOPE?

I don't suppose most of these youngsters would say that the H-bomb or the prospect of another war is their biggest problem. When you grow up in a world at war, you don't have to think about it much to make it a problem — it's always there. The draft has always been there, too, as far back as you can recall. But when a kid accepts the

draft, the next war and H-bombs as a routine and inevitable part of life, he hasn't "adjusted" to them. He has simply lost all hope.

There is one way out. The greed, violence and corruption of capitalist society are not "natural" conditions that are here to stay. We must show young people an alternative and convince them that happy and constructive living is a realistic possibility. We can rebuild our world and replace the anarchy of competition with socialist co-operation. Then we'll find that we are at last catching up with the demand for more policemen, more detention homes and more treatment centers, because we won't have much need for them.

Shortest Steel Strike



Some 600,000 steelworkers staged the shortest nationwide strike in history as bargaining deadline passed June 30. U.S. Steel came to terms with the union a mere 12 hours after the walkout began. Here striking U.S. Steel workers are shown picketing plant at Gary, Ind.

... British Dockers

(Continued from page 1)

ern men and the previous activities of the Stalinists and the London leaders described in my last article have completely discredited them. They have rightly earned the angry contempt of the dockers in the Northern ports and of the majority of the London membership of the NASDU which remains a militant force.

In fact, the majority of dockers returned to work yesterday, not on the instructions of the London leaders, but because the leadership in the Northern ports and the militant rank and file leadership in London decided it was necessary to institute a strategic withdrawal.

It was necessary, they concluded, to return to work in order to preserve forces, to preserve unity with the rank and file of the T & G who had supported the struggle loyally but were now under great pressure after six weeks of sacrifice. It was necessary also, in order to give the London militants time to clean up the union in London.

Eight thousand dockers meeting in Liverpool reiterated their intention of remaining members of the "blue" union — the NASDU. They announced in the resolution they passed, that they would carry on the fight for "recognition" as a united force with their comrades in other ports and would continue the struggle against "all those who opposed and undermined our fight for recognition."

A clear picture of the spirit of these dockers after weeks of hardship was given in the comment of the Manchester Guardian reporter who attended a meeting in Manchester. In yesterday's paper he wrote: "As in Merseyside (and, it seems, in accordance with the new general policy of the 'blue union' in the Northern ports), the retreat was made in good order and the language was as firm and as militant as it has been at any time in the last six weeks."

"No one, from the cheerfulness of the crowd, would have guessed that it was the end of a six-week strike."

In Hull the men were marching back to work when they heard that one of their leaders had been victimized. Immediately they began to stream off the docks again. They returned when their leader was hastily offered a job.

The fight of these 20,000 dockers has earned the admiration of every British trade union militant. The dockers on the Mersey, in Manchester and in Hull have claimed the NASDU as theirs. They and the majority of its membership in London are determined to make it the militant, democratic union they want and eradicate the frightened men and downright traitors from its leadership.

The strike has already shown that the men in the North have a leadership worthy of the spirit and determination of the rank and file — leaders who can not only advance but who know when to retreat, keep the forces intact and prepare to hit the enemy harder in the future. Now the militants in London are organizing to remove those here who undermined this struggle from the beginning.

World Events

WOMEN ARE THE MAIN TARGET of the government of Saudi Arabia in its effort to suppress growing revolutionary tendencies among the people. They will no longer be permitted foreign travel even with husbands or even for reasons of health. All schools for girls throughout the country have all been ordered to return.

A TIGHT SECURITY BLACK-OUT marked the meeting of military advisors to SEATO meeting in Bangkok July 6. N. Y. Times correspondent, Robert Alden, said, "The security cloak thrown about the meeting served to thwart, at least in part, efforts of small Asian member countries to emphasize the fact that the treaty is strictly a defensive agreement."

BRITISH KENYA POLICE massacred 303 Mau Mau in their June drive to repress the African independence movement.

MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND WORKERS in France shut down auto plants and steel mills in strikes for higher wages on July 6.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DODGES QUESTION of growing anti-U.S. feeling in Japan. Masayuki Tani, advisor to the Japanese Foreign Office, was questioned by reporters as to why the government had not openly opposed demonstrations of the people protesting U.S. artillery practice in areas that have been traditionally used by the Japanese themselves. Mr. Tani replied with a restatement of official pro-American policy.

FOOD IS FLOWN TO VILLAGES in the remote parts of British Columbia, Canada, as a strike of seamen shuts off all shipping. The Seamen's International Union has been negotiating a year for twelve and a half per cent increase in wages and more over-time pay.

BELGIAN DOCK STRIKE CONTINUES. Unions have refused to negotiate the demands of 14,000 longshoremen because the strike is "unauthorized." Dock workers demand that new workers be included in social security system.

STRIKE WAVE IN AUSTRALIA has grown to include 9,000. Sydney, Australia's largest city has been most seriously affected with newspaper, gas and meat workers on strike. Major naval dockyards are also closed.

SEDATIVES make up one third of all prescriptions issued under the national health plan a British health conference revealed, one psychiatrist described the country as "a nation living on its nerves."

CHURCH OFFICIALS now have new standing in the Soviet Union. The anti-religious cam-

paign was stopped by a Central Committee decree last November while atheistic propagandists were instructed to carry on their work with a minimum of offense to believers or clergymen. Church dignitaries now rank just below top political and military men at receptions, and above members of the Academy of Sciences.

TEACHERS STRIKE IN COSTA RICA. The teachers demand increased salaries over the present rate of \$50 or less a month.

SOME 9,000 BRAZILIAN DOCKWORKERS and 3,000 administration workers ended their six-day strike July 6 after being granted a 25% wage increase, a Christmas bonus of one-month's pay and promise of another 5% pay raise to be considered later.

OLD CZARIST BONDS rose sharply on the U.S. stockmarket July 7 to double the level of last January. These bonds were repudiated by the Soviet Government at the time of the 1917 Russian revolution. Market analysts say the bonds are being sold at a rapid clip because of the forthcoming Big Four negotiations at Geneva.

WORST POLIO EPIDEMIC IN TEN YEARS has hit Puerto Rico, affecting mostly children between six months and two years of age. Between November of last year and June of this year 501 cases have been reported. No Salk vaccine is available in Puerto Rico.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT investigators, appointed by President Ramon Magsaysay, charged that U. S. Navy officials were treating Filipinos oppressively at a naval reservation on Subic Bay, fifty miles northwest of Manila. The investigators found that Filipinos at the naval base were being subjected to outdated and excessive taxation and were barred from participation in civilian community life, among other discriminatory practices.

JAPANESE TAXPAYERS got a breathing spell when workers in the tax department went on a sit-down strike for higher pay and summer bonuses.

A SOUTH AFRICAN NEGRO COLLEGE was reopened July 4 after a two month shut down. Fort Hare College, the only all-Negro college in the Union of South Africa, was closed indefinitely May 4 after officials charged that students had seized control of the institution. Three hundred and twenty students were expelled at the time. When the college reopened only 150 of these were back.

For only \$1.25 you can get a one-year subscription to the Marxist quarterly, Fourth International, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.

The Negro Struggle

By George Lavan

The Desegregation Fight in Georgia

In Georgia the State Board of Education on July 11 unanimously adopted a resolution providing for the automatic revocation of the teaching certificates "for life" of any teachers who "support, encourage, condone or offer to teach or teach [racially] mixed classes."

George P. Whitman, chairman of the Georgia Board of Education told a N. Y. Post reporter: "That damned Supreme Court ruling isn't going to stand up in Georgia. We'll close all our schools if we have to. One thing's certain; we aren't going to have mixed classes, and we are serving notice on our teachers that they'd better not teach such classes."

The action of the Georgia Board of Education not only shows the majority attitude of the local authorities who are supposed to apply the Supreme Court decision to themselves in "good faith," but is an attempt to terrorize Negro teachers.

In many areas, particularly rural ones, teachers form an important part of the present leadership of the Negro community. This is not only because of their formal education but because of their salaries or professional status. The white supremacists have marked them down as particularly vulnerable to pressure. Herefore there have been plenty of threats that desegregation would mean mass firing of Negro teachers, principals, etc.

The overwhelming bulk of Negro teachers in the South have borne themselves courageously in the face of these threats and have been prominent in demanding desegregation. Now the Georgia officials have moved the threat up a notch. Not firing if desegregation comes about, but

the firing of any Georgia teachers, "who support, condone or offer to teach" Negro and white classes, is the ultimatum.

This is in part a response to initiative taken by the Negro people who are filing petitions with local school boards throughout the Southern states demanding action on desegregation.

Typical of these petitions is one filed by 17 parents of Negro schoolchildren in Savannah, Georgia. After citing the Supreme Court decision, the petition says: "We, therefore, call upon you to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools under your jurisdiction on a non-discriminatory basis. As we understand it, you have the responsibility to reorganize the school systems under your control so that the children of public school age attending and entitled to attend public schools cannot be denied admission to any school or be required to attend any school solely because of race and color . . . you are duty bound to take immediate concrete steps leading to early elimination of segregation in the public schools."

These petitions, called for by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will lay the basis for court action if the schools open in September without any desegregation steps having been taken.

Another necessary step is one suggested at the recent NAACP convention. Any Negro teachers victimized for advocating desegregation will have to be protected from economic hardship and found equally good jobs elsewhere. In view of the teacher shortage throughout the country joint planning by the NAACP, teachers' organizations and the labor movement should be able to provide for this.

Prosperity for All?

By Robert Chester

"Stocks boom," "Employment at peak," "Record auto production," "Prosperity for all," the newspaper headlines scream in their never ending effort to prove the virtues of capitalism. While economic conditions ride a crest, like during the current boom, these assertions might sound plausible. But are things as bright as they claim, even in these lush days?

Government economists, when pressed, admit to a seamier side of American life. Child labor, for example, has been a permanent part of the capitalist industrial scene. The first factory in this country was staffed mainly by child workers. Today they are still among the most cruelly exploited sections of labor.

Take the case of a 13-year-old Washington boy, as reported in the March Machinists Journal, who was hailed before the judge for stealing one hundred dollars. "I got so mad," the boy said, "because I worked from 3 P.M. to 3 A.M. for 75c. that when I found the money, I took it." Or take the case of a school boy, aged 14 who worked as a dishwasher from 9 P.M. to 7 A.M. and fell asleep in class regularly.

In October 1953 two million youngsters 14 through 17 years of age were employed, and two out of three of these were enrolled in school. One out of seven of this group worked 35 hours or more.

What drives these kids to go out after substandard jobs, sometimes at grueling hours and often in hazardous occupations? It is not love of work, for the majority of jobs are tedious and menial. Seldom is it simply for spending money since so many jobs are at low wages. Generally it is poverty, dire need at home, that drives them out to look for anything that can

raise some cash.

"Nearly nine million children belong to families whose average income is less than \$40 a week," reports the National Child Labor Committee, and "about three and a half million come from families whose earnings average even less than \$20 a week." In more than half of the 48 states children of 14 can quit school and go to work. Many thousands more under fourteen are employed illegally, while others are not covered by exemptions from federal law.

One of the worst blots on American life is the plight of children of migratory workers. There are at least half a million migrant farm workers and their children who drift from state to state following the harvests and starving in between. Average family earnings are about \$520 a year. (The minimum for a decent subsistence budget for a family of four, as estimated by the Department of Labor, is between \$3,812 and \$4,454). They are excluded from the federal minimum wage law, social security and workmen's compensation acts. Child labor laws seldom apply or are applied to these underprivileged children. Twenty states have no minimum age for employment in agriculture.

Working against fatigue, induced by long hours and hard work causes an unusually high number of accidents. Even if they continue school, and it takes the exceptional child to stand up under the pace, they are at a great disadvantage. Their ability to learn and participate limited, their tendency is to leave school at an early age, find some kind of full-time work and become low-paid workers the rest of their lives.

Notes from the News

THE LABOR-HATING KOHLER COMPANY of Wisconsin was unable to unload a cargo of clay from England at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Three thousand angry residents of this port town, thoroughly familiar with the tyranny of the company, stopped the "hot" cargo. When the Kohler Company next sent the ship of clay to Milwaukee, the Wisconsin CIO threatened a general strike in the state. Charles Schultz, state CIO president said "it would be a disgrace to labor in Milwaukee if this ship were unloaded here."

PROSPECTIVE JURORS in New York City cannot serve until they have signed an oath that they are not subversive, the Commissioner of Jurors has ruled.

SEGREGATION IS LEGAL on the Atlanta, Georgia, public golf courses, ruled the Fifth

Circuit Court of Appeals, June 17. This verdict upheld the decision of U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan that Atlanta must allow Negroes on its public golf courses but could apply its segregation laws by setting aside specific time for colored golfers.

EAST COAST LONGSHOREMEN CONDEMNED the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor as "a modified form of fascism — state control of labor." Two hundred delegates to a three-day convention of the District Council of the L.L.A., July 6, cheered as Patrick J. Connolly pledged the union to "fight the commission until it is wiped out."

THE MESCALERO APACHE INDIANS of southern New Mexico have demanded the return of 27,730 acres of land near their reservation. The area was ceded to the Federal Government a century ago as a loan. The Federal Government ended its use of the land in 1953. Livestock interests in New Mexico dispute the Indian's claim to the land, saying, "They don't have enough sheep or cattle to put it to productive use." Oliver La Farge head of the nation-wide Association on American Indians points out that "had the cession been made by white men there would be no question about its return; but since the Mescalero Apaches are Indians, a lot of people who want the land for themselves just can't stand the idea of returning it to its rightful owners."

CREEPING SOCIALISM? Los Angeles now boasts of a Pet Health Plan. For \$20 a year your dog or cat can be enrolled in a prepaid hospital plan which includes medical and surgical treatment.

Correction

The article in last week's issue on new contract gains for seamen contained a typographical error which conveyed the false impression that seamen are not covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Actually the seamen's unions won unemployment insurance coverage some years ago. However, because of technicalities related to the transient nature of the seamen's calling, many workers have been deprived of their compensation. According to the NMU, as much as 50% of their membership have been losing out because of these technicalities. The new contracts go a long way toward correcting these inequities. — Ed.

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No Time to Play



A ten year old California cotton worker (above) is shown dragging a 35 lb. sack of cotton. For the product of his four-hour's labor, he collected \$1.15, giving him a wage of less than 29c. per hour. Scenes like this are prevalent all over the United States. Twenty states have no minimum age for employment in agriculture. Violations of existing laws are frequent in other states.

RACIST SCHEME TO END TRUMBULL PARK BARED

By Shevi Shaw

After two years of anti-Negro violence, riots and tension, at Trumbull Park Housing Project, the Chicago officials are welcoming a proposed ordinance which would

officially proposed by the Chicago Housing Authority, is being hailed by city officials and the racist groups as a concrete solution to the Trumbull Park problem. The ordinance would permit the CHA to acquire title to two federally owned low-rent housing projects in another area—and would also enable the CHA to sell its properties to private interests. For those who are familiar with the Trumbull Park situation and the behind-the-scenes facts, it is obvious that not only a fake answer to anti-Negro terrorism is involved here, but also a neat little plan to abolish federally owned low-rent housing.

The two purposes of this ordinance are: (1) elimination of racial strife by returning areas to all-white residents, thus granting the major objective of the Klan-like race terrorists; (2) selling all federal properties to private real estate interests in order to provide more areas of profit for these interests. The ordinance has been recommended by the City Council's Planning and Housing Committee. It received the approval of the Police Commissioner, Timothy J. O'Connor, who was quoted as saying it was a "wonderful idea." Mayor Daley has stated that he would investigate the proposed ordinance, and three leading aldermen of the City Council have given their wholehearted endorsement.

The ordinance originated from a proposal made by the Southtown Economist, a newspaper which represents the policies of a white-supremacist organization — the South Deering Improvement Association (SDIA). This organization is composed of property owners from the South Deering section of Chicago, in which Trumbull Park is located. The SDIA has received prominent support from the Daily Calumet, also a South Deering racist newspaper, and from the White Circle League, another white-supremacy group.

These three groups, according to informed reports, have promoted and backed the riots and incidents of violence with the sole aim of driving the Negro tenants from Trumbull Park. In spite of constant pressure and demands for action from the labor movement, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Trumbull Park Tenants Council and various other civic organizations, the scene at Trumbull Park has remained virtually unchanged for the past two years. Throughout this period a continuous 24-hour police guard did not halt the anti-Negro violence.

Various commissions of investigation were organized by the

Use of Political Blacklist Scored by Cain at Civil Liberties Rally in L.A.

Fred Peters

From Detroit

Studebaker Pays Off -- 1,700 Fired!

Over 1,700 workers at the Studebaker plant in South Bend, Ind., were laid off on July 6. This is the plant where UAW International and Local 5 leaders pressured the workers into accepting substantial wage cuts last August in order to "improve the competitive position" of the corporation.

The Studebaker workers are in no mood to tolerate any more experiments in such "labor statesmanship." The corporation said the new layoffs were part of a "better methods" program that would — yes, again — improve its competitive position. But the workers remember that the wage cut they took last year was supposed to prevent layoffs. On July 12 they voted to strike if necessary against the layoffs. Out of 7,010 ballots cast 82% favored strike.

Things have changed since last August. The Local 5 president who helped put over the wage cut then decided that he had better not run for re-election this year. The candidate he supported was strongly beaten by a worker who had opposed the wage cut.

The UAW international is also speaking in a different tone. Last year they helped to put over the wage cut. This time one of Walter Reuther's assistants was present at the strike authorization meeting and said: "We are not trying to subsidize management for the sake of keeping jobs. That would open the floodgates and the UAW would be asked to do it for all companies."

One year ago the Square D Co. was busy trying to show that it was possible, even in Detroit, to smash a local union by red-baiting, scab-herding and cooperation by the city administration and its police. The strike of United Electrical Workers Local 957 was finally saved in September when UAW locals came to the defense of the embattled workers on the picket line.

Last month the company quietly granted an across-the-board six-cent hourly wage increase to the 1,200 Square D workers, plus additional raises of eight and ten cents an hour for skilled classifications. Unlike last year, everything happened so quietly that the papers didn't even learn about the settlement until three weeks after it was reached.

A 35-hour work week and a substantial wage increase are chief demands among those submitted by the CIO Communication Workers of America to the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. last week. The CWA, representing 16,550 traffic, accounting and plant employees in the state, also asked for a union shop, elimination of a no-strike clause, improved vacation, pension and health benefits, and elimination of area pay differentials.

Puerto Ricans Out 11 Months

Seventy-five Puerto Rican workers, who struck over low pay (75 cents an hour) and dangerous conditions, have been out for 11 months at quarries in Kingston, N. J.

The strikers were housed in vermin-infested hovels without cooking facilities.

One group of 12 is supported by three members who managed to get work from a contractor. A striker told Jose M. Perez, Executive Secretary of the Labor Advisory Committee for Puerto Rican Affairs, that often he and his companions have to go to sleep without supper. However, his greatest worry was over his seven dependent children in Puerto Rico.

Joseph Monserrat, President of the Council of Spanish-American Organizations, has promised to ask his organization to donate \$50 for strike relief.

Surely the labor movement of New York and New Jersey will come to the aid of these strikers with even more substantial aid!

LOS ANGELES, June 28 — Former Republican Senator Harry P. Cain, who until recently was one of the staunchest McCarthyites in Washington, last night accused the government's loyalty and security program of employing totalitarian methods "borrowed from the Communists and the Fascists" and charged that innocent individuals were persecuted on the basis of "hasty, thoughtless, and obviously bad judgments."

Cain, who is a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board spoke here before an audience of 600 under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, on the same day that the notorious House Un-American Activities Committee opened hearings on Southern California "subversion."

After a fighting speech by ACLU attorney Al Wirin, challenging the mandate and purpose of the red-baiting Committee, and a brief statement by one of the Committee's victims of that morning, Cain declared he would "gladly share the ACLU's battles for civil liberties."

The ex-Senator began his address by deploring the utter disregard for the rights of the individual under the present loyalty and security setup and scored the use of the Attorney General's subversive list. He protested the practices of the Justice Department in firing and smearing government employees and others with the aid of poison-pen testimony, malicious gossip, uncorroborated witnesses and secret charges.

NO BASIC DIFFERENCE

Citing the case of Max Shachtman of the Independent Socialist League, who was recently refused a passport because his organization is among the proscribed, Cain contended that the proper purpose of the list was to screen government employees,

not to check passport applications. Cain, however, did not take issue with the government for setting itself up as a judge of what political opinions are acceptable and "American" and barring qualified persons from its employ solely because of their political beliefs.

Nor did he dispute the government's claim to be the champion of democracy in a world "threatened by Communist aggression." Hence, he has no argument with the aims of the subversive list and the loyalty checks, only criticism of the security apparatus for being "top-sided, unwieldy and capable of defeating the purpose for which it was created."

"My view is," declared the ex-McCarthyite, "that freedom and security can be made compatible, but not unless we make absolutely certain that American principles and good purposes are supported and advanced by traditional American procedures and methods." After thus reconciling democratic traditions with the witch hunt (reformed version) he then hailed the projected "non-partisan, non-political" Commission on Government Security. The task of this Commission will be to streamline and consolidate the five security and two loyalty programs, thereby bringing the witch hunt under closer supervision and control of the administration and presumably eliminating some of its "excesses."

Cain claims that the government did not "intend" to persecute innocent and helpless people under the security procedures. He does not oppose the government's brain-washing campaign; he merely wants to use a smaller and more efficient brush.

In response to a question from the audience about witch-hunt victims in private industry, Cain replied, after a long meditative silence, "I don't know!" Then, he declared, with more truth than he knew, "It is necessary to create a different political climate."

Strike Ties Up Capital Transit



Two residents try to thumb a ride as a strike of streetcar and bus drivers gripped Washington, D. C. Congressional investigators sought absentee boss Louis Wolfson, reported to be far from the strike scene in California, for questioning about company policies and the strike issues. The AFL drivers want a wage increase; the company wants another fare increase.

Book - A - Month Plan

July Selection

Karl Marx AND THE CLOSE OF HIS SYSTEM

By Bohm-Bawerk with Hilferding's reply Published at \$3.50 Special July price

\$1.00 (plus 16c. mailing charge) Payments must accompany order

PIONEER PUBLISHERS 116 University Place New York 3, New York

Bolsheviki and World Peace by Leon Trotsky 238 pp. \$2.50
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