

Anger of Negro Community High At Till Lynching

By Claude De Bruce

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 — According to the Chicago Defender, a Negro weekly, approximately 250,000 people viewed the body of Emmett Louis Till as it lay in state for four days over the Labor Day week-end.

On August 28 Emmett Till, a Negro youth aged 14, was kidnapped and murdered in Money, Miss. His crime — he is supposed to have whistled at a white woman.

Till lived in Chicago with his mother, Mrs. Mamie Bradley. His father, a G. I. for six and a half years, was killed in action during World War II. Young Till was sent to Mississippi to visit his uncle, Moses Wright as part of his summer vacation. Wright is a 64-year-old tenant farmer and minister.

NIGHT OF TERROR

The night of terror began when three white men forced their way into the home of Moses Wright, dragged the youth from his bed, into a car and drove away. The kidnapping was reported to the authorities. A few days later a nude, badly beaten and mutilated body was found floating in the Tallahassee river.

The body still had a 100-pound weight tied around the neck with barbed wire. Moses Wright identified the body as that of his nephew, Emmett Till, and notified Mrs. Bradley.

An attempt was made to get rid of the body by burying it in a shallow two-foot grave in Mississippi. It was foiled by the intervention of Mrs. Bradley, who stated she wanted her son to have a decent burial. Arrangements were then made to ship the body to Chicago.

In Chicago the body was met at Union Station by the grieving mother and many friends. It was taken from the train and transferred to a waiting hearse.

At first it was said the body looked too shocking for the casket to be opened for viewers. But Mrs. Bradley insisted that it be opened. "I want the world to see what they did to my boy," she said. The casket was opened. In reaction to the sight of the boy's body, thousands wept, hundreds fainted, many became hysterical.

TENSION IS HIGH

Tension here began to reach a high pitch, to such a degree that it seemed to engulf the entire city. The Negro people are aroused by the atrocities committed against them recently such as the murders of Rev. George Lee and Lamar Smith, also in Mississippi. This pent-up

At Security Probe



Mrs. Beatrice M. Campbell (top), a reinstated Veterans Administration employee, appears at a Senate subcommittee investigation of the government's security program. She told of her four-month suspension on grounds that she had joined a book club listed as subversive. Abraham Chasanov (bottom), reinstated Navy employee, told of his 13-month ordeal under fire on charges by neighbors which turned out to be groundless.

resentment reached a high point with the murder of Emmett Louis Till.

It has been the subject for conversation on public conveyances, street corners, taverns and wherever people gather.

Mrs. Bradley has turned the case over to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Sparked by the fighting spirit of the Negro people, the NAACP is planning an all-out fight.

An all-white grand jury recently indicted two white men, Roy Bryant and J. W. Milan, for the kidnapping and murder. The maximum penalty is death.

Gerald Chatham, state prosecutor for Hernando County, Miss., sent a telegram asking Mrs. Bradley to appear. He promises her "any reasonable protection she may feel that she needs."

The Hernando prosecutor added: "I will tell her that I think it is important to the state's case that she appear and certain evidence she can give would be very important."

Mrs. Bradley's attorney, William H. Huff released a copy of a letter he mailed to the Mississippi prosecutor Friday in which he said: "... in the event of a formation of riot proportion, no two or three deputies will be able to protect this woman and her relatives."

In the letter Huff suggested that Chatham subpoena Mrs. Bradley as a state's witness because state witnesses "... are entitled to the fullest measure of protection."

The trial will open September 19th.

In Chicago the NAACP and its youth group are organizing letter campaigns to the President and to local officials, and also protest meetings.

Eighteen states have passed "right-to-work" laws supposedly granting workers "freedom from discrimination" in hiring. Yet not one of these states has passed a Fair Employment Practices Law. Of the 10 states that have FEP laws not one has approved a "right-to-work" law.

Powers Jockey on Eve Of New Geneva Parley

By Joseph Hansen

The announcement at Geneva Sept. 10 by Chinese delegate Wang Ping-nan that the last American prisoners held in China were to be released brings to a close the stage in diplomatic jockeying between Washington and Peking that began when the Eisenhower administration decided to agree to a cease-fire in Indochina.

It is an obvious effort by the Mao regime to clear the decks as much as possible for the big-power conference scheduled for the last part of October. The piecemeal release of prisoners, stretched over 14 sessions with U.S. delegate Ural Alexis Johnson, provided a convenient cover for secret discussions that undoubtedly covered far more vital issues.

With the release of the last American prisoners, UN head Dag Hammarskjöld issued a statement reviewing the negotiations that began with his trip to Peking last December. In passing he revealed that he has been in communication ever since with Chou En-lai, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, the correspondence being conducted through the Swedish Embassy in Peking. This is a good indication of the readiness of the United Nations, so far as the majority is concerned, to accept the Mao regime as the official government of China.

ADENAUER IN MOSCOW

As the Geneva negotiations between Wang and Johnson reached their climax, another piece was moved across the diplomatic chessboard. Adenauer, head of West Germany, flew to Moscow for a conference with Soviet officials.

The parley started off with a sharp exchange between Adenauer and his hosts. Adenauer charged that 100,000 prisoners of war are still held in the Soviet Union. Bulganin said that it was only 10,000 and they were all war criminals. Adenauer acknowledged that the Nazis had committed atrocities in the Soviet Union but said that Soviet troops in Germany were likewise guilty of "certain acts."

Khrushchev called the statement

Grieving Mother Mourns Lynch Victim



Mrs. Mamie R. Bradley weeps as the body of her slain son, Emmett Louis Till, 14, arrives in Chicago from Mississippi. The boy was kidnapped and lynched after allegedly whistling at a white woman.

"MOROCCO FOR THE MOROCCANS!" SHOUT DRAFTEES IN FRENCH CORPS

By George Lavan

Shouting "Morocco for the Moroccans," some 400 French reservists, called back into the French Air Force for service in Morocco, battled military police and gendarmes for several hours at one of Paris' principal railroad stations.

The battle, demonstrating the unpopularity of French imperialism's war against the independence movement in Morocco, took place on September 11 at the Gare de Lyon. When the draftees, who have completed their service and have now been called up from civilian life, refused to board the special troop train of 13 cars drawn up in the station, military police tried to put them aboard by force. First fights broke out and the unwilling soldiers had the best of it.

Civilian police were called in to clear the station platform of civilian onlookers who were ex-

pressing solidarity with the troops. The reservists shouted, "We don't want to go" and "The civilians are with us."

COULDN'T MOVE TRAIN

When after two and a half hours the reinforced military police succeeded in forcing the air force reservists on the train and the train had started, the men pulled the emergency cords stopping it after it had travelled only a few yards.

Unable to do anything more, the authorities had the men get off the train and board the trucks in which they had arrived at the station. They were then taken back to the air base at Villacoublay south of Paris.

It has been an open secret that the war against the Moroccan people has little popularity among the mass of the French people. This opposition remained silent for the most part until the government started calling up reservists for duty in the seething colony.

Then the French press could no longer conceal the hatred of the people for this war. They began to liken it to what was popularly called the "dirty war" of French imperialism against the freedom-seeking people of Vietnam. The demonstration of the French reservists at the Gare de Lyon railroad station and their shouts of "Morocco for the Moroccans," shows the anti-imperialism of the French masses. For these airmen represent a cross section of the French people.

It was undoubtedly because of the well-known hatred of the French people for the war against the Moroccans that the government decided not to punish any of the demonstrating reservists. They were broken up into small groups and flown to Morocco during the following days. No court-martial attempts were made.

"A FEW HOTHEADS"

The French Ministry of National Defense issued a statement saying that such "incidents" were the result of several regrettable errors and had been caused by "a few hotheads and

deranged minds," and therefore "in no way had the character of a mutiny or revolt."

In Morocco the situation still remained unresolved. Premier Faure's promise that a new "representative" government for Morocco would be formed and the hated puppet Sultan ben Arafa would leave the throne by Sept. 12 remains unfulfilled.

Morocco's major cities had the appearance of armed camps. Constantly reinforced French troops stood guard throughout the Moroccan districts and shantytowns with their guns on the ready. Armed patrols, roadblocks, travel restrictions, rigid curfew and dragnet searches for nationalists were designed to frustrate another general strike or demonstration by the Istiqlal (Independence) Party.

French war planes showered thousands of leaflets in Arabic on the three major cities of the country. They read: "Warning. Pay no attention to agitators. Agitators are inviting you to strike and are seeking to foment trouble. You must know that the security forces are under orders to quell any attempted riot and to shoot if necessary."

STREET MASSACRE

On Sept. 8 in the Moroccan section of Casablanca a grenade was thrown into a patrol wagon injuring a number of police department members. A police jeep was following the patrol wagon. It immediately stopped and police in it began spraying the crowded street with machine gun fire, killing and wounding a large number of Moroccan men, women and children. The slaughter concluded with the arrest of an undisclosed number of Moroccans.

In Algeria, where guerrilla warfare continues, an "undisclosed number" of unarmed Algerian workmen were killed and wounded by French residents. According to an eyewitness quoted in the Sept. 10 New York Times, the victims were native workers with upraised hands; it wasn't clear whether the shots were "from the guns of police or civilians or both."

Ford Robs Farmers and Blames Unions

By Myra Tanner

The Ford Motor Company recently announced price increases in farm machinery ranging from \$60 to \$165. There was nothing unusual in this for quite a few industrialists have been gouging the public with arbitrary price hikes. But Ford, following the example of the steel magnates, tried to pass the blame for robbing the farmers on to the workers. It came up with the bald-faced lie that increased labor costs necessitated the price increase.

The CIO Auto Workers reacted with justified rage at this compound crime of the Ford Motor Company. In a press release, Sept. 7, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey reported that "the UAW-CIO has asked a committee of Congress to bring the leaders of these industries (Ford, steel, etc.) before it and require them to lay out the facts and figures with respect to their wages, prices and profits. The claim that wages are forcing prices up should be denounced

for the fraud that it is and exposed to the full force of public opinion."

The Ford Motor Company "completely conceals the financial facts of its operations." But, Mazey points out, Ford executives have claimed that company costs are as low as any in the industry. General Motors, which sells cars at the same price level as Ford rakes in a lush profit of \$1.34 for every \$1 it pays in wages.

This of course is only the publicly acknowledged profit figure. A good part of the real profit is hidden in capital depreciation, expansion and executive salaries.

When the United States Steel Corporation jacked up its prices by \$7.50 a ton, it collected \$1.97 from customers for every \$1 that was added to the payroll. This profit-hike was snatched on top of already bloated profits.

U. S. Steel was making a profit of \$12 a ton in 1948. It scooped up a profit of \$24 a ton out of the Korean war in 1951, and before the recent wage

Longshoremen Defy Courts in Showdown Fight

Westinghouse Rank and File Spread Strike in Struggle to End Gestapo on Docks

By John Black

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12 — At one minute after midnight today 14,000 Westinghouse workers in 28 plants throughout the country walked out on strike in support of the 2,200 day workers at the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Corporation who have been on strike against a company speed-up, job-eliminating, time-study project since Aug. 7.

Picket lines appeared at all plants under contract with the International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO, in spite of an agreement reached before the strike deadline between James B. Carey, president of the union and R. D. Blasler, vice president in charge of industrial relations for Westinghouse.

The executive board of the East Pittsburgh Local 601 met for hours after the agreement was announced but refused to ratify it. Carey explained that "in further discussion necessitated by questions raised by the executive board of Local 601, the company representatives — while not disagreeing with my interpretation — refused to affirm it in writing."

Six Westinghouse plants in three states involving about 16,000 workers "jumped the gun" and went on strike before the negotiations were completed.

HOW STRIKE STARTED

Originally the strike broke out when the day workers at the East Pittsburgh plant walked out in protest against a company contract violation. Day workers objected to the appearance of time study experts with stopwatches on jobs that did not come under any incentive or piece work provisions of the contract. Most of the workers who triggered the walk-out were service employees.

On Aug. 8 at a mass meeting of Local 601, a vote in support of the strike was carried overwhelmingly. The company-wide strike vote in support of Local 601 also was carried by a large majority. The militancy of the workers in resisting the company can best be understood against the background of chronic unemployment in the Pittsburgh area. The workers knew that the time study was a prelude to a lay off and a subsequent speed up for the remaining workers.

According to a September report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, current employment in Pennsylvania is 10% below the 1953 levels. Pittsburgh is the second hardest hit city in the state with overall city employment down 6.1%.

By James O'Hara

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 — The independent International Longshoremen's Association called out all its locals on the Eastern Seaboard, the Gulf and Inland waters for a general strike in a showdown fight with the hated anti-labor police agency, the Bi-State Waterfront Commission.

The ILA affiliates "pulled the pin" in sympathy with their brothers on the New York and New Jersey docks who had already closed down the port. Canadian longshoremen are forbidden by law to join sympathy strikes but even there union men made it clear that they would not handle "hot" cargo diverted from United States ports.

This strike is in every sense a showdown struggle. For months now there have been increasing signs of resentment against the police agency among the rank and file of the ILA. The storm broke several weeks ago when dockers of the Grace Line pier walked off after learning that one of their union brothers was barred from the pier because he had once "served time."

At that time the temper of the men on the front was dramatically demonstrated by the quick response of other piers to Pier 57's call for action. It

took all the persuasive powers of the ILA leaders to get the men back to work. The clinching argument was the promise of Captain Bradley to officially lead a strike in two weeks if his efforts to find a way out failed.

HAD TO GO ALONG

His efforts did fail and the ex-tugboat skipper had no recourse but to go along with the powerful sentiment of the union ranks. This explains in part the defiance by the union leadership of the legal measures that are being invoked against the union and themselves personally.

Two judges have issued injunctions against the union carrying stiff penalties, but they have had no effect. Bradley, when informed that he faces a jail sentence for contempt of court, told reporters that while he did not relish the thought of going to jail, situations sometime arose in which a man had to "stand up and be counted."

This obviously was such a (Continued on page 2)

Coffee Break on Picket Line



Pickets take a coffee break as they parade in front of the struck Bendix radio division in Baltimore. More than 23,000 employees at five plants went out on strike before the company settled with the CIO United Auto Workers.

Life Can Be Beautiful

The Wall Street Journal, Aug. 30, glowingly reported the life of one anonymous multimillionaire who likes to spend his money on private planes, cadillacs, boats and, since he's not a snob — broiled hamburgers. Multimillionaire F. is "cool" to making more profits, reports the Journal, but it keeps piling up anyway. F's income is primarily in the form of dividends which come to him in the form of checks that arrive four times a year. Each check is for about \$300,000. Like the magic porridge pot, F. says his income grows "automatically."

Yet steel and auto are not participating alone in the biggest profit-grab this country has seen.

Sylvia Porter, N. Y. Post columnist, reported Sept. 9 conversations with four nationally known businessmen. The treasurer of a large manufacturing company said: "I'm almost embarrassed to tell you how much we've already made this quarter."

The head of a major retail store said, "A record? What else? We'll get dozens of them in sales, in gross, in net." The chairman of a big bank: "If we stopped right now and didn't earn another cent for the rest of the year, we'd still come out way ahead of 1954. We've never had a year like this."

Like criminals, those who confess the big "take," like to keep their names secret lest the workers who are producing these exorbitant profits, take the notion of demanding more for their labor.

While the monopoly capitalists are scooping up the profits with steam shovels, the rate of bank

ruptcy of small business is persistently high.

The plight of the small farmer is equally serious. Farm income has steadily declined over recent years. The government's price-support program keeps farm prices jacked up for the consumer, but it doesn't do the small farmer much good. In order to qualify for government help, the farmer has to restrict his planting. Big farm outfits can do this, but the small farmer needs every acre in order to make ends meet.

But Ford, U. S. Steel and other industrialists have an insatiable thirst for profits and power. The more they get, the more they want.

The UAW demand that the truth about this wholesale thievery be established by congressional investigation is a good one. But this demand, like many another the union has made, will probably be filed by the Democratic "friends of labor" under the heading: "Possible Speeches in Election Campaign. (Caution: Not to be used for legislative action.)"

Why the Shortage Of Scientists?

By Robert Chester

The recent International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva opened a new era in science. As discussed previously in this column the world race for supremacy in atom power has begun. Many "have-not" countries are contracting for their first experimental reactors and are sending students to the United States, the Soviet Union or Great Britain for training in this highly specialized field.

Suddenly a new and unexpected obstacle thrust itself upon the government officials — the crisis in education. The highly complex and varied application of atomic energy, radioactive isotopes and other radioactive materials in industry, medicine and biology requires a new army of scientists and engineers.

The country that makes the most rapid advances in research and trains the largest cadre of scientists and engineers gains an enormous advantage in the atomic race. Thus, in a certain sense the atomic race narrows into a competition of systems of education.

It is in the field of education that the United States finds itself in a woeful state. Upon his return, Aug. 23, from Geneva, Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission held a conference with the president and then opened a campaign to try to rectify the situation. He warned that the U. S. was in danger of losing its supremacy in science due to its inability to turn out enough physicists, chemists, engineers and technicians. Meanwhile the Soviet Union is rapidly increasing its output in these same fields.

CHILLING FACTS

The facts revealed in the week following his return showed that Strauss had stated the case mildly. Educators have been expressing alarm for some time but their cries were lost in the wilderness of cold-war politics. A recent report by the Science Teaching Improvement Program presented some chilling facts.

While high school enrollments climbed each year, the proportion of college graduates qualified to teach high school science and mathematics declined 51 percent since 1950. It presented the astounding news that last June only 249 qualified men and women were graduated to teach these courses. Since on the average half of them go into more lucrative jobs in industry it leaves about 125 science and mathematics teachers to supply the 25,000 high schools in the country!

The shortages extend into the colleges too. The number of students who go into research work in physics and mathematics is far too small to answer the need. Almost all the major corporations report shortages in their research staffs. The majority of ads in technical magazines are designed to lure the new scientists. A qualified graduate has the unusual opportunity to choose a job from a list of glowing offers. And yet Chairman Strauss declares "scholarships in this field are going begging."

What is wrong? Various government and private agencies have made exhaustive studies and come up with the following inadequate answers. (1) The shortage of qualified high school teachers has curtailed the supply of science students, while training unqualified teachers into the gap has tended to drive away thousands of potential scientists. (2) Low salaries in education have driven many qualified teachers into more lucrative jobs in industry. (3) Students tend to shy away from the "hard" courses of mathematics and science. (4) Lack of interest by scientists themselves to act as counsellors and their failure to

make the field of education more attractive has reduced the supply of teachers.

"SILENT GENERATION"

While there is truth in all these points they obviously do not hit at the root of the problem. There are much deeper social causes that have produced a "silent generation" steeped in conformity and lacking in initiative. The very breadth and depth of the vast general education problem leaves the investigators helpless except for some stopgap measures.

Never before have students feared "hard" courses or failed to rise to the challenge of new goals to conquer. All they needed was the inspiration, and an understanding of their role to provide more than enough selfless scientists in all fields of endeavor.

However, in the past the young scientists could flower in an atmosphere of free investigation that gave full play to their curiosity and initiative. This is precisely what is lacking today. The whole atomic project, born in dark secrecy and having as its objective atomic annihilation, is no source of inspiration to the budding investigator.

In the field of education the reign of witch-hunt terror has restricted and terrorized the teachers. Loyalty oaths, investigations, and all the practices flowing from them, have curtailed the freedom of thought of the teachers and driven many from the field. The case of Professor Robert Oppenheimer stands as a constant threat to those who would maintain the right of independent thought.

As a result, the initiators of the witch-hunt suddenly find themselves victims of it. Undoubtedly they will look for every other possible reason to explain the dearth of scientists, but they will be hard put to find valid answers.

APPALLED BY CRISIS

Appalled by the crisis, which the government has failed to meet, a number of industries are devoting special attention to the problem. The National Association for the Advancement of Science, bolstered by a grant of \$300,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, has begun a program to prepare more teachers through awards to supplement their incomes, and to provide additional training inducements. The Ford Foundation allocated \$50 million to the same objective. Large corporations, following the lead of the Ford Foundation, have turned to giving million-dollar grants toward increasing student scholarships. Their stated purpose is simple. "It makes good business sense."

Yet these are only stopgap measures. Another highly advertised Ford Foundation grant of \$20 million for scholarships will aid only about 4,000 students a year. It is estimated that at least 200,000 eligible high school students did not go to college last year because of insufficient funds. Educators ask hopefully for a Federal grant of \$300 million (a modern aircraft carrier costs \$200 million) but so far no move has been made to answer their pleas.

The crisis in science is at bottom the crisis of education, which in turn flows from the decline of capitalism and its witch-hunt drive inspired by Wall Street. A real solution would require a new social climate based on a new perspective of peace, security and social advancement. Only socialism can achieve that. Meanwhile the crisis of education, a malignant symptom of the crisis of capitalism, will continue.

"Torture Schools" -- Last Word For Indoctrinating U.S. Troops

By Henry Gitano

"Manufactured cruelty" is being administered at Stead Air Force Base near Reno, Nevada, according to Peter Wyden in Newsweek, Sept. 12. His on-the-spot report of the Brainwash school, was cleared by the Pentagon.

At the simulated 36-hour interrogation phase, a lieutenant trainee was flooded with spotlights, his arms stretched by a bare wire tied around each forefinger. Whenever the man behind the lights felt the urge, he'd use the little generator, to let the wires transmit frightening electric shocks to the trainee who would leap for the ceiling. The victim after jumping for two hours, collapsed on the floor and cried.

There are other forms of "realism." There is, for example, an upright wooden box, 16 inches wide and deep, just short enough so a man is unable to stand up. Confinement in this "sweat box" can bring about temporary paralysis of the muscles.

Two buddies were questioned at the same time. The more powerful was watching his friend do kneebends until he dropped. He was told: "O.K.,

either you talk, or we'll make him do this forever." He talked.

Besides the cruelty of pain, degradation is part of Stead's arsenal. Insults about a trainee's race, religion, personality, nationality, are routine. When a trainee's wallet contains a picture of an attractive woman, her appearance takes a vocal beating. Officers break, to end their humiliation.

A bachelor, abused, until he became convinced that because of a facial deformity, caused by a childhood accident, he would never find a woman, broke up in tears.

Preceding the humiliating interrogation, lectures advise the students that maggots, because of their protein value, should not be removed from food; rats should be eaten, but not their heads which are poisonous. Then, with two-and-a-half days rations, trainees are on their own for 10 days in the 7,000 feet high Sierra Nevada. Injured participants are given needle and thread, or sewed up without anesthetic.

At the end of their ordeal, the weary troops are ordered to outwit fresh, well-fed "aggressor" forces. Those "captured" are tied together and with bare feet are run-and-marched to the stockade. There, they sleep on the ground without blankets — in summer, night temperatures drop to near freezing. Their food consists of "Bloody Mary": raw spaghetti with uncooked spinach, and coffee, reddened by beets and prepared lukewarm.

REPORT WAS APPROVED

With the publication of this starkly vivid report, the Pentagon ordered the school's senior officers to Washington. Lt. Col. McKenzie, commandant of the school at Stead, and Major Oliphant, director of training, denied the published reports that the course degraded and tortured its students. McKenzie said he was commended on the school by General O'Donnell, Air Force personnel chief and that no changes were contemplated in the training.

Two members of Congress called for an investigation. Senator Stennis threatened an inquiry. Rep. Pelly asked Defense Secretary Wilson to suspend the courses. Secretary of the Air Force Quarles over the "Face the Nation" program, Sept. 11, said that the Air Force wanted to expand its torture school and that the public had been given a "somewhat distorted view" of the brainwashing camp.

Newsweek reiterated that the Air Force approved the facts and form of the report as published. "If anything, Newsweek understated the facts," a statement issued by the weekly news-magazine in New York said. "When the article was cleared by the Pentagon," the statement continued, "an officer waved a set of papers, all marked 'confidential.' These papers, the officer said, were plans to be submitted to Gen. Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, to make the training at Stead Base, Nev., 'much tougher' than it is now."

Since it was set up in 1950, 29,783 men have gone through the 17-day course at the pop-up camp called "torture school." Graduates, include most of the crews who fly the Strategic Air Command bombers, jet fighter pilots, and Army, Navy and Marine instructors who organize torture courses for their own military branch. The brainwashing school's \$4.1 million construction program is in high gear. By next year classes will be doubled. The Air Force's goal is to send every combat airman to Stead Base every three years.

POW TRAINING

The Pentagon affirmed that training courses are being conducted in all armed services to prepare men for the life of a POW.

In August, the Marines secured their beachhead of tortures during a training exercise at Camp Pendleton, California. The captured reservists were exercised to near exhaustion. They were then stripped and placed in hot cages or pits too shallow for standing and too narrow for sitting. Neither food nor water was permitted. The Navy in co-operation with the Army has undertaken similar training exercises at Camp Mackall, N. C., since July 1953.

The committee which recommended the military's new "Code of Conduct" for POWs, proclaimed by Eisenhower on Aug. 17, reported: "When plunged into a Communist indoctrination mill, the average American POW was under a serious handicap. Enemy political officers forced him to read Marxian literature. He was compelled to participate in debates. He had to tell what he knew about American politics

and history. And many times the Chinese or Korean instructors knew more about these subjects than he did . . .

DEGRADATION

"A large number of American POWs did not know what the Communist program was all about. Some were confused by it . . . It was not an inspiring spectacle . . . It made fools of some men and tools of others . . . Ignorance lay behind much of this trouble . . . They were unprepared to give the commissars an argument . . . Many had never before heard of Karl Marx . . . They couldn't answer arguments in favor of communism with arguments in favor of Americanism, because they knew very little about their America . . . the inability of many to speak up for democracy distressed loyal POWs."

The report admitted that POWs in Korea had not been "brainwashed" or drugged but were rather subjected to political propaganda. The committee noted that "Doctors and psychiatrists generally conceded that 'every man has his breaking point.' There is a limit to how much nerves can withstand. But that was not tested by the Chinese in Korea."

MOOD OF GI's

It was not physical torture, or diabolically clever "enemy political officers," that scored so many political defections among the American prisoners of war. The morale of the American soldier in Korea was undermined by the fact that he was called upon to participate in a mass murder of revolutionary people fighting for their land and liberty. The POW who reflected in a concentrated form the mood of all the soldiers in Korea. And the soldiers in turn reflected the mood of the American people.

Didn't every poll show that the Korean war was "the most unpopular war in American history?" Workers and farmers who spoke to the pollsters expressed the feeling that the prosperity that came with the Korean war was stained with blood and that they would "rather have their sons back."

An army panel of top training officers in August 1954 worked on the problem of why GI's didn't fight better in Korea. They were outspoken: "Nobody wants to serve, and if they have to, they feel they should do as little as possible. You can't build an army on that attitude. Patriotism has no place in their life."

THEIR ONLY WEAPON

The fault lies not with the troops, but with the decadent system they are ordered to fight for. How can young workers and farmers drafted into the Army be inspired with the barbaric unleashing of atomic weapons on helpless Japanese? Or with devastating Korea and burning its inhabitants alive with napalm for the greater glory of dictator Rhee? Or with ringing the world with bases to protect American Big Business interests? Or with deposing freely-elected governments, if they are not servile to Wall Street, as in Guatemala? Or with giving aid to the French killers of Moroccan and Algerian fighters for independence? Or with supporting the butcher France?

There is nothing surprising about Stead Air Base nor the array of similar courses. They are in keeping with Pentagon strategy of answering any revolutionary developments, all political problems, any struggle for men's minds with the only weapon in its arsenal: force. And it cannot do otherwise.

The torture schools are teaching "Americanism." The "Americanism" of Wall Street which utilizes power and force to impose degradation and humiliation on others, for its own mercenary interests.

Men will fight and suffer and die for what they believe is right, with no necessity for torture schools. Conversely, torture schools are no substitute for the will to fight, because the cause is one's own.

The Army and Navy Journal looking back into history to see why men fight, made a study of the American Civil War and concluded: "The emergence of a true understanding of why they were fighting and what was at stake in the war was an important factor in the new spirit evinced by the Union soldiers, while the utter lack of understanding of what they were fighting for, other than to uphold the property of the slaveholders, had much to do with the collapse of the morale of the Confederate soldiers."

It's too bad for Big Business in the U. S. that the Army can't make use of this valuable historical lesson because this time it's fighting on the side that is against progress.

The American Legion Sees Red

By John Thayer

McCarthyism is trying to raise its ugly head on the national scene again as Seaborn P. Collins, reactionary National Commander of the American Legion launched a smear attack on the Fund for the Republic.

The Fund for the Republic was set up and endowed in 1952 by the Ford Foundation. It is headed by former Chicago University president, Robert M. Hutchins. Under his direction and that of a number of prominent businessmen and educators it has made possible a series of studies on the state of civil liberties in this country.

Its findings have been a conservative, highly restrained description of violations of the Bill of Rights. Defense of civil liberties, even from conservative sources, however, is unmistakable proof to McCarthyites like Collins that the defenders are "communies" or their dupes.

In a circular to all Legion posts, Collins denounced the Fund for the Republic and Hutchins. He instructed Legion members to "have no truck" with the Fund for the Republic. While in the normal course of events Legion members would not have any dealings with the Fund, the effect of the communication is to mobilize the politically powerful Legion against the Fund, pressure politicians and editors to denounce the Fund and to instigate witch hunts against educators and others who undertake studies for the Fund.

Collins said he was "alerting" his organization's claimed 3,000,000 members because the Fund was "threatening and may succeed in crippling the national security." According to him its study of civil liberties in America was "constant, loaded criticism of Congressional and administrative attempts to resist Communist infiltration."

"One apparent line of attack," of the Fund said Collins, "is to attempt to persuade Americans that Communism is not, and never has been, a serious threat to the U. S." This is, of course, the very basis of the witch hunt and while the Fund has confined itself to specific studies, like the Watts report on army discharges and the Yaroc study of 50 security cases involving federal employees, it has unfortunately not taken up, despite Collins' charge, the key question of the witch hunt — the hoax that Communism threatens to subvert or sabotage the U. S.

The specific studies subsidized by the Fund, however, have had a salutary effect in acquainting the American public with the ridiculous witch-hunting extremes that have been employed in searching out those suspected of "forbidden thought," associations or family connections. Such exposes, complains the Legion head "give the impression that the organization is battling what it terms 'witch hunts' and 'vigilanteism.'"

The Fund for the Republic was attacked by a special House investigating committee last

year. On Dec. 19 Rep. Carroll Reece charged it and other foundations "with directly supporting subversion." The Reece Report further declared that "the major foundations, by subsidizing collectivistic-minded educators, had financed a socialist trend in American government."

Then the Reece Report was generally laughed off — the picture of Henry Ford and other billionaires subsidizing "socialism" was too ludicrous. The renewal of the attack by the American Legion shows that the McCarthyite obscurantists are determined to make another attempt to smear any defenders of civil liberties, no matter how respectable and conservative, as Communists or Communist dupes.

Other developments on the civil liberties front included a victory for Norman Pierre Gaston, graduate of the Coast Guard Officers Candidate School, who was denied a reserve commission because he had associated with his mother, who in turn allegedly had belonged to groups on the Attorney General's personal political blacklist.

In a similar case, which received national publicity, that of Eugene W. Landy, who on the eve of his graduation with high honors from the Coast Guard school, was informed he would not get a reserve commission because of his "close association" with his mother, no decision has been made public.

A board of naval officers began hearings on Landy's appeal Sept. 5. Landy has been before this board but he and his lawyer have told reporters they are unable to speak until the decision has been rendered and passed on by Secretary of Navy Thomas.

Senator Clifford Case of Landy's home state, New Jersey, told the Navy: "It would seem that the justification for giving Mr. Landy a hearing should be equally applicable to other less publicized cases."

Let anyone think the witch hunt was withering away because of the unfavorable publicity its "excesses" have been receiving, it should be noted that in Buffalo the federal government has begun another Smith Act proceeding against a local Communist Party leader, John F. Nore.

Moreover, the Department of Justice has filed an appeal against the decision of District Judge Weinfeld dismissing the contempt of Congress charges against Corliss Lamont. Lamont had invoked the First Amendment before the McCarthy Committee, which tried to grill the author about his political views and associations merely because several of his books were on the shelves of the U. S. Information Service Libraries abroad.

Rap Guilt by Heredity



Joseph H. Sumners Jr. and his mother, Mrs. Pauline Sumners, both of Providence, R. I., are shown testifying before a Senate security subcommittee. Sumners was fired from a civilian job with the Navy for "associating with his mother," Mrs. Sumners had been accused of membership in organizations which were not on anybody's subversive list.

... Longshoremen Defy Courts

(Continued from page 1)

time. The union's attorney told the court that the ILA was not inciting the men to strike but rather it was a case of the ranks' refusing to work.

"If all these men were to be punished for criminal contempt they would have to build bigger jails." And that's about the size of it.

The strategy of the union leadership has been to get the governors of New York and New Jersey to devise some face-saving gimmick that would check the Waterfront Commission. They have asked that a public hearing be held Sept. 27 on the activities of the Commission. These requests have been refused up to now. Both governors say they will back the Commission.

BROKEN PROMISES

During last year's election campaign both governors promised to do something about the Commission's "anti-labor attitude." The longshoremen say they were deceived. They consider the Commission to be a menace to the continued existence of their union.

The Commission is staffed with many ex-FBI men who have gone onto the docks and into the homes of longshoremen to harass, threaten and snoop. The Commission proclaimed one of its aims to be the weeding out of non-legitimate longshoremen who compete with regular workers for jobs. But instead they have forced some 7,000 — many of them old timers — off the docks and registered more than that number of new men so that competition is even stiffer.

And finally while they were supposed to be impartial in the fight between the ILA and the AFL for representation in this port, they have tried to smash

A HARD SCHOOL

The men on the docks go through a hard school. They do dirty, strenuous and dangerous labor. They see their lives being used up quickly and mercilessly by the shipping bosses. They live in the city's dirty tenements, the victims of loan sharks, installment houses, greedy tenement landlords.

This forges a solidarity and comradeship among them that frightens the entire capitalist class. The potency of this solidarity is reflected in actions of the rank and file as well as in official statements of the leaders.

No matter how the current struggle ends, no government police agency is going to stop the ranks of the ILA from having their say on how they shall work and live on the New York waterfront.

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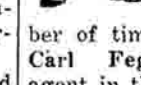
THE MILITANT ARMY

Among the most encouraging events of recent weeks for readers of the Militant Army column has been the spurt forward of activity in Los Angeles. Sales and Distributions are carefully organized, meetings are covered regularly. As a result, the bundle order of Militants has been increased a number of times in the past month.

Carl Feggans, our Militant agent in that beehive of activity, reports: "Three of our salesmen — Jeanne Morgan, Maurice Rohlsen and Al Adler — covered a small meeting recently. Besides the Militant they sold \$4.40 worth of Road to Peace and America's Road to Socialism."

At the same time Carl sent in two new subscriptions as well as two renewals. Helen Sherman, Militant agent in the Twin Cities in Minnesota, among other items sends us "three renewed subscriptions for the Militant and a new sub for Fourth International which Alice Benson got while on her vacation."

The New York agent tells us that "we covered a protest meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee on the investigation of the entertainment field. Priscilla Jones and John Tabor sold 14 Militants. Two young women stopped to ask questions but refused to buy a copy of the paper. A few min-



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Monday, September 19, 1955

"I Didn't Order Him to Stop"

Why was the U.S. defeated in Korea? This question has bothered millions of Americans. Isn't America the most powerful country in the world? Hadn't it shown its military capacity by defeating both Germany and Japan in a two-front war? Weren't the Koreans and Chinese just a bunch of "backward natives"?

The explanation of the China Lobby, the Asia Firsters, the McCarthyites, and all the rest who were foaming at the mouth for an all-out war on China, was that "we were betrayed."

If only Gen. MacArthur had been permitted to go ahead, the U.S. could easily have won. If only Truman hadn't "ordered MacArthur" to stop at the Yalu, the armies of America could have rolled right on through China and maybe as far as Moscow.

As to why Truman "ordered MacArthur" to stop at the Yalu, these "explainers" hinted that the White House was surrounded by spies, due to the alleged "soft on communism" policy of the Democrats. (The Democrats had only started the worst witch-hunt in America's history.) And among these spies someone gave "treasonous" advice which the State Department and President Truman accepted for mysterious reasons.

The other night in Chicago, Truman gave a different explanation. Speaking be-

fore some 2,000 members and guests of the predominantly Republican Executives Club of Chicago, Truman answered a question from the floor about his famous "order" to MacArthur. Here is what Truman said:

"I didn't order him to stop. There were a million and a half Chinese in his way and he couldn't get by them."

Truman no doubt exaggerated the number of Chinese who stood in MacArthur's way, but he was correct in implying that there was something standing in his general's way that was much bigger than the mighty military power the U.S. could muster. That something was not so much something quantitative as something qualitative. It was the Asian revolution. The Asian revolution that had its mightiest explosion so far in China.

It was this that MacArthur "couldn't get by." For the revolutionary people who blocked the imperialist aims of Wall Street had on their side a force of incalculable power — the inspiration of the struggle for independence and freedom, the dream of breaking out of the rusting chains put on them by foreign conquerors, the vision of a new world in which they could exercise the precious right to choose their own form of government.

It was revolution that gave MacArthur his orders to stop. Not Truman. And in that sense Truman spoke the truth.

"Rope of Sand"

John L. Lewis, appearing on a television interview program Sept. 4, was queried about the forthcoming merger of the AFL and CIO. While we think Lewis took too gloomy a view of the merger — in our opinion the enthusiasm of the workers for unity will overcome the built-in defects the union bureaucrats have incorporated to protect their respective "empires" — he nonetheless made some pertinent remarks. In particular he warned of the "carnivorous" and "cannibalistic" labor leaders whose power to raid smaller unions remains unclipped by the merger agreement.

Under pressure from such union leaders, Lewis warned the merger would part "like a rope of sand." We hope not. But it is a danger and Lewis, who has contributed more to the cause of unionism in this country than any other top labor official, is well within his rights in voicing the warning. It is a matter of record that the AFL leadership in all its history has been too weak to deal effectively with racketeering or with the raiding of one AFL union by another.

The cannibalistic appetites of certain top labor chieftains will not vanish merely because of merger. A number of them will still prefer to "take over" other unions' members by strongarm tactics rather than to organize the unorganized. As we say,

Fired for Religious Beliefs

The American public has become so used to reading about violations of civil liberties in the past few years that many people have thought the only American freedom left untouched by the witch hunt is religious freedom. Therefore it will come as a shock to learn that 28 textile workers in Dalton, Georgia, have just been fired because of their religion.

Why do the textile barons, who usually like their workers to be church-goers (on the theory that it will keep them away from unions) object so violently to the religious affiliation of these 28 mill workers? Why do they try to deprive them of their livelihoods and do it in such crass violation of one of the U.S. Constitution's first guarantees?

The fired workers belong to the Church of God of the Union Assembly, which has its headquarters in Dalton, Georgia. It is distinguished from other churches by the fact that it tries to put into effect the Brotherhood of Man throughout the week rather than just sermonize about it on Sunday.

The ministers of this church publish a newspaper called The Southerner which is largely devoted to advocating the unionization of the Southern working people. It publicizes and helps strikes and organizing campaigns throughout the South. Plainly this sort of religion can only be considered irreligious and subversive by Southern mill owners (or Southern agents of Northern capital), plantation owners and white supremacists.

For this reason The Southerner and its editor, Rev. Donald West, have already been victims of a smear attack. The usual drama has been enacted. Paid informers laid the groundwork before Congressional committees with charges that Rev. West was a "Communist." Then the

however, we hope the sentiments of the united rank and file will prove strong enough to restrain or defeat these carnivores.

Most interesting, however, is the AFL's reply to Lewis' remarks. In an editorial in the Sept. 9 AFL News-reporter, its official weekly organ, it takes umbrage at the phrase "rope of sand."

"The 'rope of sand' epithet was first hurled at the AFL by Lenin in an 'open letter to American workers,'" the editorial shouts in a boldfaced paragraph. The whole implication of the editorial, which does not seriously take up Lewis' warning is that Lewis got his idea and phrase from Lenin. Therefore the reader is supposed to believe that Lewis is either a Leninist or somehow suspect.

This, of course, is the cheapest kind of argument or rather beggaring of an argument. The pay-off, however, is that Lenin's famous Letter to American workers, first published in this country in December 1918, is still available for all to read. It is very instructive even today. But, it not only doesn't have in it the phrase "rope of sand," it doesn't even mention the AFL. (It does have some fine things to say about Eugene V. Debs, however.)

The top bureaucrats of the AFL appear not only to be weak in argument, but apparently they can't even do a good smear job when they try.

local newspapers and veterans' organizations started howling about the "red" preacher. At the present moment that unspeakable racist plantation owner, Senator Eastland of Mississippi, is conducting a smear investigation of Aubrey Williams, a contributing editor to The Southerner.

But the firing of the 28 mill workers is the result of something more than the generalized witch hunt against the The Southerner and the Church of God of the Union Assembly. The CIO Textile Workers is trying to organize some 11,000 mill workers in Dalton, which is the "capital" of the chenille rug and bedspread industry.

The Southerner and Rev. West's church have been very active in the organizing campaign. A few weeks ago the Lawtex Corporation, which manufactures rugs, passed out to its employees a new form to be filled out. One of the questions on it was: "What is your church affiliation?" The 28 workers who put down "Church of God" were immediately fired.

John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, has sent the facts in the case to Senator Thomas C. Hennings, chairman of the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, a committee not very noted for its activity.

It is up to the labor movement to see that this religious discrimination in the South is defeated. It is a question of defending religious freedom as well as defending a force that can play an important role in the coming battle to organize the South.

If the Church of God workers of the Lawtex mill are not reinstated with back pay, it's about time to amend the constitutional guarantee of freedom of religion to read "except in cases of religions favoring unions."

The Brotherhood of "Anti-Communism"

By Daniel Roberts

The official preoccupation in the U.S. during the last eight years has been the struggle against the "menace of the world communist conspiracy."

The cold war including the police action in Korea was waged under this formula. So was the witch hunt at home. McCarthy smeared his opponents as "Communist stooges or dupes." Liberals condemned McCarthy for "playing into the hands of Communists" and emulating their methods.

All tendencies from the fascist McCarthy to the labor chiefs and the liberals stood upon the platform of the "anti-Communist" struggle. All lined up in Wall Street's war drive conducted under that formula against the Soviet Union and the colonial people. Their common standpoint — no matter what differences existed among them — was defending the capitalist order in general and upholding the rule of Wall Street in particular.

TROTSKYIST POLICY.

The Trotskyists, basing themselves on the line of international class struggle, denounced this foul anti-Communist "brother-

hood. They defended the Chinese, Vietnamese and Korean working people in their revolutionary wars for national independence and anti-capitalist social measures. They reaffirmed their stand of defense of the Soviet Union against imperialist attack. They conducted the struggle against Stalinism solely within the context of the working class struggle against capitalism. They fought the Stalinist bureaucracy as a major obstacle to the success of the socialist revolution.

These socialists denounced the official labor bureaucracy in this country for joining in the anti-Communist front and thereby betraying the class interests of the U.S. workers.

How about the Shachtmanites of the Independent Socialist League? What was the theme of their agitation and activity during these past eight years? Officially, they proclaimed themselves for the "Third Camp." They wrapped up the Soviet state, the national liberationist movements in China, Indo-China and Korea and the Stalinist misleaders in one neat package and labelled the whole "Stalinist imperialism."

They were opposed to it and

equally opposed — so they said — to U.S. imperialism. However, in their daily activity they embraced the struggle against "Communism" as their own. They joined the anti-Communist brotherhood with just one small — and under the circumstances — unimportant reservation: they preferred to speak of the common foe as "Stalinism" rather than "Communism."

"DISASTERS"

Like the McCarthyites, Eisenhower Republicans, regular Democrats, Americans for Democratic Action and labor bureaucrats, they assailed the victories of the Chinese people over U.S. imperialism and the partial victory of the Vietnamese over French and U.S. imperialism. They spoke of these as "disasters." They spoke of the greatest fear in connection with the Indo-China crisis in 1954 was that the Vietnamese might take over all Vietnam.

Over the past several years, the Shachtmanite paper, Labor Action, has kept up a steady wail to the effect that the U.S. State Department was losing the war to Stalinism because of its "undemocratic" foreign policies. The main trouble, said the Shachtmanites, is that the U.S. government doesn't understand it can't win by H-bomb rattling. Political warfare alone can win the day.

It is true they never charged "treason in high places," but at one point in 1953 they spoke of the U.S. State Department as "all-time world-record breaking bumbler."

Here are further samples of Shachtmanite fault-finding with the way the State Department has been fighting "Communism" in the last two years. (1) A May 31, 1954 Labor Action headline sets forth "The Case of Guatemala: How to Push a Country Into the Arms of Stalinism." (This was on the eve of the Wall Street-backed Armas coup.) (2) On July 26, 1954 the Shachtmanites announced, "U.S. Policy in Shambles at Geneva Conference." (The conference produced the partition of Vietnam, cheating the Indo-Chinese people of complete victory in their revolution.)

(3) Feb. 14, 1955 in connection with the Formosa Straits crisis, Hal Draper, Labor Action editor wrote: "The American government is incapable of coming up with a formula which could put political pressure on them [i.e. the Chinese Stalinists]. . . . It can only threaten and strike

aggressive postures, and stumble from one crisis to another."

(4) When the Administration agreed in May to a Big Four top level conference, Labor Action (May 16) predicted: "It is the product of conviction, based on sad experience, that the foreign policy of this government precludes it from deriving any political or propaganda advantage from such a meeting. In fact, it simply exposes this government to another political rout."

WHY SO SAD?

Now none of this is complimentary to the wisdom of the State Department or U.S. imperialism. Nevertheless, when the Shachtmanites criticized the U.S. government for "bumbling" and "stumbling" in the fight against Stalinism they really showed their basic political solidarity with that government and the anti-Communist cause it promoted. For in politics one is damned, angered or dismayed over blunders — real or fancied — only when they are committed by one's own side.

Actually the State Department has not been as impervious to the needs of waging "political warfare" as the Shachtmanites claimed. They know the value of demagoguery where threats and open war-mongering no longer serve their ends. Ever since the end of the Korean War, the State Department has been executing a turn in foreign policy in the direction of seeking a temporary truce with the Soviet bloc.

The object was to try to erase the stigma of "war-monger" that Wall Street has earned in the eyes of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world and at the same time to mask continued preparations for launching World War III.

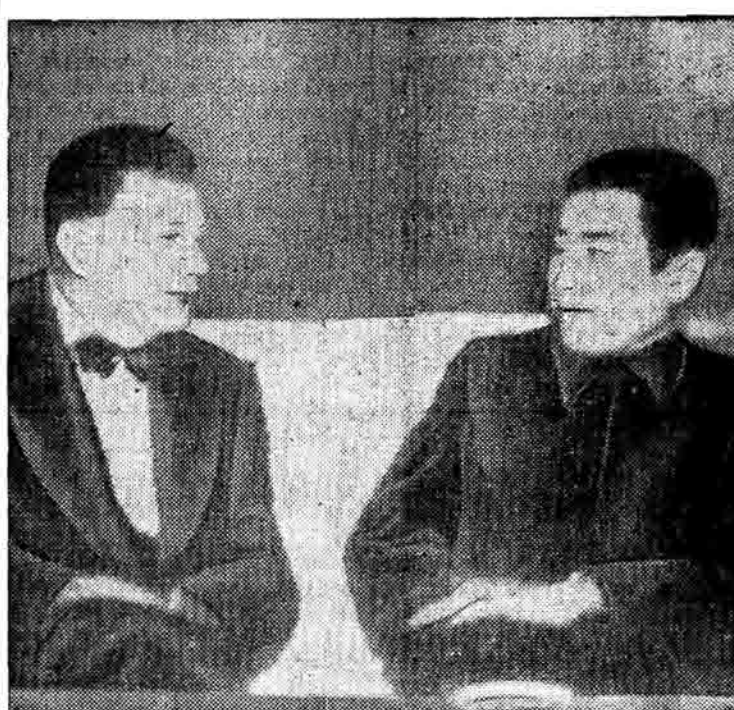
Joseph Hansen called attention in The Militant to this turn in foreign policy as far back as January 1953. It was primarily the pressure of McCarthyite attacks — a somewhat weightier force than the "Socialist" advice of the Shachtmanites — that slowed the execution of the turn from war-mongering and H-bomb rattling to a demagogic peace campaign.

However, at the Geneva Conference in July, the Administration was finally able to launch its pacifist propaganda with the help of the Kremlin leaders, who declared for Eisenhower's benefit that they really believed in his peaceful intentions. Here was propaganda warfare by the State Department to confound the Shachtmanites' predictions.

But at this point, evidently wearied by their previous efforts, the Shachtmanites dropped back into their literary Third Camp line and denounced both sides at Geneva impartially.

This doesn't mean they will remain "neutral" when U.S. imperialism again openly prepares for war. They have already laid the groundwork to drop all pretense at "Third Campism" and come out for "democratic" U.S. imperialism as the "lesser evil."

UN Head and China Premier



United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld (left) shown in Peking with Premier Chou En-Lai of China as they conferred last December on demand for release of American prisoners. Since the meetings, Hammarskjöld revealed last week, he has kept up correspondence with the Chinese leader.

...Powers Jockey on Eve of Parley

(Continued from page 1).

preparing for war, the power that has replaced Nazi Germany as the disrupter of international relations.

What Washington is prepared to grant in the way of concessions can, perhaps, be gauged by what the Social Democrats — among the most rabid of anti-Soviet currents — advise the State Department to grant. David J. Dallin spells it out in the Sept. 5 New Leader. The concessions include "U.S. recognition of Communist China," a seat in the UN for the Mao regime, and the easing of trade relations with the entire Soviet bloc.

Whatever else Moscow and Peking give in return for such items, their most important service in return will be in the political arena. To understand this we have to place the present moves toward "peaceful coexistence" against the larger background of world revolution.

As Lippmann points out, admitting the obvious fact: "There is an epidemic of revolutionary movements, some of them overt and some still latent in large parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin America."

Lippmann contends that "All of them have been encouraged, many of them have been assisted, some have been profitably exploited, by Moscow." But he thinks it a mistake to believe that "the revolutionary movements all over the globe originate in Moscow, are directed from Moscow, and would fold up if Moscow could be made to behave."

The truth is, he holds — and he is right in this — that "in one way or another they would happen even if Moscow said nothing and did nothing about them."

THE DULLES FORMULA

What Washington is interested in getting out of the "peaceful coexistence" deal, besides repairing its damaged diplomatic position, is the active cooperation of Moscow in heading off and betraying these revolutionary movements. Lippmann puts it directly as follows: "The Dulles formula rules out Communist intervention to support a Communist revolution."

That is the big commodity the Stalinists have to offer American imperialism.

This counter-revolutionary role of Stalinism weakens the defense of the entire Soviet bloc against

world imperialism, of course, and in the final analysis will help speed a Third World War.

That is one of the gains Wall Street expects from a period of "peaceful coexistence."

TRUMAN VS RADFORD

The war preparations in a strictly military sense will proceed under the camouflage provided by the deal. This was eloquently indicated by the exchange Sept. 10 between Truman and Admiral Radford.

Truman attacked alleged outbursts in armaments that would endanger defense. He was, naturally, implying that Eisenhower was "soft on communism."

Radford replied by simply pointing out that the most that

was contemplated was to squeeze about a billion dollars worth of water out of the military budget. Large as this sum appears, it would mean only a fringe difference. The fact is that government expenditures are so vast that Radford himself didn't seem clear on what the total amount earmarked for war preparations is.

According to Radford it is \$37,750,000,000. Another spokesman put the total at \$35,750,000,000, with the actual amount to be spent maybe as low as \$33,000,000,000.

A military budget so colossal that a billion or two gets lost in the adding machines spells nothing but eventual war in any language.

NEHRU'S POLICE SHOOT DOWN UNARMED PEOPLE

[The following article is reprinted from the Sept. 1 Samasamaj, English weekly of the Ceylonese Trotskyist Lanka Samasamaj Party.]

The world capitalist press has expressed its indignation and horror at the killing of unarmed Indian satyagrahis (peaceful resistance demonstration) by the Portuguese authorities in Goa. Whatever views one may hold about the methods used for the liberation of Goa, the struggle for the extension of home rule to Portuguese possessions in India deserves support. The shooting-to-kill of unarmed volunteers is an unconscionable act of imperialist violence which should be, and has been, condemned.

Nehru, the "peace-monger," recently returned from a tour of the Soviet Bloc as the most welcome foreign guest since the revolution) undoubtedly wishes to preserve his prestige as a man of peace. And unarmed volunteers will continue to pour into Goa and perhaps lay down their lives. As long as the Portuguese government remains adamant and the Nehru government remains "peaceful" there seems to be no solution possible.

What passed unnoticed and uncondemned is the fact that the Nehru-Government itself shot-to-kill during the Bombay Hartal (general stop-work demonstration) demanding the libera-

tion of Goa. The reasoning of the Indian government is probably that the "people of India, and the working class in particular, have no business to 'take the law into their own hands.'" But then, the Portuguese government itself can claim that the Indian volunteers who crossed into Goa had no business to violate the sacred frontiers of imperialist territory. Such argumentation will not be conclusive. One can always think up more words.

One significant lesson emerges from the recent incidents. A capitalist government and the capitalist hack press might howl in holy horror against another government using violence, but it always has good reason for its own use of violence, especially if it is against the unarmed people. Recently again, Nehru's police opened fire on striking tea workers in Calcutta. Against the workers anything goes.

Let us see no more crocodile tears from the local capitalist hack writers on the subject of Goa. We know how these apologists fully justified the shootings during our own August (1953) Hartal.

World Events

ARGENTINA'S GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR (CGT) suggested to the government on Sept. 7 that its six million members be constituted as a civil militia to "defend the Constitution, the law and the nation's constituted authorities." According to the Sept. 10 N. Y. Times, the proposal for a labor militia is supposed to be patterned on armed workers battalions in Bolivia. On Sept. 9, General Franklin Latorre, Minister of the Army rejected the proposal, although the CGT has been a main base of support for Peron and is dominated by the Peronista party.

ISRAEL last week expressed support for a proposal made by Maj. Gen. Burns, UN truce chief in Palestine, to establish a barbed wire "physical barrier" between Israel and Egyptian armies in the Gaza area and a one kilometer wide demilitarized zone. Basis for Israel support is that it would give legitimacy to the tentative borders established in the 1949 truce. These are objected to by the Arabs, who oppose all Zionist territorial claims. On Sept. 11, Israel Ambassador to the U. S., Abba Eban, objected to any Arab-Israel negotiations of frontiers such as proposed by Secretary Dulles, though favoring Dulles' proposal for an Israel-Arab security pact. There has not been any official Arab response to the Dulles proposal as yet. Another feature of the Dulles plan is a proposal for the U. S. to lend Israel money to pay Arabs compensation for having ousted 900,000 of their number from Israel and taken their land.

INDONESIAN S T O C K SHARES have risen sharply on the Amsterdam Exchange after the recent change in government in Jakarta. The new Indonesian government promised a more liberal attitude toward Dutch and other foreign capital. Since Indonesia proclaimed independence in 1945, Dutch companies with properties in the former colony "have been operating under trying circumstances," says Gaston Coblentz in the Sept. 13 N. Y. Herald Tribune. Some of them switched investments to Africa. Now they see "a sudden improvement in their Indonesian prospects."

BRITISH LABOR PARTY constituency bodies are calling for "a pure socialist policy and not a middle-of-the-road policy" in resolutions presented to the annual conference at Margate to be held Oct. 10-14. A new fight over policy between the Bevanites and the right wing headed by Hugh Gaitskill is expected, according to the Sept. 12 N. Y. Times.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT demands the right of self-determination for the population of Cyprus, British-held island in the East Mediterranean. About 400,000 Cypriots are of Greek descent as against 90,000 Turkish descendants. There is a strong movement among Cypriots for "enosis" — that is, unification with Greece. The Turkish government opposes the self-

determination demand of the Cyprus Greeks and claims the island should be turned over to Turkey. This gave the British government the opportunity to call a Britain-Greece-Turkey conference last week. Playing-off the Greek demands against the Turkish claims, the British imperialists decided to retain control of the strategic island but grant a measure of "home-rule" to the Cypriots.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK for Reconstruction and Development said on Sept. 11 that throughout most of the world production was drawing ahead of population and that living standards were on the rise. The bank reported that the past year had been the most prosperous since the end of World War II, but expressed concern over increasing signs of inflation. It also reported greater readiness on the part of private capital to enter the field of international investment. The bank is financed mostly by capital paid in by the U. S. government.

THE MOROCCAN Democratic Independence party, involved in current negotiations with the French government, appealed on Sept. 11 to Moroccan Jews not to move to Israel. It asked Jews and Moslems to help form a national union for the realization of their common and legitimate aspirations. Istiglal, nationalist party with a mass following in Morocco, has made similar appeals.

ISRAEL is launching a new sale of bonds among Jews in the U. S. and Canada. The reason given by Prime Minister Sharrett is that Israel "must cope with" a mounting scale of hostility from their Arab neighbors and with the resumption of large-scale immigration from North Africa. The receipts of Israel bonds are said to provide the central sources of investment capital for Israel. According to the Sept. 10 N. Y. Times nearly 200 million has been raised since May 1951 from this source. The bonds were purchased by more than 750,000 persons in the U. S., Canada, Latin America and Western Europe.

French Workers Continue Strikes

A 24-hour general strike hit the French city, Nantes, on Sept. 12. Twenty thousand strikers paraded through the streets to present their demands to government officials. At issue is the shipyard strike, in which bitter fighting between strikers and the CRS, special strikebreaking troops, has resulted in the shooting of one worker. The militancy of the workers in this strike, as in that a month ago in St. Nazaire, has surged over the heads of the Stalinist union leaders. These have joined the government officials in calling the French Trotskyists provocateurs of the militant strike struggles in Nantes and St. Nazaire.

The Negro Struggle

By George Lavan

School Opens

Schools are now reopening for 1955-56. The eyes of all those interested in the struggle against Jim Crow will be fastened on the South and the border states. Will they comply with the Supreme Court order? If not, will anything be done about it?

It is evident that a number of hitherto segregated school districts are enrolling both Negro and white children for the coming terms. Most of these districts are in the border states. Most districts desegregating are those without large Negro populations. In such areas the economic argument about the expensiveness of two parallel school systems, carries great weight.

One thing to be watched for is token desegregation passed off as the real thing. In many places the admission of five or ten Negro students to a white school of over a thousand goes into the statistics as "integration." Needless to say, for the bulk of the Negro school children, who remain in their old Jim Crow schools, such "integration" is a mockery.

Along with the encouraging news of more towns and cities declaring they will desegregate this fall, comes the defiant racist answer of seven states — Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Virginia. According to the Southern School News, an impartial source of facts, the attitude of officials in these states was not toward compliance but toward stronger opposition.

This is the seedbed of Jim Crow in this

country and school segregation will never be licked till it is licked there. How can this be done?

It is well over a year since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its historic decision on May 17, 1954, declaring school segregation unconstitutional. It is over three months since the "implementation" ruling by the same court.

But there appears to be two kinds of law and constitutionalism in this country. That which favors Big Business is hard-and-fast law. If the Supreme Court rule: that something the ruling class is against is unconstitutional — a labor union practice, for example — the law cracks down at once. But when something the Negro people are against — like school segregation — is declared unconstitutional, there is no immediacy about it. The Supreme Court says to the law-breaking segregationists, take your time, show a little good faith and we'll accept any "plans" that you submit.

That's the unfortunate situation. It doesn't do any good to lie down and moan about it. But it is necessary to recognize it and to recognize that there will be this double standard in American law as long as the government is controlled by the capitalist class and their plantation-owning allies of the Deep South.

Recognizing this, fighters against Jim Crow can figure on just how much they can get through the courts and how much they will have to get by other means — their own mass struggle and alliance with labor.

The New Hire

By Ben Haines

Even though the peak of auto production for 1955 has passed and the turnover to 1956 models has begun, the pressure of speed-up remains. The workers are in a tense mood and react quickly to moves from the company to increase production or worsen job conditions.

The following incident involving a group of production workers is an example.

A new worker was hired in the department and given one of the worst jobs. The first thing the foreman told him was that if he couldn't make the time standard for the job in three days he would be fired. It didn't take long for this information to get around the department, and as is usual with a new hire, the other workers started speculating about whether or not he could stand the grind.

A couple of days passed and the new worker who had a wife and two kids demonstrated that he really wanted the job. Meanwhile everyone in the department sympathized with him, but began to grow nervous when they saw the foreman going over every couple of hours to check on the amount of units he was putting out.

At the start of the shift on the fourth day the foreman tapped the new worker on the shoulder as he was starting his job and they started walking toward the fore-

man's desk which is located behind a tool crib.

Every eye in the department was fastened on them. As they disappeared from view the heated words began to fly.

"You know Sam, that rat is going to fire him."

"Yeah, it's a damn shame."

"He's been getting away with too much lately. If he fires this guy we're all walking out. You going with us?"

"Wait a minute Sam, he's only been working here four days. He isn't even in the union."

"So what, it puts pressure on all of us. We can't let them get away with this."

"What about calling the committee-man?"

"What for? There's nothing he can do."

"Do you think we can get most of the other guys out?"

"Sure, they'll all go."

"That's O.K. with me."

At this point the new worker came out from behind the tool crib. Two or three workers waited to hear the answer as Sam asked, "What did that rat want?"

"Oh, he just lectured me about not coming in late and some stuff about safety rules," the new worker answered and then he continued on to his job.

Notes from the News

POLIO STILL NOT CONQUERED. Polio epidemics have cropped up in a number of areas. New England is the section hardest hit with a total of 3,517 as against 428 cases in 1954, reports the Associated Press. The bulk of cases were in Massachusetts which reported 2,563 as against 428 last year. Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, reports 402 cases, the greatest number in its history. New York City lists 508 as against 277 cases last year, 25 of whom are children who were inoculated with Salk vaccine.

THE FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL. Of New York reported that all officials of its seven locals are now ready to sign anti-Communist affidavits. In a recent election 13 so-called leftwing officials were defeated. The furriers previously expelled from the CIO, recently merged with the AFL. Butchers on the basis of allowing the Butchers to purge any "communist" elements from the union. The Joint Council now hopes to win approval from the AFL Executive Council which had previously objected to the merger as "providing haven to the Communists."

NEWS THAT VOLKSWAGEN CORPORATION plans to reopen the idle Studebaker plant in New Brunswick, New Jersey, raised the interest of New Jersey auto workers. However the speech of Heinz Nordhoff, president of Volkswagen, advocating a six-day week on the basis that "work is more satisfying than idleness" inspired an immediate answer from Paul Krebs, President of

the N. J. CIO. Pointing out that this was a time-worn argument in America against reduction of the 44, ten and eight hour day he ended his letter with the hope that Nordhoff "would view the opening of the New Brunswick plant as an opportunity to spur a still shorter work week."

GLASS WORKERS. Members of the United Glass and Ceramic Workers, CIO, won a lay-off pay plan from Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Companies. The agreement, covering 23,000 workers, contained a 14-cent hourly pay package and an employer payment of five cents an hour to a fund that will pay \$30 a week for 20 weeks. Payments will be made for either unemployment or illness.

LAY-OFF PAY PLANS are not wages within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced. Both the employers and unions had stipulated in their agreements that the Government would not legally treat the employer payments as wages. The ruling now clears away one of the barriers to government and state approval of supplemental unemployment compensation.

"WORKING FOR NOTHING" must have been the conclusion of two Greenville, Alabama, lumber workers. After the W. T. Smith Lumber Co. deducted rent for company houses, water bills and groceries they handed checks for \$80.00 to the two men. The CIO Woodworkers Union is negotiating for a wage increase.

A "30 FOR 40" RESOLUTION was endorsed by the executives of the 65,000-member Toronto Labor Council, Labor's Daily notes. The 30-hour work week at 40-hours pay proposal was introduced by Local 132 of the CIO Rubber Workers

NAVY JIM-CROW persists in many categories the American Civil Liberties Union charged in an exchange of letters with Navy Assistant Secretary Albert Pratt. In the wardrobe detail of ships "the Cooks and Bakers Branch was almost entirely white, while the Stewards Branch was almost entirely Negro" the ACLU letter asserted. "The choice of ROTC candidates is discriminatory in practice," and "... the majority of Negro Navy officers are in the Chaplains or Medical Corps. Negro officers who are eligible and who would prefer line duty, 'which would in time qualify them for the command of ships' end up in recruiting and public information posts,

Rank-and-File Strikes Continue In Auto Industry

"Unauthorized" strikes continue to plague the Reuther bureaucracy in the UAW-CIO. The wave of "wildcat" strikes that hit the auto industry during negotiations with Ford and General Motors has not died down. In the last week workers in both Chrysler and Studebaker plants have also fought battles without the support of the International.

On Sept. 8 the workers at the Chrysler Indianapolis transmission plant voted to return to work after an unauthorized walkout caused by an accumulation of grievances.

When the UAW contract with Studebaker at South Bend, Indiana, terminated on Aug. 31, 3,000 auto workers refused to enter the plant. The company broke off local negotiations until the workers either returned to their jobs or — until the strike was authorized by the International union officials.

The International Executive Board of the UAW in Detroit turned down the Studebaker local's request for strike authorization and ordered the workers to return to their jobs by Sept. 12. Negotiations with the company were taken over by representatives of the International.

When the president of Studebaker Local 5, William Ogden, reported the decision of the International Board to the strikers, they responded with boos. On Sept. 11, Ogden "explained that the meeting was called solely to present the report. He said he

Contract Ends Chrysler Strike



The United Auto Workers (CIO) and Chrysler Corp. reached agreement in Detroit on a new three-year contract, ending a brief strike of 139,000 employees. UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey (left) and Chrysler industrial relations director Robert W. Conder are shown as contract was signed.

would accept no motions or consider any action."

The Studebaker workers in South Bend have had an especially rough time with the Reuther machine. In the summer of 1954 they were pressured into accepting wage cuts from Studebaker on the excuse that this would prevent layoffs.

Then on July 6 of this year 1,700 workers were fired. Members of Studebaker Local 5 voted 82% in favor of a protest strike. The International was compelled to authorize this struggle.

Now once again the Reuther bureaucrats are trying to curb the fighting spirit of the Studebaker workers.

The Studebaker company, in making its ultimatum to the strikers to return to work or get strike authorization, indicated the extent to which it relies on the union bureaucracy in its battle against members of Local 5. Reuther, the "labor statesman" didn't disappoint the company when he ordered the strikers back to work.

"Machines Are Easier to Control than People"

[The following is excerpted from a radio talk given by Frank Barbaria over station KPFA, Aug. 30, in the San Francisco Bay area. Barbaria is the Socialist Workers Party Candidate for Mayor of San Francisco.]

Tonight I will discuss the industrial process known as automation. Like most previous speakers on the subject, I feel it is necessary to define automation before commenting on it.

Automated machinery of today is given instructions by punch cards or recording tape and it then proceeds to process raw material, assemble parts, correct its own errors, rework or reject parts and finally inspect the finished products. The machine is integrated and controlled by a central electronic brain.

Automation isn't limited to a plant-wide application but can eventually integrate and control the operation of an entire system of plants. Also, there are examples of small business concerns applying automated machinery to only a portion of the productive process — a sort of embryo or deformed automation.

PRODUCTIVITY MULTIPLIED

The most apparent result of automation is the terrific increase in products turned out with a shrunken labor force.

W. K. Scott, Staff Engineer for the U.S. Steel Corp., reports that, "In the days of the hand-hill, seven men would produce 11 tons per shift; today in a modern cold reduction mill, seven men will produce about 550 tons per shift, 50 times more."

"The Prudential Insurance Co. is counting on its electronic computer to replace 60 to 75 other machines along with their operators — 200 in one department alone," reports Robert Bendiner in the magazine, The Reporter.

He continues, "Rathen Mfg. Co. has a chassis-assembly line, geared to a thousand radios a day, that is operated by two employees where standard methods of production would require 200."

The Ford Motor Co.'s engine plant in Cleveland requires only nine men to accomplish what it took 39 men previously to automation. In addition, an engine that used to require nine hours to complete is now sped through in 15 minutes.

In my opinion, present-day automation constitutes a revolutionary phase in the long evolution of modern industry, an evolution including earlier revolutionary stages such as introduction of the steam engine, electric power and belt-line assembly technique.

I can't help mentioning my old friend Karl Marx in this respect. His monumental work, Capital, published in 1867, presents a penetrating analysis of automation. He didn't predict the electronic brain but he saw the

logic of modern industry leading to the automatically-run factory. In Volume I, he states, "As soon as a machine executes, without man's help, all the movements requisite to elaborate the raw material, needing only attendance from him, we have an automatic system of machinery, and one that is susceptible of constant improvement in its detail."

Marx foresaw also a system of these machines, requiring only attendance, constituting a form of the automatic factory. He continues, "An organized system of machines, to which motion is communicated by the transmitting mechanism from a central automation, is the most developed form of production by machinery. Here we have, in place of the isolated machine, a mechanical monster whose body fills whole factories, and whose demon power, at first veiled under the slow and measured motions of his giant limbs, at length breaks out into the fast and furious whirl of his countless working organs."

Marx didn't describe the automatic factory of today but he understood the laws of economics which have brought modern automation into being.

WHO CONTROLS?

Certainly with the powers of production unleashed as automation takes command, we are justified in expecting a life of security, ease and abundance. But, if we think security, ease and abundance will come naturally, we are not reckoning with the all-important question: "Who commands automation and for what purpose?"

The capitalist captains of industry have command over automation and will determine its use, at least to a large extent at this time. Listen to a few of them explain their purpose.

John Snyder, Jr., President of U. S. Industries, states very bluntly the two-fold purpose. "It often has been thought," says Snyder, "that automation in its ultimate sense in an industrial plant is a desirable goal because it will reduce labor costs. . . . But reduction of labor costs is only part of the point. Another highly desirable feature of automation in relation to labor is the fact that machines are easier to control than people. The more machines the fewer people, and therefore the easier the control problem."

In case you have missed what I just quoted or can't quite believe your ears, let me quote the sentiments expressed by Dr. J. J. Brown of Aluminum, Ltd., in Fortune Magazine's round table discussion:

"Now men by definition are difficult and tricky things to play around with," he says. "You have employee-relations men, time-study men; you have training and educational directors; you have personnel men, washroom men, cafeteria men. That all costs money. My point

is this," he says, "if we could take some of the money that we are spending in trying to ease the pain of our assemblyline personnel, and apply that money for some research to get the men out of there entirely, we would be far better off in the long run."

"DIFFICULT THINGS"

Now, don't think because Dr. Brown speaks of men as being "difficult things" to be got rid of that he and others exclude women from this choice category. Engineers have come to estimate new office machinery designed to replace office girls in terms of G.P.'s: "G.P.'s" refers to the number of girl-powers the machine will replace.

I'm sure you would like to hear what plans these so-called leaders of industry have for the displaced employees J. J. Jaeger, a Pratt and Whitney official sums up the attitude on this very important social problem:

"I don't think we are consciously trying to improve their standard of living. These things take care of themselves. They have a feed-back of their own that closes the loop automatically. I don't think it is the part of industry to try to plan the social aspect of this thing."

The fact of labor displacement and the supposition that some natural law, some self-regulating process will automatically take care of any surplus workers rouses the fears and suspicions of the workers. These fears are entirely justified.

Some theorists maintain that industries producing automation machinery will absorb enough labor to compensate for those displaced. If this were the case, the cost of the machinery would be greater than the savings from the discharge of labor. Under those conditions, the change-over would never be made. Besides, automation itself already has quite a foot-hold in the industries producing automation machinery.

The labor force has been growing along with the introduction of labor-saving devices during the last 15 years. It would be an error, however, to credit labor-saving devices with the power of creating more jobs. The expanded market should receive the credit even though it is a false-bottom market. A market created and maintained artificially by tremendous government expenditures for arms, agricultural goods and for plant expansion in the form of deductions from taxes.

Even with the old methods of production, manufacturing concerns are overloaded with goods. As a matter of fact, the very intensity of competition in the sale of goods is a potent factor in driving firms to adopt automation to place them in a better competitive position. Lowered production costs can mean the underselling of competitors and of thus surviving.

Robert Keller, Vice-President

Army's 'Stigma' Discharges Hit By Union Local

The fight of former Private Edward L. Spira of Cleveland, Ohio, for an Honorable Discharge from the Army has entered a new phase. The Army Discharge Review Board has refused to reverse lower Army action in giving Spira a General Discharge for political association and ideas before induction.

Spira has announced that he will appeal his case. He is backed in his fight by Local 72 of the Mechanics Educational Society, CIO. This local, to which Spira belongs, has gone on record with a strong resolution demanding an Honorable Discharge for Spira and defending the right of American workers to hold whatever political views they wish without fear of discriminatory reprisal. "An Army discharge," says the union resolution, "should reflect only the quality and conduct of an individual while in the service."

This is the nub of the whole fight against the Army's program of punishing draftees for views, associations, relatives, etc., they allegedly had before they were drafted.

The Army with hunt subjects such GI's to special surveillance, bans their promotion and then at the end of their term of service issues them discharges other-than-honorable, no matter how spotless their records for the time spent in the army may be.

In Spira's case the principal charge is that he once belonged to the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). This organization, which has a long and honorable record in American labor history, was arbitrarily put on the Attorney General's "subversive" list without a hearing. Along with hundreds of other blacklisted organizations it has protested the Attorney General's illegal action and has demanded a public hearing, at which it could answer the charges and evidence, if there is any, against it. No organization demanding such a hearing from the Attorney General on its blacklisting has yet gotten satisfaction.

Other charges against Spira were that in the years prior to his induction he had attended several meetings of the Socialist Workers Party and that he had filled out a stub from a Labor Youth League leaflet asking information about that organization.

Upon learning of the Army Discharge Review Board's unfavorable action, Spira issued a statement defending the right of all Americans to exercise all of their constitutional rights. "All I have done is exercise my share of these rights, as I felt bound by my conscience to do, and that is all the Army in effect has charged me with," said Spira. "I have no apologies for my exercise of these rights, and I will continue to exercise them as I see fit whether the brass, silk and top hats like it or not."

A General Discharge is not only an injustice to a GI who is entitled to an Honorable Discharge, but it has on it coded notations, known to the employment offices of most Big Business outfits, indicating "derogatory" information as the basis for the issuance of the discharge. It is therefore not only a smear on the holder but can be a great handicap in seeking employment.

Vincent R. Dunne Speaks at Chicago SWP Celebration

CHICAGO — Friends from eight different cities in the Midwest filled the spacious Chicago Socialist Workers Party Hall Sept. 4 to celebrate its reopening after a fire last April.

V. R. Dunne, well-known Minnesota labor figure and a national leader of the Socialist Workers Party, was met with a standing ovation when he took the floor.

After congratulating the Chicago branch upon its work in reopening the headquarters, he gave an absorbing analysis of the current political situation. He showed that both the Stalinists and the imperialists hope to utilize "peaceful co-existence" to repress struggles of the working class and colonial peoples throughout the world.

Howard Mayhew, Chicago SWP organizer who chaired the meeting, introduced representatives from Buffalo, Youngstown, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Milwaukee.

The Minneapolis Militant chorus won warm applause for their beautiful and inspiring rendition of workers' songs.

The director of the chorus presented the Chicago branch with a cartoon for the rebuilt headquarters picturing historic labor battles such as the Hay-Market demonstration for an eight-hour day, the Truck Drivers strike of Minneapolis, etc.

A dramatic skit by the Chicago branch satirizing the recent Big Four Conference brought laughter and acclaim from the audience.

An evening of discussion and dancing kept the celebration going until the wee hours.

Progress

The Japanese government is conducting research on guided missiles that are superior to atomic weapons, according to Shigemasa Sunada, defense board chief. On Aug. 16 Sunada announced that his department would undertake research toward manufacture of a cobalt bomb.

Detroit Debate

Is the Soviet Union A Socialist Country?

"Yes," says Marty Mitchnick (Review of the Month Forum) "No," says George Breitman (Socialist Workers Party)

Friday, Sept. 23, at 8 P. M. at 3737 Woodward

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