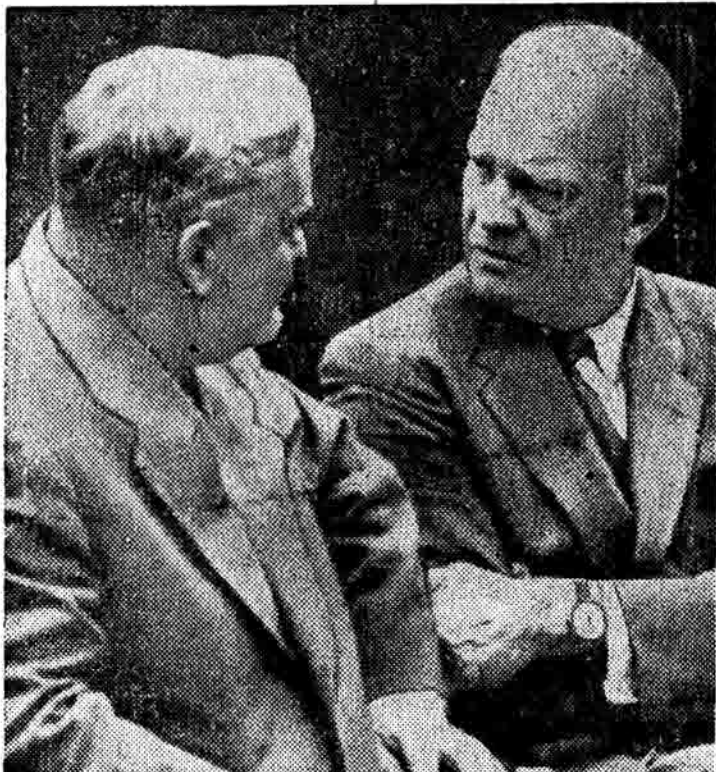


At Geneva Conference



Pres. Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Bulganin pose for camera men at the recent conference in Geneva. Both sides put on a show of cordiality and friendliness before some 1,500 newspaper correspondents from all over the world. The conference marked an easing in the cold-war tensions but the underlying differences in economic structure between the USSR and the capitalist West still portend an ultimate showdown.

Peking Shows It Wants a Deal

By Joseph Hansen

AUG. 3 — The freeing of 11 U.S. fliers by the Mao regime Aug. 1 and the offer the following day to free U.S. civilians in exchange for Chinese students held in the United States indicate the readiness of the new government of China to reach an understanding with Washington.

The announced purpose of the Geneva conference between Ambassador Wang Pin-nan and Ambassador Ural Alexis Johnson was to negotiate over the release of the imprisoned Americans.

The negotiations over this matter were finished apparently in two days with the concessions made by the Chinese government.

Dulles responded in Washington by stating that the "price" of U.S. "cooperation" with China was the renunciation of the use of force by the Chinese government in seeking to accomplish its aims. By this the head of the State Dept. referred to the Chinese desire to free Quemoy, Matsu, the Pescadores and Formosa.

Dulles' statement sounds as if it were meant primarily for the China lobby and right-wing Republicans who up until recently were clamoring to "unleash" Chiang Kai-shek. By talking tough, Dulles evidently hopes to forestall charges of "selling out," even though it appears that at present only McCarthy is bold enough to try this tack.

But Dulles' declaration also serves as pressure on Peking for more and bigger concessions without offering anything in return. Who but an arrogant imperialist would demand that China "vow" to give up the use of force in protecting the country from a menacing military build up on its coast by a foreign power, a build up that has no aim but to threaten China with the use of force?

Despite Dulles' declarations, however, it seems evident that the Eisenhower administration is prepared to make some concessions. It must do so if it is to obtain the minimum gain from the negotiations; namely, the diplomatic appearance of wanting to ease tensions.

The agreement to a conference at the ambassadorial level already constitutes de facto recognition of the Mao regime, and that is a concession in Dulles' eyes. From that to higher level conferences and admission to the United Nations are not great steps.

What concessions the Chinese Stalinists are prepared to make for such gains remains the big question. Their long record of "peoples' fronts" with Chiang Kai-shek and their announcements on coming to power that they were prepared to guarantee capitalist interests show that nothing in their set of principles bars them from going a long way.

For American workers, however, the main problem is the course that has been followed first by Truman then by Eisenhower. This course is to crush the new government by whatever means and recover the imperialist stranglehold on China. At first they hoped to accomplish this by outright force

"Satellite" Project Revealed As Super Weapon Experiment

Gov't Witch Hunters Seek to Put Mine-Mill Union Out of Business

By Art Sharon

The official arm of the witch hunt reached out this week to try to put a union out of business. Attorney General Brownell announced that the government was moving its newest big weapon against the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers.

Two weeks ago, in a speech before a group of Texas businessmen, a Brownell subordinate broke the news that the government was prepared to make such a move. At that time it was a dark secret as to what union the government had in mind. Some guessed that it was Mine-Mill since the union was locked in a tough, month-long strike against three of the big copper producers.

The secrecy of the move is of the same thinking that persuades political police the world over to make their arrests without advance warning at around 3 o'clock in the morning.

At the same time a little comedy side play gave a tip-off that Mine-Mill was the objective of the witch hunters. Howard Rushmore, a professional informer, arranged a disappearance from a Chicago Hotel only to turn up three days later in Butte, Montana, with the explanation that he went underground to check on certain "secret communists" fomenting the copper strikes and/or escape from these same "secret communists" who were stalking him. In view of Rushmore's close connection with Washington witch-hunting circles it was safe to assume that he was trying to arrange his personal participation in "Operation Mine-Mill."

This newest weapon of the government is contained in provisions of the notorious Brownell-Butler Bill, passed by Congress as the Communist Control Act of 1954, that give the government wide powers to set outside the law any union which it considers headed by "disloyal leadership." It is well known that the definition of "disloyal" is very elastic in Washington. There are many congressmen who think that calling a strike is disloyal.

The present action came as the union entered the second month of its strike, involving 30,000 workers, against three big copper producers. In response to loud clamor from the bosses for application of some law to the union, the administration announced that it was looking into the possibility of using the Taft-Hartley Law. But it finally settled upon the Butler Act. The union is considered more vulnerable under that law since it is outside of the two main labor federations, and has Stalinists in its leadership.

Numerous attempts have been made to unseat this leadership and to break up the union. But the membership has remained unmoved by all the agitation. As is usual in these cases the membership is more concerned over bread and butter problems than the politics of union officials.

Cries of "communism" against the leadership only evoke suspicion of the motives of the critics. To date there has been complete silence in the labor press on this latest government move. This reflects the shortsightedness of labor officialdom. While this same group denounced the Butler Bill, when it was being prepared, as a dangerous weapon for use against labor, it now passively accepts and privately applauds the government's first use of the weapon inasmuch as it is directed against an outcast of the two main labor federations.

The issue involved in the case is of far-reaching importance. It represents the most direct attempt to date by the government to intervene into a union's internal life to decide whether or not that union can exist legally.

According to their investigation, a family of four, to enjoy an adequate standard of living, must have an income of \$108 a week. The BLS has been claiming it can be done on \$82 a week.

The generally optimistic BLS says the average industrial worker makes \$76 a week. That's \$32 less than what UCLA says is necessary for a living standard that "is reasonable and acceptable both to the individual and the community."

A few figures indicate how reasonable the University budget of \$108 a week for a family of four really is. They allow \$30 a week for all food costs, a four-room apartment at \$70 a month and less than \$4 a week for recreation for the entire family. The budget permits the wife to buy a wool coat once every four years and if the husband buys more than one bottle of beer a week he throws the whole budget out of whack.

The cost of living only went up two-tenths of one percent last month? That means that if you are part of a family of four with as much income as the government says you have, you are now shy \$22.22 of a very modest living standard.

Confer on Strike Vote



Three union heads confer on pending strike vote of Screen Actors Guild over filming of television shows. They are (left to right) Frank Nelson of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, Walter Pidgeon of the Screen Actors Guild, and Ralph Bellamy of Actors Equity Assn. A proposal by the leadership of AFTRA to possibly expel any member standing on the Fifth Amendment is meeting with sharp criticism as weakening the union's stand in the current struggle with management.

Max Shachtman Wins Passport

The U.S. State Department finally backed down in its refusal to grant a passport to Max Shachtman, Chairman of the Independent Socialist League. The backing down took the form of a phone call on August 1 from the State Department to Joseph Rauh, Jr., Shachtman's attorney, stating that if he would only send over the customary \$10 fee he would be given a passport for the ISL leader.

On June 23 the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., ruled that Shachtman had been illegally deprived of a passport for the last six years. In that period he had repeatedly been turned down because the ISL was on the Attorney General's "subversive" list.

The important decision of the Court of Appeals declared the "subversive" list was no legal basis for depriving a person of his "inherent right to travel." The State Department should grant Shachtman a due process hearing or a passport, the judges unanimously ruled.

The State Department's capitulation on the Shachtman passport signifies two things: (1) it has decided not to take the Court of Appeals decision to the Supreme Court; (2) it prefers to grant the passport rather than try to justify refusal at a legally conducted hearing.

In the related civil liberties

Planned as First Test For Rocket Powered Intercontinental Missile

By Fred Hart

"It's a project for peace," the Eisenhower administration said in announcing plans July 30 for sending a man-made satellite cruising around the earth. At a press conference attended by prominent scientists, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said the satellite would be launched "entirely for scientific purposes."

"Do you mean as distinct from war-making purposes?" he was asked. "If you wish, yes," he replied. Hagerty told the reporters that scientific information gathered in the satellite's flight would be shared with all other countries, including the Soviet Union.

According to Hagerty the satellite will be a U.S. contribution to the International Geophysical Year from July 1957 to December 1958. In this project, scientists of 40 nations including the Soviet Union, will conduct the most comprehensive study of the earth ever undertaken.

MAN-MADE MOON

Sometime in 1957 or 1958 the U.S. government will shoot a round object about the size of a basketball 200 to 300 miles away from the earth, then send it circling the globe at 18,000 miles an hour. Two rockets working in relay will propel the satellite beyond the earth's atmosphere and a final rocket will hurl it into the orbit where the man-made moon will keep travelling under its own momentum.

After a few days or weeks the satellite, dropping back towards earth, will be consumed by the intense heat from friction with the atmosphere.

The administration maintained that even if it carried no instruments, the satellite would still pioneer a technical development leading to great scientific advances.

THE REAL AIMS

In reality the fanfare about "purely scientific purposes" conceals quite other aims.

According to Hanson W. Baldwin, well-informed military expert of the N. Y. Times (Aug. 2 and 3), the satellite project grows out of military research and development with rocket missiles whose end product is "the so-called 'I.B.M.' — or intercontinental ballistic missile."

This weapon, says Baldwin, is still on the drawing boards, but will probably be realized in seven to ten years. It will be powered by the same rocket relay system as the satellite.

The IBM hurtled to an altitude of 300 to 600 miles at a speed of 12,000 to 16,000 miles an hour, can then be directed back to a

specific target. It would be slowed down on return through the atmosphere to prevent it from burning up.

The advantage of such a weapon, says Baldwin, is that "it would nullify all known systems of detection, interception and defense, and would expose — literally — virtually all the cities on earth to almost instantaneous destruction from these giant rockets, with thermonuclear warheads plunging from the skies. It is this vision . . . that has been brought measurably nearer reality by the announcement of the earth satellite."

"MASTER EYE"

In between the first experimental satellite and the IBM might come the reconnaissance space vehicle, says Baldwin. It would circle the earth endlessly, equipped with radio and radar beacons and perhaps television cameras. It would be the "master eye of the sky."

Baldwin's account is borne out by the fact that the U.S. Defense Department — rather than an international scientific commis-

(Continued on page 2)

Enough!



The fifth trial in the government's 16-year effort to deport West Coast Longshore leader Harry Bridges ended in San Francisco with victory for the persecuted union head. The judge criticized government use of stool-pigeon witnesses. (See story page 4.)

Cost of Living Index Moves Upward Again

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has thrown a bucket of cold water on any hopes that the cost of living might ease up a bit. On July 26 the Bureau reported that prices had gone up two tenths of one percent from mid-May to mid-June, with the increased cost of food the major factor in the rise. It predicted a further increase in a month and reported that while prices were moving forward there had also been a "slight" drop in take-home pay.

By way of consolation, it was pointed out that the increase in the cost of food was "seasonal" and besides the cost of living hasn't varied by more than one percent since last December.

However, since June 1950, such "slight" increases in the cost of maintaining a family have totalled a very substantial 12.4%.

In addition, the University of California, which apparently doesn't have much confidence in the accuracy of the cost-of-living picture painted by the BLS, has made public the results of a careful study it has made of the problem. The figures give a rather startling picture of the highly touted "American Standard of Living."

According to their investigation, a family of four, to enjoy an adequate standard of living, must have an income of \$108 a week. The BLS has been claiming it can be done on \$82 a week.

The generally optimistic BLS says the average industrial worker makes \$76 a week. That's \$32 less than what UCLA says is necessary for a living standard that "is reasonable and acceptable both to the individual and the community."

A few figures indicate how reasonable the University budget of \$108 a week for a family of four really is. They allow \$30 a week for all food costs, a four-room apartment at \$70 a month and less than \$4 a week for recreation for the entire family. The budget permits the wife to buy a wool coat once every four years and if the husband buys more than one bottle of beer a week he throws the whole budget out of whack.

The cost of living only went up two-tenths of one percent last month? That means that if you are part of a family of four with as much income as the government says you have, you are now shy \$22.22 of a very modest living standard.



Paul Robeson, world-famed baritone, is shown in Washington as he learns State Dept. has reversed a 5-year ban on his travel abroad and granted him a passport to Canada. Robeson is fighting for full passport rights.

The Detroit Case for Higher Negro Pay

By George Breitman

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—All Michigan unions, all Negro organizations and all members of the new Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission should be required to read the statistics on local Negro and white incomes printed in the July 30 Detroit edition of the Pittsburgh Courier.

If they do, they will have convincing evidence of continuing economic discrimination against Negroes.

"Despite the substantial rise in Negro family income here over the past four years," the Courier says, "the gap between Negro and white income has widened considerably."

DETROIT AREA STUDY

In support of this charge, the Courier article cites figures in the report of the University of

Michigan's "Detroit Area Study," which will be released in September. The university has made such surveys every year since 1952.

Last year, the report shows, the median income of Negro families here was \$3,800 (\$73 a week). In 1953 the figure was \$4,000 a week (\$77 a week). The drop reflects the recession of 1954.

"Median" income, the article explains, is not quite the same as "average" income. "Median" means one-half of the families covered in the survey fell below these figures and one-half rose above.

"PRETTY HIGH"

The Courier article continues: "Compared with Negro families in other parts of the country, the Detroit figure of \$3,800 stands pretty high."

"But compared with white families in the Detroit area, it's nothing to brag about. The median figure for white families

last year was \$5,700 (\$110 a week)—a differential of \$1,900 for the year or \$37 a week."

In other words, Negro family income was just two-thirds that of white families. Or, putting it another way: White family income was 50% higher than that of Negro families.

This \$37 weekly differential expresses, in money terms, the heavy cost that Negroes still have to pay for job discrimination, exclusion from the better paid jobs, inferior educational and vocational opportunity, etc.

PROGRESS NOTED

Negroes certainly have made economic progress in the last 15 years since World War II forced the employers to hire Negroes for jobs previously closed to them. But the continuing income differential proves that a great deal more progress will have to be made before economic equality will be a reality.

As a matter of fact, one of the peculiar things about local

income trends is this: While Negro income has been going up in recent years (except for 1954), white income has been going up faster, and the differential has been widening, rather than becoming narrower.

"To show how the gap has widened," the Courier notes, "in 1951 the study revealed that Negro families had a median income of \$3,500 to white families' \$4,800, a differential of \$1,300."

"In 1952 the differential was greater. It was \$1,600." (That year Negro families got \$3,700, an increase of \$200, while whites got \$5,300, an increase of \$500.)

The differential "was a whopping \$2,100 in 1953." (Negroes: \$4,000, a gain of \$300. Whites: \$6,100, a gain of \$800.)

EFFECT OF RECESSION

The differential "dropped to \$1,900 in 1954 because of the recession." (Income of both groups went down. Negro families fell \$200 to \$3,800 and

white families fell \$400 to \$5,400.)

Using 1951 as the base year, Negro income rose 9% by 1954. The gain for white families during the same period was 19%—twice as much.

From these figures the Courier article notes "a tendency for the incomes of both groups to rise to new heights in times of prosperity and full employment." But along with this it notes a tendency for whites to make the greater gains in such periods, thereby widening the income differential. And it adds:

"SMALL CONSOLATION"

"Of small consolation to Negroes is the fact that the differential seems to narrow between the two during periods of depression."

These figures are loaded with dynamite. They show that there's still a lot of fighting to be done before Negroes reach the status of economic equals, even in the relatively favorable Detroit area.

Stuck with Will In Washington

Washington, D.C.
August 1, 1955

Dear Ella:

Washington in the summer! What a steaming hellhole! While you're on the beach at Narragansett, here I am stuck with Will until Congress lets out.

For amusement, I've been going to the hearings of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on Harold Talbott. You wouldn't believe it, Ella, but I don't believe Harold Talbott had any idea in the world that he had done one earthly thing wrong in getting all that business for his efficiency firm.

In case you are too busy working up a suntan to read the papers, the Secretary of the Air Force has an interest in a firm called Mulligan that shows big corporations how they can cut down their clerical staff. What do you suppose they do—make the remaining clerks work faster? Well, I'm rambling as usual, so back to the hearings, which really have been as good as going to the theatre.

First of all, as you probably don't know, Harold Talbott asked to testify before the committee. It was really rather noble of him. Of course, he heard that some letters he'd written on Air Force stationery, soliciting business for the Mulligan firm, had been printed in the N.Y. Times.

And, incidentally, Peggy Talbott, his wife (she was Peggy Thayer of the Philadelphia Thayers) nearly ruined everything for him when she grabbed the telephone when the Times reporter called up to tell Harold the letters were being published. She said it was a pretty snide, low, sneaking group that had done this. She said her husband was tired, and to stop calling him. Imagine, to the Times! How snooty can you get? Of course, I admit Talbott is pretty awe-inspiring, with all that money, and playing bridge with the President, but even so.

Anyway, to go back to the hearings, I enjoyed them no end. Harold began explaining he had done nothing wrong, though even his friend Donald Douglas, the head of the Douglas Aircraft, with which the Air Force does a tremendous amount of business, said that Talbott told him he got \$10,000 a month out of the Mulligan Co.

Senator McClellan, from Arkansas, the Subcommittee Chairman, told the reporters that he personally believed Talbott was innocent of wrongdoing. And he's a Democrat. If you could have been there, Ella, and seen him practically bowing from the waist, he is so impressed by Talbott. Will says Talbott has done a lot for the Democrats, even though he is an old-time Republican. He supports them when they have to fight those reds that are for desegregation in the South.

Anyway, even poor old McCarthy came to Talbott's defense, and said he shouldn't resign. McCarthy couldn't see he'd done anything wrong — unless making a profit is wrong. Anyway, it was pretty dramatic, especially when Talbott began explaining how all the things he'd done were absolutely O.K. He got in deeper and deeper. But sitting there in the committee room, everyone treats him

so respectfully you get quite a shock when you read the papers, and see they're trying to make him resign.

It's like a good mystery play, everyone is so involved with everyone else. Symington, one of the Democratic senators on the committee, is an old friend of Talbott's and made a sort of vague pledge of allegiance, in which he tried to be a good Democrat, and still be absolutely neutral.

Then, Attorney General Brownell, from whom Talbott tried to get a ruling on the ethics of his doing business with RCA, turns out to be the very lawyer who drew up the original partnership for the Mulligan firm. Can you imagine! Everybody seems to have two parts, and that's one reason why it almost takes my mind off this heat.

Incidentally, we've had quite a problem with Will Jr. You know how he feels about the Air Force. He's only 12, but he can't wait to grow up and fly a jet. We took him to a big shindig down here last year and Will introduced him to Talbott, who patted him on the head. Since then, he's just worshipped him, and Will took the occasion to give him one of those father-son talks on leadership and Our Government.

The idea was that he should never criticize Our Government, because all the people like Secretary Talbott made big sacrifices to come down and serve. You know, he's so scared that Will Jr. will come under the influence of the reds, though it is so ridiculous.

Anyway, it's most unfortunate, because he also got Will Jr. to look up his hero in "Who's Who," where Talbott listed himself as a "capitalist." Will made a big point of the fact that Talbott was proud of being a capitalist, and now he was Secretary of the Air Force, with all those planes at his command. Well, you can't start too young, and Will is determined that his son is going to be trained for leadership.

To get back to the hearings, Talbott said he was quite horrified when he heard Mulligan was seeking a contract from the Sperry Gyroscope Company. "My goodness," he said, "Not Sperry; they're in defense."

Then, about the RCA business, he also was quite indignant and when he found that RCA, as a defense industry, wanted a ruling from the Attorney General before doing business with Mulligan, he was very wounded. Wait, here's the exact quote: "My goodness, if there is any such suspicion, forget it and don't have anything to do with it."

Will just called to me that it came out in the evening papers that Talbott has resigned. So the play is over. I can't say I feel specially sorry for him, but he must feel sort of as though he didn't know what hit him. Two weeks ago, one of the biggest men in the country. Today, resigned in disgrace. Oh well, that's life.

Have to stop now. My next letter will be about the heavenly cocktail party we went to last week. I've never heard so much gossip at one fell swoop.

Enviously, your melting friend,
Martha

Subsidized Perjurers -- Some Stool Pigeons Who Made Good

By Henry Gitano

Would you like to make a dishonest buck as a paid liar? If so, you might try for a place on the federal payroll as a witness in "subversive" hearings and trials, for it appears that there are still openings despite the unfavorable publicity that has lately cast a shadow on the profession.

The training is not difficult. You start as a stoolpigeon, a job that requires neither brains nor heart and no talents at all

except a propensity to betray the friends you make. In the stoolpigeon staff of the FBI, any tendency you may have to confuse fact and fiction is carefully nurtured. Finally you graduate for the performance in court where your imagination, if it proves fertile enough, may bring you national fame.

DEAN OF WITNESSES

Paul Crouch is generally considered the Dean of Witnesses for Hire. He is said to have averaged \$5,000 a year. The

trait that made him a success is indicated by his testimony before an Army court-martial in 1925: "I am in the habit of writing letters to my friends and imaginary persons, sometimes to kings and other foreign persons, in which I place myself in an imaginary position. I do that to develop my imaginary powers."

Crouch at one time submitted the names of all Stalinists he knew aside from rank and file. A Chicago Sun-Times cartoonist, Jacob Burck, was never listed. Yet when Burck was held for deportation, Crouch testified that he had often met him at meetings of the Communist Party's Central Committee. Asked to point out Burck, Crouch unhesitatingly fingered a Chicago Tribune photographer.

In the 1949 Harry Bridges perjury trial, Crouch denied knowing a David Davis. "I have never heard of David Davis," he told the court. "I have no knowledge of David Davis." He repeated the denial three times.

REJUVENATED MEMORY

Two years later he swore he had met Davis as early as 1928 and had worked with him on infiltration of the army in the 1930's.

On May 6, 1949, Crouch was asked before the House Committee on Un-American Activities if he knew Armand Scala, an officer of Miami Local 500 of the Transport Workers Union:

Q. "Is he a member of the Communist Party?"

A. "I do not know. . . I do not know of my own knowledge what his party affiliations are."

Five days later, Crouch amplified his testimony: "Another member and officer of Local 500 I know to be active in Communist work in Miami is Armand Scala. Scala has been the chief Communist courier to Latin American countries."

A few days later, in a Hearst article, he identified Scala as "the chief courier of the party in Latin America . . . traveling to Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro frequently on party business."

In the subsequent libel suit, Scala was awarded \$5,000.

The career of Paul Crouch is a good example of the fact that subsidized testimony really means subsidized perjury. There are others too who operate under the motto of "you name them, we frame them."

FALSE WITNESS

Harvey Matusow, who dreamed of glory and cash, claims to have testified in 25 trials and deportation proceedings as well as fingering 180 "communists." In False Witness, where he makes a public confession of fraud and perjury, he cites case after case where he fabricated evidence on his own as well as the government lawyers' initiative.

A typical instance was his assertion in November 1952 that there were "126 Communists on the Sunday section of the New York Times." The entire Sunday section staff consists of only 90 persons.

Mrs. Marie Natvig and Lowell Watson, government witnesses in a proceeding before the Federal Communications Commission, later admitted their testimony was a lie. Both swore they had known Edward Lamb as a Communist. Mrs. Natvig says she lied not only about Lamb, but invented a Communist past for herself the better to identify others as Communists.

RED SPY QUEEN

Elizabeth Bentley gained notoriety as the Red Spy Queen who told all. Unfortunately for her, she told too much. For instance, she claimed that Major Duncan Lee was a Communist Party member, "our most valuable source in the OSS . . . he paid his dues to me."

Lee denied the charges. In a brief filed by Bryon Scott, attorney for another of Bentley's victims, it was pointed out that in an FBI letter of Nov. 8, 1945, Bentley named Lee as a member of the Silvermaster group; in an FBI memo of Nov. 27, 1945, she shifted him to the Perlo group; in 1948 House testimony she identified him as a sub agent of Mary Price.

Bentley testified that she collected dues from the Silvermaster group and after Golos died, "the money I took down to Mr. Earl Browder, and got receipts from him." From July 1941 to May 1942, Browder could not have been the recipient of dues, since he was in Atlanta penitentiary on charges of passport fraud.

Bentley testified that she obtained the date of D-Day "long before D-Day happened" from Ullman "through his connections with Gen. Hildring's office in the Air Corps." But Hildring was in the Civil Affairs Division

and had no connection with the Air Corps. Eisenhower himself knew the date less than 24 hours in advance, due to the weather problem.

CASE OF BROWN

David Brown, former chairman of the Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress, who wept at the Rosenberg's funeral where he participated in the honor guard while on the FBI payroll, admitted stoolpigeonage and lying until he couldn't go on. He made a public confession and then next day tried to kill himself in a downtown Los Angeles hotel. "I haven't anything to live for," he said.

Manning Johnson, once a zealous Stalinist, testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board that he considers some things above truth.

Q. "In other words, you will tell a lie under oath in a court of law, rather than run counter to your instructions from the FBI. Is that right?"

A. "If the interests of my government are at stake. In the face of enemies, at home and abroad, if maintaining secrecy of the techniques of methods of operation of the FBI who have responsibility for the protection of our people, I say I will do it a thousand times."

How many people have been convicted, deported, fired from their jobs on the basis of evidence fabricated wholly by kept witnesses?

\$10,000 A YEAR

Louis Budenz, former editor of the Daily Worker, a loyal Stalinist hack for 10 years, has testified that his turnover activities net him over \$10,000 a year. He claims to have spent 3,000 hours giving the names of Communists to the FBI.

In not one of these soul-cleansing, squealing sessions did he name John Carter Vincent or Owen Lattimore. Yet when McCarthy decided to nail them to the pillory, the Fordham professor of convenient memory quite suddenly had a moment of deep awareness and it came to him quite certainly that they were Communists.

Harvey Matusow summed it all up when he said, "This is a good racket, being a professional witness."

Why have both the Democratic and Republican administrations fostered and backed this racket and kept the petty hustlers on the government payroll?

It is because the government of Big Business needs perjured testimony to send men and women to jail, not for criminal acts, but for political opinions and affiliations, present or past.

It is a necessary adjunct to the witch hunt that considers any and all radical deviations from the Wall Street line as criminal subversion.

... "SATELLITE" PROJECT

(Continued from page 1)

sion — will be in charge of the satellite experiment.

Furthermore, despite claims about sharing information with the rest of the world, all data about the power system of the satellite will remain a closely guarded secret.

MILITARY EXPERIMENTS

The Defense Department explained that this phase of the project is connected with military experiments. The only information to be shared will be about the satellite itself — its orbit, speed, composition — plus whatever scientific data it may gather in flight.

Evidently, so long as they can test the rocket relay system, the actual nature of the experimental satellite is a matter of indifference to the war-makers, and they are happy to give it a "peaceful" guise. In that way military experimentation and demagoguery are fruitfully united.

The announcement of the satellite project came right on the heels of the Geneva Big Four Conference. This conference was a sounding board for Pres. Eisenhower's current "peace" propaganda. The aim was to portray the U.S. government as sincerely wishing coexistence and thereby cloak its preparations for World War III.

At Geneva Eisenhower and Dulles obtained the cooperation of the Stalinist leaders for this masquerade. Khrushchev, Bulganin and Zhukov declared themselves convinced of the peaceful intentions of the spokesmen of U.S. imperialism.

Eisenhower's first use of the Stalinist declarations was to announce the satellite project — with its death-dealing secret aim — as if it were a great boon to mankind.

STALINIST REACTION

And the Stalinists are going along with the fraud. On Aug. 1, Khrushchev announced that the

Wall Street Finds Good in Moscow

By Daniel Roberts

Now that Wall Street has decided on a truce in the cold war, its spokesmen must put back in moth balls the lies about a Soviet conspiracy to conquer the world.

For eight years, journalists and professors, taking their cue from the State Department, went to great pains to "prove" that the counter-revolutionary Stalinists were really world revolutionaries on a rampage. This they insisted was the true and only reason for the war danger confronting mankind.

Now the same obedient journalists and learned historians have undertaken to dispel the notion that a "red peril" emanates from the Kremlin. A rash of predictions are being made that the Communist Party leaders will abandon their belief in world revolution.

The noted historian Arnold J. Toynbee is one such prophet. Writing in the July 24 issue of the N.Y. Times Magazine he asks, "Can Russia Really Change?"

Yes, he answers. Although the Russian leaders will never renounce the doctrine of world revolution, they may let it become a dead letter in practice.

He then offers an analogy. "One of the tenets of Islam," he says, "is that the Islamic world is in a permanent state of war with the non-Islamic world." All the same, no one expects a holy war to break out between Moslems and Christians. The Islamic concept is now a dead letter.

On the basis of these and similar observations, Toynbee ventures the prediction that the Kremlin leaders will cease to be loyal to the program of world revolution and that peace is therefore possible.

Another prophet of the coming transformation of the Stalinists into conservative bureaucrats is Joseph Harsch, Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, and an authoritative U.S. capitalist journalist.

Harsch wrote on July 19 from France on the theme that the Communist Parties of Europe have spent some of their force "as the self-proclaimed new evangelism of the 20th century." This, he claims, is really a factor for peace.

He sees the loss of revolutionary ideology manifested in the fact that Maurice Thorez, leader of the French Communist Party, owns a villa on the French Riviera, which cost the party \$70,000. And Harsch asks, "Is not a political movement, which gives the chubby little figure of Maurice Thorez the bourgeois luxury of a villa on the Riviera losing its ability to hypnotize the European working class?"

Another bourgeois analyst, quoted in the July 22 U.S. News and World Report, writes the

following: "Russia's Revolutionists are getting conservative. They've got too much to protect, not only their industries but their personal privileges—high incomes, cars, educational advantages for their children. Top-salaried business managers in Russia now earn 35 times the wages of an unskilled worker. It's enough to make anyone conservative."

Now there was nothing difficult in making these predictions about a Stalinist abandonment of revolutionary program. All the equipment the prophets needed was a rear-view mirror. For the event they are predicting happened conclusively more than three decades ago.

At that time a privileged bureaucracy headed by Stalin usurped power in the Soviet Union. It brought an end to the regime of workers' democracy prevailing in the first years of the Soviet Republic. It destroyed the Bolshevik party as a revolutionary instrument and slaughtered the generation of revolutionary leaders who together with Lenin and Trotsky had led the Russian Revolution of 1917.

The Stalinists transformed the Communist parties in every country from genuine revolutionary organizations, seeking to lead the working people to the achievement of socialism, into docile instruments of Soviet foreign policy. That policy consisted exclusively in seeking to preserve their bureaucratic power in the Soviet Union through deals with imperialism. Stalinism emerged in the world working class movement as a completely counter-revolutionary tendency.

This did nothing, however, to bring about world peace. For the source of war is to be found not in the aims of working class revolutionaries — as the State Department propagandists slanderously proclaim — but in the pursuit of capitalist profits conducted by the imperialist states. Actually, by abandoning the struggle for world socialism, the Stalinists betrayed the struggle for world peace.

That capitalism had nothing to fear at the hands of Stalinism was known to the politicians of U.S. Big Business and provided the basis for their collaboration with the Kremlin during World War II.

At that time the Wall Street spokesmen freely commented on the conservative character of Stalinism and praised it. They also joined with Stalinism in its attacks upon the authentic revolutionary current — namely, Trotskyism.

This note, too, is beginning to be sounded again in the Big Business press. Thus, writing about a newly published book on Russia in the July 10 N.Y. Times Book Review, Harrison E. Salisbury, former Times correspondent in Russia takes its author to task for excessive criticism. "For example," he says, "a good many events are presented from the point of view of Leon Trotsky but nowhere is it brought out that he, as the greatest believer in world revolution, was the most dangerous of the whole sorry crew."

Although it knew the truth about Stalinism when it launched the cold war, the State Department wanted to shift the blame for the war drive it was starting from its own shoulders to those of the Kremlin.

That is why Wall Street propagandists pretended to discover that the Stalinists were really world revolutionists and as such imperiled the peace of the world.

Now they are changing their line again, back to "discovering" the non-revolutionary nature of Stalinism, and this "discovery" will last them until U.S. imperialism is again ready to openly drive for war. Then once more the journalists and professors will shout that Russia has betrayed her commitments to peace.

One sure conclusion emerges from these flipflops of the capitalist journalists and professors. No one seeking the truth about the nature of war, Stalinism or the authentic struggle for socialism and peace will find it in their writings.

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How French Despots "Protected" Morocco

By George Lavan
(Second of a series.)

The Safest Thing To Do

Despite the current relaxation in the cold war, the world continues to be troubled by the H-bomb. The great question of what to do about it has only been postponed — not answered — by the Geneva conferences.

A typical debate over safety measures appeared in a recent issue of the Manchester Guardian Weekly. The editors attack a proposal of the British Labor Party for large-scale evacuation of cities and billeting of people in rural areas or special "chalet camps."

If World War III began suddenly, argues the paper, then evacuation would have to be equally sudden "in which case the economic life of the country might be paralyzed for months pointlessly." Even then quick evacuation might not be quick enough and the "evacuees would be caught in transit."

But supposing the evacuation of the crowded urban areas was speedy enough to save the millions of refugees from instantaneous incineration — that would not mean their lives had been saved. "... The risk of casualties through radiation might be greater among people evacuated to the country than among city dwellers."

The Guardian explains: "The chief risk in cities is death through direct blast and burning. It is a severe and terrible risk, for one bomb could destroy all buildings within a radius of six to twelve miles. But beyond the cities, for two hundred miles or so downwind, would fall the deadly contaminating dust." Against this dust the best measure is to stay indoors, protected by brick and stone walls, as long as possible.

Thus civilians are caught in a ghastly dilemma. If they stay in the cities where the protection against fall-out is best, they

may vanish together with the city itself when a bomb explodes. But if they leave the city for the countryside where the danger of disintegration and blast is lowest, the danger of fall-out rises proportionately — and death from radioactive poisoning is rated among the most horrible ends long-suffering mankind has yet been subjected to.

The Labor Party, wanting to be practical about the financial cost of its evacuation proposal, contends that "it need not all be wasted expenditure." For example, the chalet camps might be used "profitably" in peace-time.

This argument gets the ridicule it deserves from the Guardian ("who would want to stay in the desolate middle of Montgomery?"), but when it comes to the main question of what to do about the bomb, this liberal newspaper displays no more realism than the Labor bureaucrats.

Its proposal is to take the money that might be used for "civil defence" and use it for guided missiles. In other words its way of averting World War III is simply to build bigger and still bigger bombs.

Like all previous armament races, however, this too would end in World War III. Imperialist war is inherent in the capitalist system. Arming it to the teeth is the last thing that will prevent it from going to war.

The simple fact remains that the danger of atomic destruction will not be removed until capitalism itself gives way to the rational order of planned economy on a world scale. That is the big challenge facing labor — not only in England but in America and everywhere. That is the problem we must consider and act on instead of puzzling over the "safest" place to hide in case the bomb is dropped.

In the 43 years that French imperialism has been "protecting" Morocco, which is technically an independent country and which didn't want to be a protectorate in the first place, French banks, industries and settlers (colons) there have done very well though the Moroccans probably get less to eat now than before.

The French in Morocco live far better than they do in France. Nine out of ten French families in the protectorate have cars (which is not the case with the average French family in France) and two or more domestic servants.

The French colon who took his land away from Moroccan peasants gets the benefit of government-financed irrigation, fertilizer, etc., and sells his entire wheat crop at a price fixed nearly twice as high as the world market rate. This is paid for by the poor, over-taxed Moroccans in the form of high bread prices. The mean annual income of the European colons in Morocco after taxes is \$10,000. But the really big landowners reap princely fortunes.

With the best land taken away from them, the Moroccan people either try to scrape a living from their tiny, infertile plots of land, work for starvation wages for the French landowners, or stream into the cities.

There are approximately three native job seekers for every available job, a situation the capitalists find ideal. Of an estimated 100,000 Moroccan workers in Casablanca, the biggest city, 80,000 earn less than \$1.14 a day. In the whole city only 8,000 native workers make \$1.43 or more a day. Moreover, they are victimized by job agency sharks who take up to 25% of their wages.

The French imperialists have decreed that the Moroccans can have no labor unions and there is no labor legislation that protects workers.

THE LASH

Last year the globetrotting U.S. Supreme Court Justice, William O. Douglas, visited French Morocco. He described it in an article for the Oct. 19, 1954 issue of Look magazine. Here is a sample:

"Child labor appears in a vicious form. There are many palmetto trees in Morocco, and out of them a French syndicate has built a considerable industry. The plant is ground and then spun into ropes and the ropes baled for export. They are ultimately used to stuff furniture. I visited one of these plants near Rabat. Most of the workers were Moorish children from six to twelve. They worked by the piece, making 20 cents to 50 cents a day. A French foreman or overseer stood over them with a long leather lash, using it with fervor on the laggards. The lash is, indeed, the symbol of French rule in Morocco."

The terrible conditions imposed on the long independent Moroccan people by French imperialism had led to repeated resistance movements. Heretofore the French police and army were able to suppress them mercilessly.

THE NATIONAL PARTY

Prior to World War II a secret congress of nationalists met and formed the Moroccan National Party. It acted as spokesman for the mounting anger and struggle of the people. Although many of its leaders were exiled, it voluntarily suspended all anti-imperialist activity when war broke out in Europe. Even after the fall of France in 1940 the leaders refused to agitate for immediate independence.

If the National Party leaders expected this self-out of the independence struggle to bring the reward of concessions at the end of the war, they were sadly mistaken. With plenty of troops to police Morocco and strong allies like U.S. imperialism, the French Protectorate officials made no move to improve the lot of the Moroccan people or even discuss independence.

THE ISTIQLAL

Out of this situation grew the Istiqlal (Independence) Party. It is a broad nationalist movement including all classes and native organizations. In it are the former leaders of the National Party. Its agitation for independence and the fact that it had succeeded in bringing the Sultan, who nominally is the ruler of Morocco, over to its side, caused the masses to put great hope in it. The French met this movement with ferocious repressions.

Especially dangerous to the colonial masters was the emergence of a militant working class in this former peasant country. Besides their nationalist activities they had formed secret, illegal trade unions.

On December 5, 1952 Farhat Hached, leader of the union movement in Tunisia, another French colony where the Arab people are demanding independence, was machine-gunned to death by French colons. On December 8 the illegal Moroccan unions called a day of mourning for Hached. The one-day strike began peacefully. The French authorities ordered the arrests of anyone failing to report for work. French raids in Casablanca netted 75 Moroccan union leaders.

When the workers assembled in front of the police station protesting the arrests, machine guns swept the crowd, killing hundreds. Next day the workers held a union meeting. Again the French fired machine guns into the dense mass of people. Isti-

qal estimates are that in two such "riots" staged by the French seven Europeans and over a thousand Moroccans died.

MASS ARRESTS

These so-called "riots" were the French pretext for smashing down on the Istiqlal. Thousands of its leaders and members all over the country were arrested and the highly-censored Moroccan newspapers were suppressed.

In the U.S. the Big Business press printed the French propaganda stories about the massacres and repressions, highlighting the "rioting" and the "fanaticism" of the Istiqlal Party. In the UN the Arab-Asia bloc of nations demanded something be done. The UN

passed an innocuous resolution suggesting some sort of conciliation in Morocco. French representatives denounced this as interference with France's internal affairs. The U.S. champion of the "free world," refused to vote even for this slap on French imperialism's wrist.

BITTER OVER U.S.

The undisguised pro-French bias of the American press in reporting events in Morocco, which at first puzzled the somewhat naive Istiqlal leaders, has finally embittered them.

Added to this are the blows U.S. imperialism has dealt the Moroccan freedom struggle. The U.S. which like every other imperialist country talks virtuously of how it keeps its treaties while its immoral enemies don't, has broken its word with Morocco repeatedly.

Last week's installment in this series described the Treaty of Algiers, signed by the U.S. and the other imperialist nations in 1906, "guaranteeing" Morocco's independence. Yet the U.S. acquiesced in the destruction of the independence it had solemnly sworn to defend.

During the last war U.S. propagandists widely publicized the promises of the Atlantic Charter in Morocco. But the French promptly violated those promises when the war was won. Similarly with the promises of the UN Charter—which the U.S. helped draw up—French rule in Morocco violates them and the U.S. backs up French imperialism.

Although the U.S. pretends Morocco is independent and has an envoy to the Sultan, who in turn has his ambassador in Washington, it made the big deal for naval and air bases in Morocco with the French without even bothering to notify the Sultan.

In the construction and operation of these huge military installations, the U.S. conforms to the racist discrimination and double-standard of wages the French have set up for Morocco.

When the French deposed the legal Sultan in 1953 and set up a puppet, U.S. diplomatic officials in Casablanca openly sided with the French. When the deposition came up in the United Nations the State Department worked like a beaver to prevent any "action" against the French rulers of Morocco. By dragging enough Latin American nations into line, the U.S. prevented the two-thirds vote required for passage of the Arab-Asian resolution scoring the French imperialists.

U.S. policy has been denounced by the AFL and CIO without result. If Morocco becomes another Korea or Indo-China there will be thousands of U.S. troops on the scene when the civil war breaks out. If U.S. imperialist policy continues unchanged, it is not hard to predict that a ready excuse will be found to involve the GI's in the fighting on the side of French imperialism.

(Next week: Deposition of the Sultan and the present fighting.)

Terror in Morocco



Scenes like this followed deposition of Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef and installation by French of puppet sultan Sidi Mohammed Moulay Ben Arafa. Troops tried to curb disorders and demonstrations that followed. Picture shows young Arab (second from left) arrested and searched for arms by troops patrolling the streets of Rabat.

Pleas of Puerto Ricans Ignored by Congress

By Antonio Torres

The 84th Congress adjourned its first session Aug. 3 completely ignoring the pleas of organized labor in both the U.S. and Puerto Rico for an increase in the minimum wage on the poverty-stricken island.

Current wage rates in Puerto Rico range from 17.5 to 75 cents an hour. The Senate agreed to a one-third boost next Jan. 1 and a 25-cent hike within two years. But the House Labor Committee under Democrat Graham A. Barden cut out all consideration of Puerto Rico.

Minimum wages have been determined on the island by tripartite boards made up of six representatives for the employers, four for the employees, and two for the "public." The role of these boards was scored by David Dubinsky of the ILGWU in a letter to the July 2 N. Y. Times:

"... the 1940 minimum in silk underwear was 15 cents an hour for hand sewing; it is 21 cents today. In the interim, insular living costs rose by 97%. The purchasing power of this minimum wage is today 29 per cent lower than in 1940. Nor is this an isolated case.

"Yet there were industries in Puerto Rico paying 17 1/2 cents an hour until recently when, after more than two years of industry committee efforts, the wage rose to an almost equally miserable 22 1/2 cents an hour."

RECOMMENDED A CUT

In 1940 Dubinsky participated in the formulation of wage policy for the needle trades of Puerto Rico. He recommended a cut to 12 1/2 cents from the existing minimum which was then 25 cents an hour. This was because of Dubinsky's professed desire to see industry expand in Puerto Rico.

Today he admits that he has participated, never set just and reasonable rates.

The ILGWU paper Justice points out in an editorial July 15 that the bill proposed by Senator Paul H. Douglas did not even seek to narrow the gap between minimum wages on the island and on the mainland. It only provided "the means for keeping that gap constant, for preventing the differences between island and mainland minimums from growing greater."

Now even these modest demands have been shelved.

The Puerto Rican workers through Hipolito Marcano, President of the Puerto Rico Federation of Labor, and David Sternback, CIO regional director, supported the proposed increase in minimum wages. But their voice was not effective.

They have no vote in determining legislation affecting living conditions on the island. Such things are decided by Congress in Washington, D. C. This makes a mockery of the freedom supposedly granted when Congress gave Puerto Rico the status of a commonwealth.

To bring pressure to bear in Congress, workers need representation in that body. It would seem high time that labor organized its own political party as an instrument for advancing its own interests as well as those of workers elsewhere. Puerto Rican workers should do what they can to speed this necessary development.

Algerian Patriots

Condemned to Die

On Guillotine

Half a century ago when British imperialism, in the course of the Boer War, announced that it did not recognize the Boer Army — nor the war as a war — but would treat captured Boer soldiers as bandits and murderers subject to execution, a wave of indignation swept the world.

Similarly during the Nazi occupation of France, the executions of captured French resistance fighters were denounced as atrocities.

Recently the French imperialists have been executing captured Algerian resistance fighters on the spot.

Now the military tribunal in Constantine, refusing to accord Mustapha Ben Boulaid and Ahmed Bouchemal, leading figures in the independence struggle, the status of prisoners of war, has "legally" condemned them and eight followers to the guillotine.

World Events

DAY-LONG CLASHES WITH POLICE marked a strike of 5,000 French shipyard workers Aug. 1 in St. Nazaire. A total of 110 people suffered injuries. Sixty of the casualties were steel-helmeted cops. The strike resulted from bosses' rejection of a wage increase demanded by the union when the company announced a reduction in work from 48 to 40 hours with a proportional reduction in take-home pay. When it was discovered that someone had set fire to the headquarters of the Shipyard Employers Association, crowds of demonstrators blocked the path of the firemen.

BRUTAL POLICE MURDER

of Dr. Juan Ingallinella, leading Communist, has aroused mass protests in Argentina. Dr. Ingallinella was arrested June 17 in Rosario, Argentina's second largest city. No one ever saw him again. Inquiries by family and friends got the answer that the police had released him the following day. Protest meetings by doctors, lawyers, students and many other organizations, especially throughout the northern part of the country, forced the federal government to conduct an investigation. It reported that Ingallinella had died of a "heart attack" during police "interrogation," that his body had been dumped into the Parana River and the public told he had been released. In an attempt to appease public wrath over this latest police atrocity, the Peron regime fired seven policemen involved. Nonetheless the protests continue. On August 2 most of Argentina's doctors went on strike — answering only emergency calls — as an "act of reprobation" of police brutality. Lawyers scheduled a similar strike for the next day.

PRAVDA, official mouthpiece of the Soviet bureaucracy came out editorially on July 30 for a big increase in the sale of food by peasants on the open market. Last fall the Soviet press was denouncing peasants for spending too much time on their personal plots of land raising food for sale and not enough on the collective work.

CRISIS IN GUATEMALA is both agricultural and political. Food shortages are worst in 50 years. This has led the government to suspend import duties on corn, black beans (the two staples of diet) and rice. Scandals involving the import of the needed foods is discrediting the government. The cost of living has shot up rapidly in the past few months. For example, corn, which stood on the price index in 1954 at 211, in June reached the figure of 295.

NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP has been re-imposed throughout Colombia after two years of relative press tolerance. Colombia is ruled by a dictatorship which has never lifted the "state of siege" it proclaimed when it seized power in 1949.

SINGAPORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY has been unable to get promise of self-government from British imperialism. David Marshall, the liberal who won

office as Chief Minister last year in Singapore's first elections, has threatened to resign unless the British Governor makes concessions to the elected officials. Marshall tried to curry favor with the British by his red-baiting and anti-labor activities during the recent organizing wave and general strikes in Singapore.

INFLATION STRUCK PAKISTAN

the morning after the government announced devaluation of the rupee. Housewives going to market found food prices up already to 15% higher and shoes and clothing 25% higher. When the cotton exchange opened at 10 A.M. (cotton is second to jute as the export crop) cotton futures went so high that after five minutes officials declared a "state of emergency" existed and closed the exchange "until further notice." Faisal Haq, old-time politician, now in opposition to the Moslem League government of the country, declared: "Devaluation will fill the pockets of millionaires with crores (ten millions) of rupees for profits they will make on imports, while the poorer Bengali traders with small capital will suffer heavy losses leading to utter ruin."

TENGKU ABDUL RAHMAN, head of the Alliance Party which won the first election in Malaya July 27, said that he favored offering amnesty "at the right time" to the guerrillas who have been fighting British rule since the end of World War II. An additional condition is that the amnesty would be granted only after getting the advice of the British general in charge of operations against the freedom fighters. Under the rather hazy amnesty in the indefinite future the guerrillas would be given the choice of going to China or going through "rehabilitation" in Malaya.

PORTUGAL is under heavy pressure to give up Goa, the last bit of India still held by a colonial power. Demonstrators have threatened to march into the port and take it over. Members of Parliament have clamored for a "limited war" to win the territory back. Nehru, opposing any such action, has nevertheless gone so far as to break off diplomatic relations with Portugal.

Los Angeles
Trotsky Memorial Meeting

Speaker:
Tom Kerry

Organizer, Los Angeles Local, Socialist Workers Party

'Socialism and World Peace'

Fri., Aug. 19, 8:15 P.M.

Aspices:
Socialist Workers Party

1702 E. 4th St.

Georgia "Subversive" List

The powers that be in Georgia are not given to the niceties of public relations. They have carried the "subversive" list to its logical conclusion.

The Georgia Board of Education on August 1 unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Any teacher in Georgia who supports, encourages, condones or agrees to teach a [racially] mixed grade, or any teacher who is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, any allied organization or any subversive organization, shall have his or her license revoked and forfeited for life."

The second part of the resolution, with a "generosity" which the U.S. Attorney General's "subversive" list doesn't have, provides that any teacher appearing before a local school board by September 15, 1955 and swearing that he or she has resigned from the blacklisted organizations, will not lose the right to teach school in Georgia.

It is significant that the white-supremacist officials of Georgia in their fight against school desegregation avail themselves of the "subversive" list technique. They do so because this technique of

Tito Returns

The Yugoslavs are cutting their military ties with U.S. imperialism and acquiring junior partnership status within the Soviet bloc. This is the meaning of a series of recent moves made by Tito and the Kremlin following the visit of Khrushchev and Bulganin to Belgrade last May.

In a speech July 27, Tito declared that he would not permit United States supervision of military equipment allocated to Yugoslavia. He announced that the U.S. government could stop aid to Yugoslavia if it wanted to.

On the other hand Tito reported with satisfaction that the Soviet government had cancelled a \$90-million debt for military and economic aid granted before the 1948 break. The Yugoslav government responded July 29 by abandoning all damage claims against the Soviet government and the satellites. These had grown out of border violations and other incidents following the Stalin-Tito break.

The most significant portion of Tito's July 27 speech was his praise for Khrushchev, Bulganin and the other "new leaders." Where last May he had received their apology for Soviet attacks on the Yugoslav government and Communist party in stony silence, he now lauded their act of contrition. "They saw that Stalin's path was wrong," Tito declared, "and that it had done much harm to them and to us."

At the same time Tito denounced CP leaders in Czechoslovakia and Hungary for allegedly being lukewarm to renewing relations with Yugoslavia and contrasted this with the action of the Kremlin officials. He taxed the Eastern European

puppets with having framed and executed alleged Titoists, and by implication freed the new Kremlin masters of that guilt.

Tito's speech — including his references to the new Soviet leaders who had reversed Stalin's policy — was printed in the Soviet newspapers. That means it carried the approval of the Stalinist regime.

All these developments would indicate that Khrushchev and Bulganin went to Yugoslavia in May to offer the Yugoslav CP leaders an alliance. They offered an independent status similar to that held by China within the Soviet bloc. Evidently Tito and the other Yugoslav leaders have decided to accept.

The Yugoslavs thus return to the Soviet bloc as victors in the struggle between the Kremlin bureaucrats and their own regime. They successfully resisted the Stalinist attempt to crush the independence of the Yugoslav CP and transform the Yugoslav workers state into a satellite on the order of the other East European countries.

The price the Titoists agreed to pay for their favored position within the Soviet bloc is endorsement of the oppressive dictatorship of Stalin's successors.

This regime is caught in a crisis of succession and is attempting to consolidate itself in the face of great unrest in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev and Co. badly need political reinforcement and have bargained for it from Tito. In his July 27 speech, the latter, who used to denounce the bureaucratic character of the Stalinist regime, falsely credited the "new leaders" with efforts to improve the lot of the working people and to establish socialism.

The Negro Struggle

The Palais Royal Case in Toronto

Up to the Civil War a sure haven for fugitive slaves was Canada. When escaped slaves residing in the Northern states of this country were jeopardized by federal campaigns to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, there was a mass migration of Negro families to the sanctuary of Canada. Canadian law proudly boasted that once a slave stepped on its soil he was a free man.

But racism is an insidious force. The Second American Revolution — the Civil War — was only half completed. It freed the slaves but welched on Reconstruction. The Negro freedmen became landless peons exploited by plantation owners. On this social base racism thrived and spread its virulence throughout the country.

Indeed, it spread beyond U.S. borders, rendering, as W. E. B. DuBois has shown, yeoman service ideologically to the imperialist enslavement of Africa and Asia. Along with other products bearing the stamp "made in U.S.A." it crossed the Canadian border.

Recently it cropped up in Toronto. The proprietor of the Palais Royal Dance Hall there instituted a policy of not allowing Negroes to dance. He would sell them tickets but they could only listen to the music. He also announced that he would not hire Negro orchestras. On July 25 dance-hall officials stopped a mixed couple from dancing and kicked the 18-year-old Negro youth out of the hall. A white youth who protested the racist act was also thrown out.

The appearance of racism in Canada had prompted the passage in Toronto a few years ago of an anti-discrimination law. The Province of Ontario had passed similar legislation. But apparently in Canada, as we well know in those parts of the U.S.

where such legislation exists, capitalist politicians usually turn a blind eye to discriminatory acts.

On July 27 a picket line made its appearance before the dance hall. The pickets handed out leaflets explaining the situation and asked for signatures to a petition calling on the City Council "to revoke the dance hall license of the Palais Royal until such time as the Palais Royal ceases to practice racial discrimination."

The pickets were quoted by the Toronto newspapers as reporting that the public response was almost 100% in their favor.

The picket signs read:

"1954 Dresden, 1955 The Palais Royal, 1957 Fascism." (Nearby Dresden was the scene of a stubborn fight against a Jim Crow hotel.)

"Sometimes a Jew, This Time a Negro, Next Time You?"

"Toronto Won't Be Dresden, Georgia, British Africa."

"Labor Fights Discrimination."

The action was organized and carried through to what seems a victory (latest word is that the management has allowed mixed couples to dance) by the Rosedale Independent CCF Youth Forum. CCF stands for Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, the political arm of Canada's labor movement. Last year the mossbacks of the Toronto CCF expelled the militant Rosedale (a suburb) Youth section on charges of Trotskyism.

Dragging each case of discrimination into full public view and thus forcing the perpetrators to back down is not only a service to the Canadian working class but to the Negro and white workers of the U.S. and every other country where the bosses divide the people on color lines.

From Detroit

Said Strike Was Illegal -- But They Won

The Straits of Mackinac Ferry Workers, classified as civil service employees, have won pay increases ranging from 25 to 50 cents an hour as a result of a 14-hour strike which stopped all traffic to Michigan's upper peninsula.

The settlement, announced last week, is significant in that the Ferry Workers, as public employees, are prohibited by the Hutchinson Act from striking. The law states that public employees are automatically fired the instant they strike, that fired workers may be reinstated, but their pay may not be raised at that time or for one year afterward.

The men struck after repeated refusals of the Civil Service Commission to consider their demands on the grounds that a meeting of the Commission was not scheduled for some time. They returned to work when an extraordinary meeting of the Commission was called.

The State Civil Service Commission has received heavy criticism in the Detroit press for its action. The Commission said that it had no choice. They simply could not find anyone else to run the ferries.

Farmers Compare Notes



Iowa farmer Richard Allen (left) explains his planting and harvesting methods to touring Soviet farm delegation. An interpreter (at right) translates for Peter Svehnikov (wearing white hat), chairman of a collective farm, and Alexander Yezhevsky, assistant to the Minister of Farm Implements.

The Detroit News fumed: "Foresight should have led the commission to be sure that its eligible lists included ample replacements for the ferry crews. Or, if that was found difficult, foresight should have impelled it to meet the crewmen's demands months ago. Plush wages for the two remaining seasons of ferry operation could have been better afforded than a strike to which the state cannot legally accede."

A successful strike, that is. Arraignment of the UAW-CIO on the Federal Grand Jury indictment charging violation of the federal corrupt practices act

was held here on July 29. UAW-CIO president, Walter Reuther, pleaded the union not guilty. No bond has been asked for or set in the case. The union has until September 30 to present pre-trial motions.

The trial judge will be Frank A. Picard. Picard was presiding judge at the Smith Act trials of the Michigan Communist Party leaders.

Three organizers for the CIO Textile Workers Union were beaten in Sylacauga, Alabama, by a gang of company thugs. The attacks took place at the Avondale Mill gates.

Harry Bridges' Victory Hailed On Water Front

By Roy Gale

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 — Bridges wins! That was the jubilant way the news spread over the water front shortly after 10 A.M. yesterday when Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman handed down his decision.

The government's fourth failure to prove Harry Bridges was a member of the Communist Party was regarded by the longshoremen as a victory for the union as well as a victory for Bridges.

The current trial, which started June 20, was a civil one to strip Bridges of the citizenship he gained in 1945.

Before noon the entire waterfront knew that the latest government attempt to give Bridges a one-way ticket to Australia had failed. In the ships holds and on the decks small groups of men talked of the case.

One immediate bright prospect they saw was additional money in their jeans. Bridges' fight had been their fight, they knew. They didn't begrudge the money but who can't use the extra five spot that had so often in the past gone into the defense fund?

But even more important than the few bucks was the feeling that now the union is in strong-

er position to repulse any government attack.

Although the decision for Bridges was favorable, Judge Goodman left an after-taste of bitterness as he assailed the judgment of those who granted Bridges his citizenship in the first place. "In my opinion," he said, "an alien, who knowingly consorted with those who hoped to achieve the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence, was not a proper person to admit to citizenship."

"But denaturalization," he added, "is not a procedure for correcting errors of judgment in the naturalization process."

The Judge held that the government had proved that the Communist Party advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and violence but had failed to prove Bridges' membership in that party.

"The number of so-called party meetings in the whole 10-year period, 1933-43, were so few and sporadic," the Judge said, "that extreme caution must be exercised in attempting to draw inference of party membership therefrom."

Judge Goodman also attacked the government's reliance on the testimony of former Communists, declaring that "only a weak yielding to extra-judicial clamour would excuse acceptance of the testimony..."

Noting that the testimony of John Schomaker, key government witness, was "unacceptable," the Judge declared that other government testimony was "filmy" or "unsubstantial."

"To cancel (Bridges) citizenship, after ten years of presumptively good and proper citizenship, the government had to meet an exacting standard," the Judge said. "It did not meet this standard by the kind of witnesses it produced. Particularly is this so, after abortive efforts to prove the same issue in different proceedings and after the passage of many years."

"My conclusion is that the government has failed to prove the allegations of its complaint as to the respondent's alleged membership in the Communist Party by clear and convincing evidence."

Bridges called the decision a victory for his International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union "and all the people who stood with us so solidly for so long."

"We trust this will end the persecution of Harry Bridges," said Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein. "The government, of course, has the right to appeal this decision. But I hope the Attorney General will realize that any further prosecution of Bridges will be actual persecution."

This was also the hope of the men on the waterfront. "Let's close the books on Bridges," they said.

Modern Minute Men?

By Carl Goodman

Through an unwarranted appeal to U.S. history, one newspaperman for the capitalist press — C. P. Trussell of the N. Y. Times — has tried to embellish the peace-time militarization of youth recently decreed by Congress.

He described the Ready Reserves, in which all young men will have to serve, as the "modern minute men."

The Minute Men were in the forefront of the battles of 1775-76, at the start of America's revolutionary war for national independence. Like the Ready Reserves they were composed of men taking military training while continuing civilian pursuits.

But there the comparison ends. The Minute Men and the Ready Reserves differ as day from night in their aims, organization and methods of control.

The Minute Men organized themselves and trained in every New England town and village to throw off the hated yoke of British imperial rule.

The Ready Reserves, on the other hand, are being trained for new counter-revolutionary ventures such as the Korean "police action" in which the government — dominated by Big Business — sought to crush a revolution for national independence and social change.

The Ready Reserves are being trained for World War III, which U.S. imperialism plans to launch — despite its current peace demagoguery — in order to impose its capitalist rule upon the entire world.

The Minute Men's militia was subor-

ordinated to a revolutionary political movement campaigning to end British rule. This movement embraced a wing of the merchants and most of the town workmen and farmers. It was democratically organized. Leading figures in the Minute Men were also trusted political leaders. Militia units elected their own officers. Thus the working people of the town controlled the training of their own army.

The man-power for the Ready Reserves, of course, will also be drawn from the working people. But unlike the Minute Men's militia, the Reserves are not democratically controlled. They are simply a branch of the armed forces, which in the final analysis are under the command of Big Business.

There are no ties between the organizations of the working people — the unions — and the Reserves. The unions have no voice in shaping training policy.

The officers are regular Army, Navy, and Air Force men, who belong to a special privileged caste. Drawn from the ranks of the wealthy and the upper middle-class, these officers are in their majority anti-labor and anti-Negro as well as fierce witch-hunters. Yet the civilian-soldiers are subject to their arbitrary dictates.

Thus the comparison of the Reserves to the Minute Men has no validity. The Ready Reserves should be compared not to the revolutionary institution of 1776 but to every other reserve force of a reactionary standing army. The old Prussian Army had such reserves and so did Hitler.

'Fish Men' Move In on the Arts

Editor:

I thought you and your readers would be interested in the following article from a British magazine. It is entitled "How to be Efficient with Fewer Violins." "The following is the report of a work study engineer... a specialist in method engineering... following a visit to a symphony concert at the Royal Festival Hall in London:

"For considerable periods the four oboe players had nothing to do. The number should be reduced and the work spread more evenly over the whole of the concert, thus eliminating peaks of activity."

"All the twelve violins were playing identical notes; this seems unnecessary duplication. The staff of this section should be drastically cut if a larger volume of sound is required, it could be obtained by electronic apparatus."

"Much effort was absorbed in the playing of demi-semi-quavers; this seems to be an unnecessary refinement. It is recommended that all notes should be rounded up to the nearest semi-quaver. If this were done it would be possible to use trainees and lower-grade operatives more extensively."

"There seems to be too much repetition of some musical passages. Scores should be drastically pruned. No useful purpose is served by repeating on the horns a passage which has already been handled by the strings. It is estimated that if all redundant passages were eliminated the whole concert time of two hours could be reduced to twenty minutes and there would be no need for an intermission."

"The conductor agrees generally with these recommendations, but expressed the opinion that there might be some falling off in box office receipts. In that unlikely event it should be possible to close sections of the auditorium entirely, with a consequential saving of overhead expenses, lighting, attendants, etc. If the worst came to the worst, the whole thing could be abandoned and the public could go to the Albert Hall instead."

D. M. Chicago, Ill.

South Needs Strong Union

Editor:

I will be glad to give you what news of the Southern struggle I have observed, but understand I am very inexperienced. But I hope in some small way it will help.

First I will tell you a couple of instances of attempted strikes for better working conditions. The workers in a construction company called a meeting to organize a union. The next morning when they returned to work the doors were closed and all workers were fired. The union gave them no help, so that attempt failed. Now in order to

get a job there you can belong to no union and you have to attend services at the employer's church one evening a week. Is that freedom?

At another place, a factory, the truck drivers went on strike. The company immediately hired all new drivers. The drivers picketed but again not enough backing and they lost out.

I do feel the people are looking to me to the union because today you speak of union and they will talk to you while a few years ago they would treat you like a criminal. Of course the businessmen are fighting as hard as they can and they do have political help. In fact a bill was put before the state to enforce all shops open. But I don't have definite information on that.

The workers as a whole are very unhappy with wages and the idea of Northern shops moving in and paying lower wages. The cost of living here is just as high as in the North.

I firmly believe if the workers could be shown that a strong union was in and would really stand behind the workers and protect them, great strides could be made because they are getting quite desperate with a mere existence.

Now about the colored struggle here. I think there has been quite an improvement in the past ten years. Their wages have increased to about that of the white. Schools have improved and also living conditions are improving. Now I am speaking for the city in Florida where I live and not for Florida as a whole. But there is so much to be done for all races of working people here.

Did the Militant investigate that Mount Dora situation about those Indian children? Something should be done there.

I hope in some small way this letter will help. As I said before this is just what I have seen and I am no expert. But I do feel something needs to be done so badly and I hope it will be soon for my family and all other families who are struggling to survive.

(name withheld) Florida

An Atrocity — Not an Act of War

Editor:

I am very anxious to correct an error in my article (May 23), entitled Hiroshima Maidens—an error which is contained in the following sentence: "The American workers must realize that the Hiroshima Maidens are the victims of capitalist war."

No one is more opposed to capitalist war than myself; however, I did not intend to classify non-combatants as war victims, moreover I am absolutely and unalterably opposed to such a classification.

During the last thirteen years, "liberals," "radicals," and "Christian" leaders, as well as politicians and military men, have attempted to justify murderous attacks upon civilian populations as "acts of war"—thus provid-

ing an excuse for them, while pretending, at the same time, to deplore them. I would never add my voice to this chorus.

If the atom bomb had been dropped upon the armed forces of Japan, it would certainly have been an act of war, and the atomic victims would have undoubtedly been war victims, but such is not the case. The atom bomb was dropped upon people who were not serving in the armed forces of any nation, and who were as defenceless as the victims of a mass execution.

Therefore, in my opinion, it was NOT an act of war, but a frightful atrocity, committed by our insensate, degenerate, capitalist class, which is the enemy of all mankind, and the worst enemy that Man has ever faced, since the beginning of his adventures on earth; which according to its own figures, has slaughtered the civilian populations of Europe and Asia upon a scale never before known in history, and which is now threatening every human being on this planet with the ghastly fate which it has already meted out to the helpless people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

It is this fact which, I believe, the American workers should realize; it is this fact which I was trying to express in my aforementioned article about the Hiroshima Maidens.

Belle Montague Cambridge, Mass.

Good Logic

Editor:

Here are two quotations that I think you might be able to put somewhere:

(1) "Women—Then and Now," published by the CIO United Auto Workers.

"Logic of Self Interest" (pages 17-19).

"The logic of self interest leads to support for equal pay and equal opportunity for all. "Every worker instinctively understands that his pay and security are threatened if there are other workers somewhere doing the same work for less pay."

"He doesn't need diagrams to understand that when competition gets tight his employer will either shift work to lower-paid workers or try to cut the pay of the higher-paid worker."

"To eliminate this threat to their wages, workers through their unions have spent millions of dollars to help low-paid workers organize so their substandard wages could be brought up to standard. The consequence of these organizational drives is to make the standard of living of the higher-paid worker secure, and to improve the conditions of life for lower-paid workers."

"Following the same logic, unions in one country have raised money to help organize unions in other countries. Today, for example, through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, this kind of world organizing drive is going on, with money provided by the unions of the advanced western countries, the United States,

Britain, Germany, Canada, and the Scandinavian countries, to help raise the wages and improve the working conditions among the workers of the underdeveloped countries."

"But all this effort to maintain wages against low-rate competition can leak through obvious loopholes if employers are permitted to pay separate rates for the same work to women."

"These competitive low wages are just as dangerous, more dangerous in fact, when they are paid in your own shop or in your town, than they are when they are paid in another country."

"By eliminating unequal rates of pay for the same job, you perform triple service. You insure yourself against a wage cut. You raise the wages of a fellow worker. And you make every worker more secure by strengthening the purchasing power base of the economy."

(2) My second quotation is from page 22 of the Report of the National Conference on Equal Pay 1952, Women's Bureau Bulletin/243—U.S. Department of Labor.

"Job orders in several public employment offices show the requirements for the job were exactly the same, whether the person hired was a man or a woman, yet the rate of pay offered in each case, as shown before, indicates salary discrimination against women."

Medical technician in laboratory: man—\$285, end of 3 mos.; woman—\$230, end of 3 mos.; \$240.

Bookkeeper, beverage bottling: man—\$75-\$80 per week; woman—\$50-\$60 per week.

Sales person, general hardware: man—\$40 per week; woman—\$35 per week.

Manager, credit collection, retail clothing store: man—\$40-\$50 per week; woman—\$35-\$40 per week.

Sales clerk, grocery store, can advance to checker: man—\$39 per week; woman—\$36 per week.

Bookkeeper, office manager trainee (for man who might be interested employer will not require much experience): man—\$200-\$225 per month; woman—\$175-\$200 per month.

Sales person, ladies' ready-to-wear: man—\$6-\$7 per day; woman—\$5 per day.

Bookkeeper, heating contractor: man—\$65 per week; woman—\$45 per week.

Bookkeeper, wholesale uniforms: man—\$250 per month; woman—\$ (to be arranged).

Sales person, men's clothing (part time): man—\$6 per day; woman—\$5 per day.

J. J. San Francisco, Cal.

(Any reader who would like a copy of the first publication quoted by J. J. can get it free by writing to UAW-CIO Women's Bureau, Solidarity House, Detroit 14, Mich.—Ed.)

Corporation earnings for the second quarter of this year zoomed 33% higher than the same period in 1954.

Notes from the News

WYOMING PRISONERS WIN. Seventy-five prisoners at the Wyoming State Penitentiary released their guard-hostages and ended a fifteen-hour strike on June 17 after the Governor met with them and immediately fired two guards who "treated the prisoners like dogs." The Governor agreed there would be no reprisals against the strikers. He promised to establish improved food, medical care and recreational facilities. He agreed to the establishment of an inmate council and pledged to cut the maximum for solitary confinement from six months to thirty days.

PACIFISTS who refused to take to air shelters during the Operation Alert practise A-bomb attack, received rough treatment from N. Y. Judge Louis Kaplan. When he asked one woman whether she had ever been committed to a mental institution she replied "No, have you?" The judge ordered her committed to Bellevue. Later he said "Theoretically three million people have been killed in this air raid and you are the murderers." He finally fixed bail at \$1,500 for each defendant.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR TOTALLY DISABLED workers 50 years of age and over is "a piecemeal approach to the socialization of medicine," the American Medical Association warned Congress. This proposed change and other amendments to the tragically inadequate social security law, such as lowering the retirement and eligibility age for women from 65 to 62 years and extending benefits to disabled children over 18, were quietly abandoned as the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress adjourned.

BUS SEGREGATION WILL CONTINUE in Columbia S. C., despite the recent U.S. Court of Appeals decision declaring it unconstitutional. South Carolina Attorney General T. C. Callison

has announced. The state law requiring Jim Crow on busses will continue to be the law for as long as the white supremacists can keep the case in litigation by appeals to the Supreme Court, and, if turned down, by appeals for a rehearing. After that they will try illegal means.

SECURITY RISKS SHOULD KEEP MUM. The N. Y. Post reports that when Navy veteran Joseph H. Summers was fired from his civilian job at Quonset Naval Air Station, Providence, R. I., he publicly protested, claiming he would be blackballed from other jobs. The Navy charges that his parents belonged to an organization on the subversive list. The Navy spokesman added, "Any blackballing he may encounter... he is bringing on himself by making an issue of this."

CALIFORNIA'S LOYALTY OATH, required from institutions and persons claiming property tax exemptions, has been ruled unconstitutional. Superior Judge Philbrick McCoy ruled that the People's Church of San Fernando Valley was entitled to a refund in taxes it paid under protest after refusing to sign the oath.

A NEGRO BASEBALL TEAM, representing the Cannon Street YMCA of Charleston, emerged as the Little League champion of South Carolina when all 55 white teams withdrew. The League headquarters had ruled that the Negro team could compete with whites. However the headquarters has barred the Cannon St. team from representing South Carolina in the regional championships playoff.

NEGROES ARE NOT RUNNING from Southern white terror, the August issue of Ebony magazine reports. Seven Negro leaders of Mississippi who have been "marked for death" are standing fast in the fight for their right to vote.