Jobs for All

"The sat of the paid investor is growing in the Federal government." Thus a N.Y. Times survey (July 1) summarizes the growth of a new American industry.

The Treasury Department's system has been in operation for a long time, using tigers to spot custom violations, etc. But the big new industry is on the 'anti-bomb service'. The FBI, CIA, etc. Police in this field list the snowbird, the fugitive and the informer, among 20 'professional' paid by the Immigration Service. For it is true, by other agencies, led by Paul Crouch, recently exposed as a professional liar as well as a professional informer.

In case any bright young men are thinking of a career, it appears that the result is not very favorable. Paul Crouch, the highest paid, got only $6,750 in the year period. But then, the alternatives to this have been to earn an honest living, and besides, in every field no morality must prepare to start low. Maybe conditions will improve. Meanwhile, anyone can start at the bazaar. - low, low, low down.

Knowland Threat Against UN Typifies U.S.'s Blind-Alley Policy

By SAM TAYLOR

The shambles that passes for a foreign policy in this country has produced another forum that will not coincide with the passing of the summer heat. The announcement of the Republican Senate majority leader, William Knowland of California, that he will resign as majority leader if Stalinist China is admitted to the UN opens up a new schism in the Republican party.

Senator Knowland's statement is the direct result of a visit of Prime Minister Churchill to this country. It is an attempt to head off any shift in U.S. policy toward the admission of the Peiping regime to the UN. There is the feeling that Churchill may have urged the Eisenhower administration into an acceptance of the inevitable, that is, a token resistance and not the last ditch stand advocated by the reactionaries in the U. S.

Not that any one believes that Washington is for the seating of the Peiping regime; not even Knowland claims that. The horse that Washington backs is sitting on an island off the China coast, an impotent satellite. But what the architects of U.S. foreign policy cannot do is to convince the rest of the world that they too should build their foreign policy around the defense of Chiang Kaishek.

The position of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was announced at the time of the opening of the Geneva conference is that the U.S. would oppose the admission of Peiping to the UN until it "purged" itself of aggression in Korea; that is, until it is ready to agree to a Korean peace settlement acceptable to Washington.

This would only mean that the Eisenhower administration is prepared at least at some time in the future to write off its Formosa satellite. Now there could be a great deal of quibbling and hair-splitting as to the precise moment when Peiping had "purged" itself, but this is not the thing that Senator Knowland is arguing about. The Senator from Formosa, as the leading spokesman of the powerful China Lobby and of a sizable bloc in Congress, is ready to take an adamant stand against any basis for admission.

EXPLOSIVE ISSUE

The preparations for the partial abandonment of the Formosa repre- use are being discussed because from the military and strategic viewpoint, which is the only one that ever seems to get serious conser- vation, it is the only one that ever seems to get serious conser-

A Conservative Business Survey Indicates — It Looks Like Economic Stagnation Ahead

By GORDON HASKELL

What is happening to the American econ- omy?

To the millions of unemployed, to the other millions on short-weeks, this is a matter of the deepest daily concern. They have been sweating it out during the past nine months in the hope that things would take a turn for the better.

The leveling-off of the decline in the economy during the past three months, and the small rise which took place during the last week of May and the first week of June, encouraged them to think that their hopes might be fulfilled. And the hucksters of American capitalism have sought to keep those hopes alive by proclaiming that the recession has proved very mild, that there is every reason to expect that it is about over, that the economy is basically healthy and there is nothing to worry about for the future.

During the last week of June, however, the index of business activity turned down sharply again for the first time since April. And even during the brief rise which preceded that, the real figures for unemployment never fell below the three and a half million mark.

Nothing in the economic picture today gives reason to expect that these workers will get jobs again in the near future. In fact, the like- (Continued on page 2)
The CIO and Guatemala
It Deplores, It Chides, It Recommends Virtue and the Rest Is Silence

By BEN HALL

A thousand dollars was cabled to the Central Strike Committee of the United Fruit Company on Monday by the CIO on June 29. It was an act of international working-class solidarity, announced the CIO, "with you in your efforts to secure econo-

mistic justice for your co-workers." The CIO, the United Fruit Company, the United States government, and the United Fruit Company'sbanana plantation workers are all parties in this case.

A strike was called by the United Fruit Company, the CIO put it, "strongly urge the workers to stay under this agreement, which contains full recognition of the right to organize.

There was a strike. The Hon-

ShARP CRITICISM
It complains, it laments, it de-

plores the acts of American foreign policy. But after all its wailing is over, the CIO feels obliged to ex-

press its lasting faith in the demo-

cratic, good intentions of the ad-

ministration, and its feeble hopes here and now, in the United States.

Yesterday, CIO leaders bemoaned

the debacle of Indochina while

standing ready to support Eisen-

hower in any crisis. Today, Gue-nter

The CIO Executive Board on June 23-29 adopted a special reso-

lution which was telegraphed to the Guat-

The resolution of CIO is not as clear enough.

"Too often in Latin America, as else-

where in the world, the United States government is identified with the United Fruit Company and its plantation workers. This is a system of holding down wage levels and blocking economic and social re-

form.

SERMON, PLEASE
The CIO demands an investiga-

tion. Meanwhile, it calls upon the State Department to announce in all Latin America that this event will the United States government support efforts to defeat, remain or eradicate such legislation; that any attempts di-

rectly or indirectly to foment or armed resistance, sabotage, or aggression will be treated as un-

warranted interference in the in-

ternational affairs of a country and as such undermining relations between the United States and our allies.

But it is exactly all these mis-

deeds which the State Department in Guatemala while the CIO resolution was being typed and mimeographed. Does its role in the affair come as an indocinated de-

nunciation; does the CIO de-

mand heads-off Guatemala? No at all. It requests only that the State Department mouth lofty sentiments while encouraging reaction. By such reasoning, we would overlook murder so long as an official de-

livered a sermon on virtue.

And the United States, which in

a previous paragraph is identified

with the United Fruit Company and other corporations, is called upon to join in concert with Latin American na-

tions, to serve notice on world capital to halt its exploitation and will resist any effort to subvert free governments in this hemi-

sphere. This is not the problem of "this hemisphere" not to say Stalinism threatens to outflank the "free governments" but rather that the existence of reac-

torial, dictatorial, oppressive governments demands the union to thrive by feeding upon the real grievances of the people.

IMPLEMENTATION
Let us assume that by some de-

vice Stalinism, the CIO could justify the intervention of the United States government in the internal affairs of a Latin American nation to stop "commu-

nism." But the role of this govern-

ment, under this administration or any other capitalistic regime, can only be of one type.

The resolution of this State De-

partment can only lead to the strengthening of all the reaction-

aries who plot to subvert Latin America. The CIO resolution recognizes this truth only for the past.

The noble generalities proclaim-

ed periodically in its pronounce-

ments on foreign affairs will talk on flesh and blood when the labor movement demonstrates that a genuine-

ly democratic foreign policy is pos-

sible in this country only under a labor government, as a first step.

Economic Stagnation Ahead

(Continued from page 1)

go ahead with expansion plans. Thus, a side-

wise movement of business is possible only for a short period of time. It would be

likely to lead a new downturn if continued over an ex-

ended period.

This "sidewise movement" is a new, po-

tile wave of reorganization, or for stabilization

in growth.

But the one thing American capitalism can-

not do is to stand still for any length of time. Corporate profits, which have been at unprece-

dented levels as revealed in dividend payments during the recession, cut out for re-investment. But if there is no increased demand which can justify an expansion of industry, the profits, and the surplus of goods which they represent, begin to dwindle and are drained out of the system, and anoter downturn becomes inevitable.

Proposed by War Economy
The press reports do not indicate what the NPA proposes, aside from government expenditure.

Instead, the NPA wants to "put the government in a way of lifting the economy by $25 billion in 1 year. The stimulation which has taken place since April is due primarily to a quickened heavy activity in the construction industry, but this cannot be expected to last unless there is a gen-

eral upsurge. The important point is that government assistance, auto production is still on short work-weeks. And as we approach the Christmas season, the number of unemployed will rise. These problems will have to be dealt with in one way or another by the Republican and Demo-

cratic candidates.

How will they be dealt with? The Republi-

cans will continue to insist that what is good for business is good for the country, and if things look worse in October than they do now will no doubt make some kind of vague prom-

ises of "taking vigorous action" to do some-

thing about it. The Democrats will simply point

back to the "you never had it so good" slogans of their past campaigns, and hope that the voiers will buy that instead of a program.

But the unemployed are there, and the prob-

lem is also there. The NPA proposes that these issues be made of top priority. There are many facts which no propaganda about "free enterprise" and no den-

ouche can dissolve.

Labor's Trust

The organized labor movement is the moral and organizational base of the unemployed; it is responsible to them as their collective re-

representative before both industry and govern-

ment. It is duty bound not only to work out a program for the unemployed and for full em-

ployment, but to refuse to give its support to any candidate who is not bound to such a program. Even more, on the positive side, labor has the responsibility of organize itself to be able to run and support candi-

dates who will be bound to such a program.

At the moment there appears to be so serious movement in the ranks of organized labor to form a political party which can put such a program before the people on a national scale in November. In cities where unem-

ployment is high, there is no question of the central role, where whole industries are sick and are making the community sick with them, what is to stop the organized workers from electing candidates to represent the interests of the workers, employed as well as unemployed?

It is high time the labor movement shook it-

self of the prosperity-induced daydream of the past few years. The NPA report points to the stormier economic times ahead. Militant trade unionists could well consider whether it is now not the time to raise the demand in their organizations for independent labor political candidates who will fight for labor's program on a national as well as local scale,
Letter by Norman Thomas on Case of Barry Miller Basts at Army

By BENG HALL

A glowing tribute to the government in Washington, D.C., the CIO Oil Worker, which in its June 28 issue devotes two whole pages to the case, says "The American Federation of Labor is a socialistic party based upon the labor and farmer movements of Canada."

The Oil Workers Union representation union in its resolution, "asserts flatly that Saskatchewan has the best labor force in the history of the province of its time."

The card campaign that everything had been done according to a code of procedure, the party was being organized, and a year, of a code of which Mr. Miller knew nothing, or by a procedure, plainly adopted in imitation of McCarr, or of fear of him. As a last resort, Aet, Secretary Mills said that now that results in the elections in the city was, he had turned down the tribunal, which he had not yet got, and that he was, as he was. Can I, or may I, or should I, be excused, even in private employment, by a "disirable" discharge including possible reappointment? I have nothing to hear by an army review board. That is, he had, sentenced, and tried, if may be. Mr. Miller's crime was that he was at one time a member of the army, a member of a shabbhnan organization, a member of the Shabbath, and a believer in the shabbath. I believe the inclusion of this organization on the list of enemies, he would testify in hearing for which the organization has, been, and has not yet got, after months of de
day. Mr. Stevens assured West Point graduates, young officers and gentlemen, that they can do nothing wrong in their official role. Who is to protect ordinary enlisted men, and who is to protect the honor of America toward her drafted citizen soldiers? Norman THOMAS

Saskatchewan...CIO Warnings of Anti-Labor Bills...Beck and ILA

The formation of a new left-wing group within the Socialist Party has been announced to party members, as an aftermath of the recent national convention in Chicago.

The party convention had been notable for its quite consistently right-wing determination. In the four years, the rank-and-file delegates had quite clearly expressed in giving the convention sessions a more militant air, and the party's resolutions in a left-wing direction. In some cases, the party had even declared that the party seriously affected in the next period, but the party left-wingers could not agree that that declaration appeal to an army review board. That is, he had, sentenced, and tried, if may be. Mr. Miller's crime was that he was at one time a member of the army, a member of a shabbhnan organization, a member of the Shabbath, and a believer in the shabbath. I believe the inclusion of this organization on the list of enemies, he would testify in hearing for which the organization has, been, and has not yet got, after months of de
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The End Of Rationing In Britain

By DAVID ALEXANDER

LONDON June 3—July 3 may not go down in history as what is remembered by all British housewives. For on that date they will throw away the ration cards which have been their guides in the kitchen for nearly 14 years. Our rationing began in November, and July 3 will see the release of meat. Of all the food rationed over the years, the war, September, October and November, the only one to be de- reated to be introduced. They knew that this time the government had to be more imaginative than in the World War I.

There were two runs on the shops, which were a little reticent to sell cer- tain foods to the public. People were told that their neighbors were "hoarding." When, however, the months of the "phony war" dragged on, and Chamberlain showed signs of introducing food rationing, shopkeepers began to be more generous and the stocks were soon replenished.

Early in 1940, in accordance with plans made in the '30s, the rationing of sugar, salt, butter and fats was announced. I cannot remember exactly how much the amount was, but it was about a half pound meat, a half pound sugar, three ounces of butter, and four ounces of fats, per person, per week. These were certainly the approximate amounts that were rationed during the war.

In Rationing To be fair, the government laid down extra rationals for in- dustry to help them cope with the war. Vegetables were allowed to exchange their basic rations for extra meat and margarine.

Starting with these three items, food rationing was later reduced to one egg (per person) weekly, 1 (1/2-ounce) per person of bread, 1 (1/4-pint) of milk per person per week, 1 (1/2-pound) of cheese, 1 (1/2-pound) of butter, etc. Not long afterwards, the rationing of coffee, tea and sugar was introduced, with some- times citron to be able to buy a whole suit in about 1/4 year.

As a result of this very stringent measure, Britons were able to reduce its food intake by 40% compared to pre-war, to 11,000,000 tons. Six million tons of wheat, 3,000,000 tons of fruit, and 1,000,000 tons of sugar were rationed. At the same time, the production of wheat and potatoes doubled compared to pre-war; vegetable production increased by 25% per cent. The amount of milk and milk products per capita fell 40% per cent, but in- stead of 20 per cent and milk consumption fell 20% per cent.

EFFICIENT SYSTEM

To counter the possible effects of the rationing system, the government introduced a system of rationing in which the amount of food rationed was based on the number of people in the household. Food was divided into groups, and each group was given a certain amount of food per week. The system was designed to be as efficient as possible, with the aim of reducing waste and helping to ensure that everyone received a fair share of the available food.

The system of rationing was considered to be effective, and many people praised its success. As a result, the system of rationing was continued for many years after the war, with some modifications. The system of rationing was replaced by a system of food stamps in 1950.

To keep prices down, the government controlled the market by setting prices for essential goods. This controlled the market for both essential and non-essential goods. The government also controlled the prices of certain products, such as milk and butter, to ensure that all people had access to affordable food.

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END OF AN ERA

The end of rationing marked a significant change in the way that people lived their lives. Rationing had been a way of life for many people during the war, and its end signaled the end of a difficult period in British history. The end of rationing also marked a change in the way that people viewed the government. Rationing had been a source of frustration for many people, and its end signaled a change in the way that people viewed the government as a benevolent institution.

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Scientists (and Few Others) Rap Oppenheimer Verdict

By SAM ADAMS

The case of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer has been concluded with the disavowal of the Atomic Energy Commission that he be relieved of his security clearance and refused security clearance. In reaching this decision, which has weighed for several weeks, listened to a variety of witnesses and weighed the material. It has handed down its decision with an air of genuine impartiality and some frankness, in the interests of objectivity, added a great deal of the criticism of the AEC Personnel Security Board headed by Dr. Gordon Gray, President of the University of North Carolina.

This decision in the Gray Board’s task for deciding the case upon a totalitarian proposition is a matter wherein a man with a disease with a course of action on policy may be found guilty in whatever degree policy is, and then he be penalized with differing for with an opinion or proposed policy. To fail to show per useful for a course with which he disagrees, is to condemn him with disregard of the victim’s promissory stance, as did most of the liberal and intellectual world, and of the course of action, the scientists. Most of these believed that the AEC could do little else but reject the decision of its commissioners.

DISSAGREEMENT

When the AEC, however, handed down its 3-1 decision not to recommend clearance, the reaction among many members of the opposition was one of shock. The immediate opposition was taken aback. It had not anticipated the decision of the board. The members may be in mind the great public display of respect for the board as an advisory panel, and it would seem that the board would not wish to weaken the board’s 2-1, decision, their shock would become understandable.

The AEC avoided the majority of Oppenheimer’s “enthusiasm” as wholly irrelevant, and at least some of the reasons for recommending nonrecall or clearance as a criterion, while the commission as a whole stated that “enthusiasm” was not a security requirement.

SMITH DISENT

At the first meeting of the commission’s associations, the commission was far more than any other of the commission’s actions. Mr. B. M. R. Smith, a commission member, a separate opinion found that he was “dis-


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The Guatemala-U. S. War

By HALE DRAPEL

From virtually all sides now, it is being said—entirely truly—that the "big test" before the new Guatemala junta is whether it will carry through or collapse under the initiative by the Arbenz regime, and the Arevalo regime before it, since 1936.

The issue is a fundamental test of the political nature of the rebellion, is undoubtedly true. But we wonder how many people really know what is at stake and what is likely to happen if the junta holds.

If that clock-and-dagger wonderboy John Peurifoy, who is merely supposed to be U. S. ambassador to Guatemala, and that is so, is not a genuine and very old-fashioned one of these... and viciously as he had to do in San Sal- vador when he knocked the heads of Monzon and Arevalo, that is, the heads of the two men who have been the leaders of the junta, if Peurifoy can continue to dominate the situation for a while, then the new government may go along for a while without any overt steps to junk the social-reform program pushed through by the Arbenz regime.

Or for a while the reform program may sim- ply be crippled here and there, put in cold storage here and there, and otherwise quietly killed in a way that does not attract any great fuss, out of consideration of Washington's sensibilities.

If the Guatemalan Specials, or United Nations, don't do anything, then things will go along with some dignity and honor, and so on; even if such a snapback was still socially pos-

No Mystery

But with such qualifications as to tempo and degree, the social changes in Guatemala, and the political climate, are really a great mystery, and we advise no one to breathe his breath while awaiting the outcome.

It is remembered, first of all, that Castillo Armas, the leader of the rebels, and the main elements around him, did not fail out with Arevalo. Castillo Armas went into opposition against Arbenz's predecessor, Arevalo; and it was under Arevalo that the "Communist" revolution was started and developed.

But even if a snapback was still socially pos-

or, at least momentarily, a "popular democracy" (to use the press)—this new junta has celebrated the reconquest of freedom by instituting concentra-

Concentration Camps

At the same time the new junta, which has been imposed on the Guatemalan people as the democratic alternative to that had Arbenz re-

There is hardly any other junta, who are being rounded up are made up of anyone who

Land Reform Dumped

Castillo Armas and his gang are out to turn the clock back; of that there can be no doubt. But he does not control the junta alone; there is also Monzon. Does Monzon represent any kind of control? I'll let his colleagues and not him; but Monzon represents the extreme right tip

of that wing of the Arbenz government which was willing to tag along with the government instead of fleeing into exile and opposition, but which turned to private enterprise as soon as a gun was shot off. The elements around Monzon can act as a bit of painted makeup on the face of the old bad Reaction which is not taking back the power in Guatemala City; at least their hesitations can slow it up a bit. The only serious force of Castillo Armas is that of the U. S., as we have already discussed.

Already, by the time this article is being put into print, there is a marked change in the amount of embarrassment on the part of the junta about expediting the reform program:

The junta is using its "intra-partisan" policies to show that social advances would be main-

It was an open declaration that the land reform is dead. There can be little doubt that the United Fruit Company, in one way or the other, will now get back the land whose loss had so infuriated it. It will not be necessary for Washington to take the hit; in fact, since Peurifoy's demand was for compensation for this very land; the return of the land will cancel a job that the U. S. government had for the company.

Every day the course followed by the Guate-

The forms of the measure was a close limiting the vote to "liberate persons." Two-thirds of the country's population consists of the Indian peas-

There is hardly any use any longer for liberals to keep on using the "old" in the "left of the U. S.," because "liberality" lies in the future course of the juntas.

No doubt there will be scurrilous attempts to ex-

In any case, the alternative is to make oppression and exploitation impossible.

We must note also that, while the Arbenz gov-

The new rulers of Guatemala don't have to go far to see how wrong they are. The evidence is all around them: Jacobo Arbenz couldn't stay in power for all the strong-arming tactics he bor-

- This makes it sound as if the Post editors believe that the rebellion was the work of the Guatemalan "people." As our readers have seen in our columns, they have not previously been that happy. Furthermore, in the same issue of their paper, their special corres-

- Perhaps the Post's derision and awful warn-

But this sunny beam of light is immediately darkened for the Pest editors (who are liber-

The "Communist" “Communist-dominating” have not quite applied that label to the preceding government of Arevalo, even though CP influ-

The point is that, even in terms of the pres-

This is the reason it is so difficult to deal with the usual kind of doubletalk—not any more clever or more interesting than usual in such cases, even for a new junta. Castillo Armas is no different, and this deserves no attention whatever, except from venal journalists who are paid to print such stuff. It is a plain fact that Castillo Armas doesn't know any better, or from liberal journalist who write such mush simply to show that they are suspicious of the official chitrapat.

Page 52 LABOR ACTION

The Guatemala-U. S. War

By HALE DRAPEL

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But even if a snapback was still socially possible.
Continue the Reform Program

Mr. Daniel James, former managing editor of the New Leader, who, in that eminent organ of anything-goes-still-just-leftism, concludes as early as April that the Arbenz regime was "Communist-dominated" by pointing to the fact that Arbenz was making charges against the incoming invasion by the U.S.-supported rebels....

It has not been repeated that U. S. James has succeeded in this to the face of a whole analysis, not even (for example) to demonstrate his credentials for publishing his coming book about the "Communist" rebels. However, modest though he is about such past achievements, the same James did grant some tokens of his wisdom to the N. Y. Herald Tribune, Sunday before last. (June 28). "Who Are Guatemala's Anti-Reds?" he asks and answers, in an article complaining against the plot to "smear" Castillo Armas as revolutionary.

Without the Students

In defense of the Castillo Armas gang, James claims that the rebel colonel is really a "mid- dle-class" figure, the direct product of basic social and economic reforms instituted in Guatemala, only he wants to purge these reforms of "collectivist implications," which he says: that is, it is a "capitalist" and pro-awful, only unfortunately his program has "not been pressed with vigor," etc.

The fact is that the theory seems to be the fallacy the colonel says so. But James also offers another fact. In forming his cabinet (if one can so designate it), Castillo Armas omitted two elements, which causes James to do a bit of deploring of these happen to be the only two organizational elements of any significance whose origin can be found anti-Stalinists who do favor some kind of demo- cratic reform in Guatemala. The two are: the students and the anti-CP trade unionists.

Castillo Armas' cabinet contained no representatives of these two.

The enormity of this omission (from the point of view of these stupidly hypocritical class enemies) is seen only on the background of the Guatemala scene. To Americans it may seem even absurd to speak of inclusive representatives of the patients in the cabinet. Not so in Guatemala (as in many other colonial and semi-colonial countries).

In this country, which is well-off class structure, it is quite possible that the middle class, the student body has long been an institutionalized political force. They took the lead in Guatemala in the reformist, according to some accounts, and in every account they certainly played a major role at that time in the development of labor's middle regime in its later years, and then to the Arbenz regime, also came from the student very notably.

Labor Reps

James himself writes, in the course of his deploring: "Young, idealistic, and spirited, the students have been in the forefront of the fight against the Perón and his government for years. In February, for example, they led a demonstration before the National Palace where they symbolically burned Guatemalan's constitution, which they believed Arbenz had rendered worthless.... In carrying out such protests, the students have braved shootings and beating, arrest and exile.

It can be said quite accurately—aside from United Fruit and the big landowners, who obviously have been represented in the rebel cabinet, and aside from the army—the students were the best organized political force and certainly the one which had the most genuine revolutionary importance in the struggle. There was no room for them in the rebel cabinet.

The same goes, to a lesser degree, for the trade unionists, and the Free Workers in Exile, which was associated with ORIT, which is the Latin American regional organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Even from the point of view of sheer demagogy, it wouldn't have been a bad idea for Castillo Armas to find some "trade-union representatives to stick on the cabinet, so that people like D. James (for example) could point to him in order to prove how democratic and progressive the rebels are.

If there is any possibility of development of a force in Guatemala opposed to both Stalinism (which Castillo Armas, in an article, is opposed to, and to American imperialism and its native hange-ons, such a force can be looked to as coming from these two and, if it is, I think, the most important of all. By freeing out any representative of the students and trade-unionists, Castillo Armas makes it easy for the stupidest honest observer to know where he stood.

But not for D. James.

Point Four as a Band Aid

Outside of good-natured advice to Washing- ton to maintain the status quo, Guatemalan, one of the liberal notes being struck is the present juncture of affairs in Guatemala is the demand that the U. S. make up for the neglect of the indigenous American brethren by increasing economic aid and technical aid to Guatemala.

By promising their voices, or perhaps simply be cause he needed to apply some salve after the rather rough operation performed on the body of Guatemala, President Johnson has in deed promised to show out a bit more liberally for the benefit of the Guatemalans.

The last thing that could enter our mind is to pronounce any increase in economic aid to Guatemala on the ground that it is an obvious bribe. True, a heated imagination could come to such a decision, and there are some unpleasant things; say, a woman is raped and finds a silver dollar alongside, to allay her indignation; a man finds himself in a house in pursuit of an enemy smashes everything in sight, and leaves some change as damage-money; etc.

Anyway, an increase in U. S. economic aid obviously comes welcome to Guatemala. But there is another side to the Latin American reaction which should not be forgotten.

If this does carry through and pass some of the handiest in Guatemala's direction, that will not ap- pear to make the Latin American press any whit, nor should it, but it will convince Latin Americans about something else—

the fact that the Stalinists who get money for Guatemala.

We can excuse, because we're sure all our readers have heard the story by now in one version or another, but we have gone to trouble to be certain that the present anti-Stalinist government is one that is making to their neighborhood to please them lend his Communist Party because he is sure that the people of Guatemala.

The circumstances of any increased economic aid to Guatemala, however, if we should consider some facts. It is true that in the past we have seen some machinations from within and without, until the U. S. government committed publicly, and then it is committed.

The shipment of arms to a country which usually has a bit of a problem comes along is presented to Washington as the logical plight of a nation who is faced with a crisis on its neighbor's side. But the fact is, the Latin American government is only as friendly to the United States as is the Latin American, the Stalinists; this is used to score Washington's dirty tricks. This is the case, of course, is at least as bad as the case of "teaching the Rods a lesson...." The rebels, forces, with the assistance of the CIA, are pushing an excess of "pro-american" government, and the more that the the various American companies, in a more favorable climate for Washington to come in on the back and make it easy for itself. The U.S. government is confronted with an accomplished fact; from LP representatives in Guatemala, to everyone whom United Fruit can reach, from the CIA operations involved, it said, "Maybe we shouldn't have wasted this time to break in this way, at the last minute, in the last minute, to go ahead with the plans that have been made...." The CIA's operation is presented only as an attempt to concoct what can be meant by a less simplistic version of the relations between United Fruit and the Regency of the Department State Department in the United States. There was no inexplicability (from the "nature of imperialism") that the State Department had to intervene in Guatemala in this way, to make use of the fact that America had been a long time since American imperialism had been able to work with the United States government, and now it was time to work with the United States government...it is this imperialism which tends to maroon the role in which Spanish-speaking groups play.
sideration, Fornosa is less important than the alliance in Western Europe.

It is a well-known fact that of the U.S. Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the failure of the European Defense Community, the U.S. Senate's rejection of the U.S.-Soviet manufactured revolution in the U.S.

The inept achievement of American troops in Indo-China war, so short-sighted, has been a major defeat for the EDC. It has raised fears over a Third World War. The United States was a true believer in the EDC, and to "exist" with Stalinism. The American public supported this attitude, especially in Europe, which is hard to understand. It is Churchill, the old imperial British who emphasized that in the event of another world war England would have no choice but to rely on the remaining American hydrogen-bombed attacks. This is an unconfirmed position.

In a Hole A new policy of the European public party theory of a Locarno-type treaty is all that the French are trying to strengthen.

In the 1962 election the Republic party Beat the Democrats over the "New policy," they claim won responsibility, among other things, of the Independence of American foreign policy, in the words of "realism" to be the policy of the new administration. How will it be possible to reconcile the aspirations of the French, the German, the increasing demand of the EEC, and the Lo"carno" signing of a Locarno-type treaty would be too much even for the multiplicity by the Eisenhower administration.

Senator Knowland's threat to resign in a reflection of the serious situation in the Western allies, but not evidence that the Eisenhower administration is indeed interested in the proposition he brought to the Churchill proposal. The U.S. Senate is not the place, and let go of the old issues from the 1962 presidential campaign, which it, in hope, can be better served by a more Americanistic administration, the 1966 elections, this is not merely the policy of the Democratic party, but the Republican strategy, and it will be necessary to tilt to the right in the race for the species by Vice-President Richard Nixon, the devil-theory of the loss of China.

Of course Knowland's threats reflect an aspect of the political situation in the United States and Italy in general, and the major world political alliances.

It is not that the Knowlandites reject the idea of alliances. They are against the process of writing of some alliances, possibly the West European nations who regard as impossible to go back to the days when all the allies they look to are China, Russia and the cold war in Asia. From the military point of view these reactionary tendencies appear to be of the utmost importance. They make their choices, carrying to its conclusion the Administration's entire world-wide policy of building a foreign policy around a series of military alliances.

The economic policies of the Nixon administration are reflected in the "New policy," the policy of the European public party in the new administration is to make a U.S.-ECE arrangement, the Party and liberals are part of these fallouts. No one knows what is to happen to the real hostility to this reactionary drift.

The right opposition attacks the government and accuses the president of planting a coup d'etat; a move for impeachment failed to get a majority in the Congress; but the political wave is so strong that U.S. foreign policy is a matter of foreign policy.

The political factor is the army, which now is the army of the right-wing opposition and the president. The military demanded the dismissal of Gue- cert, the anti-communist, from the government, and Vargas yielded to their pressure. But the president, in line with the conservative opposition, is now trying to re-establish his position as constitutional chief of the army and have counteracts the influence in the army exercised by the right-wing "democratic" opposition. All of these political maneuvers are possible in a country without a revolution tradition, without any political tradition to speak of, where "God is Brazilian" and "Vargas is the best for the good of Brazil," where the predominate is the authoritarianism and the passive to defend their own economic and political interests. The corruption leaders of the trade unions are the way to the capable of defending the interests of the people, particularly the Brazilian working class. It is this that explains the social and political consciousness of the working class in the camp, the contradictions of the working-class leadership.

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The ISL Program in Brief

The Independent Socialist League stands for socialist dictatorship and against the two-party system. It demands a new division of the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL program is based on the following principles:

1. The ISL, as a Marxist, looks to the working class and its ever-present leadership in the struggle for socialism.

2. The ISL welcomes new workers to the movement and encourages them to be active members.

3. The ISL operates on the principle that every worker has the right to join and work in the movement.

4. The ISL believes in the power of the working class to organize and fight for its rights.

5. The ISL promotes the idea of a world without exploitation and oppression.

6. The ISL is committed to the struggle for social justice and equality.

7. The ISL supports the idea of a free, democratic society.

8. The ISL advocates the idea of a united front of all workers.

9. The ISL is dedicated to the goal of a world where all people have access to education, healthcare, and housing.

10. The ISL is against discrimination and prejudice in all forms.

11. The ISL is committed to the idea of a world without war and militarism.

12. The ISL is dedicated to the idea of a world where all people are free from oppression and exploitation.

13. The ISL is committed to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a dignified and fulfilling life.

14. The ISL is dedicated to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a voice in the decisions that affect their lives.

15. The ISL is committed to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a safe and healthy environment.

16. The ISL is dedicated to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a future that is full of promise and hope.

17. The ISL is committed to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of peace and harmony.

18. The ISL is dedicated to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of freedom and independence.

19. The ISL is committed to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of justice and equality.

20. The ISL is dedicated to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of love and respect.

21. The ISL is committed to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of蚓njoyment and fun.

22. The ISL is dedicated to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of creativity and expression.

23. The ISL is committed to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of learning and growth.

24. The ISL is dedicated to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of opportunity and possibility.

25. The ISL is committed to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of happiness and satisfaction.

26. The ISL is dedicated to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of hope and faith.

27. The ISL is committed to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of peace and love.

28. The ISL is dedicated to the idea of a world where all people have the right to a world of justice and equality.

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