A New Kind of Anti-Labor Drive Is On

By PHILIP COBEN

A special kind of anti-labor drive is gathering momentum in this country.

It is not taking place through anti-labor laws, but through anti-labor administrative decrees of the Eisenhower-appointed National Labor Relations Board.

In this sense, it is a counterpart of the main front of the drive against civil liberties in the country; for here too the most serious incursions have been made not bywitchhunting laws (though there have been such laws too) but by administrative decrees—above all, the loyalty oath and adversarial witchhunting of the government.

Sooner or later, a general drive against democracy—like the U.S. witchhunt—had to be bolstered by anti-labor action too.

How deep-going the present trend is may still be seen; but already there is a sufficient record piled up for the labor movement to cry the alarm.

By one decision after the other, the NLB has steadily been building up a series of changes in labor regulations which add up, however, to something more than a new, tooth for the already weak-toothed anti-union legislation.

Two weeks in the past, the board swung the whip against labor, by a vote of 3 to 2.

International Whodunit: Who's Killing the UN?

"Hey, remember me?" said little UN as she plucked at Big Brother's sleeve. "You know, I'm still got the little 'no' on my hand. However, it ain't never, good and well and it's a pet one finger nearly took the little 'no' right out of my eye. The Big Brother never sways even when he wants to, and little UN didn't realize, when she defeated Big Brother more, when she was backing her in a tender spot or when she was trying to get not like Uncle..."

In his annual report Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld limited himself to the sleeve-plucking. Outside of these official channels, voices have been raised recently with more searing outcry.

The report, released August 8, allowed itself the humiliation of reminding the big powers that, even though actual diplomatic work might be going on outside it, the conference in Geneva or Berlin, it would appreciate getting a postcard now and then. Or, as Hammarskjöld put it: "In these cases... the open inter-

est of preventing any weakening of the position of the United Nations might be safeguarded if the organisation in its keeping in the picture and its appropriate organs are officially informed about developments."

The UN had not even gotten a postcard from Geneva, certainly not any that said: "Want you were here..."

This aspect of the Geneva Conference has been one of the most openly in the pointed attacks by the Wages and the New Statesman, and the New Statesman and Nation. He distributed the credits for the Geneva results to whom he had the right to do so, in the phrase of the New Statesman: "For example, to Anthony Eden:"

For smoothing over every awkward Conference occasion.

By dining out so often and so imperiously with the French, Russians and Americans. And to Dulles, for concealing that the U.S. would not sign but would not oppo-

In announcing that he wouldn't actually attempt to unsight these unsightables alone. And the main help still comes from the UN:

"The cause of the happy result of these difficulties and delicate negotiations was the tactful, total and conscious absence of the United Nations."

If this is judged over-sympathetically by friends of the UN, for sure, how can the UN blind their eyes to the fact that the UN is systematically killing the UN?

Any Business Spokesmen Around?

The range of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington Reports (July 16), wanted to:

"Encouraging, able, willing spokesmen for labor deal in human terms, in ideas. They talk to the mass public."

"What about business? Who are the national heroes of business? Who are the known, able, willing spokesmen for the business viewpoint who speak in terms of ideas the public understands?"

"Business needs more national public tongues."

In case they really don't know, we'll let the public cut to the C. of C. Spokesman for business who answer this description are automatically re-labeled: spokesman for the people, who speak in terms of ideas the public understands?"

C. of C. editorial says:

If it is not true that the government is essentially the "executive committee" of the capitalist class, it would indeed be strange that this class (sometimes known under the pseudonym of the "business community") has no spokesman of its own.
The Futility of H-Bomb Politics

Last month one of the most responsible senators in Washington told the upper house of the fantastic Sunday-morning. whole peoples and nations that could be expected in the next war.

It was not an "alarmist" speech, but one that could be quoted from authoritative sources by the bush.

What is significant is that it came from the mouth of a conservative Senator, Stuart Symington, Missouri senator and former secretary of the air force under Truman. There is no doubt that Symington got his picture from air force briefing. It is a picture that we quoted in our own column, from the speech, made on the floor of the Senate on July 21. It did not get headlines in the daily press but we believe LABOR ACTION readers should be acquainted with it.

And aside from its framality, Symington’s speech was an interesting illustration of the complete bankruptcy of official Air Atomicism, of which Missouri is a sad exemplification of the kind.

The picture which he points, it would, seem, would prejudice any possibility of converting officials at white house.

But, perhaps, would make relevant several decisions to be made after the war on what to substitute for military methods of early outbreak, and what kind of economic measures to ensure that Russian imperialism without an expansion of the kind, and end, and similar functions of POLITICS.

But Symington, like his Republican colleagues, is incapable of appreciating the background of his own awesome image, and the balance of power, if the US is to have an outposts in Russia, and that it should not "appease" Russia! The US may be a giant, but it can think only in terms of preparation. In some things, the image of fear, the picture he presented demonstrates the futility of the whole picture he presents. The key passages from this Senate speech are:

SENATOR STUART SYMINGTON

"...I want now to discuss briefly two other developments that have led me to the conclusion that the security of the United States as it has never before threatened. First: Nuclear weapons, including hydrogen bombs as well as atomic bombs, might be manufactured in great numbers, and in great volumes... We can see without enough of these weapons to devastate an area far larger than any that has ever been destroyed.

The tremendous significance here is that the statement has been made that we can do this, so the can the Communists.

Second: There will be sufficient weapons, of sufficient power, to destroy any end all targets which could possibly threaten our survival. This includes gold centers of world industry and military; it includes the whole system of atomic and steel industries.

Unlimited hydrogen destructive capability is therefore in our hands.

The factual basis for this is the new hydrogen bomb. This is in fact unitary, not. But the development of this hydrogen potential has never been substantiated in any clear or frankness.

This is true, of course, not.

The dispersion of targets, military or otherwise, no longer offers a choice. And, second, the ability to deliver these weapons becomes less and less important.

Random discharges of such tremendous power could devastate any nation on earth.

FANTASTIC?

The second development of immense importance is the development of the United States is this: Within a few years we will have the ability to produce hydrogen bombs by long-range, intercontinental ballistic missiles of the old German V-2.

The V-2 had a range of about 2000 miles. The new missiles will have a range of 4000 to 8000 miles.

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RENEW NOW!
German Labor's Strike Wave Is a Revolt Against Adenauer

By GORDON HASKELL

Some four million organized workers in Western Germany have served wage demands on their employers in the biggest concerted wage movement since the trade unions were re-born after World War II. And the workers of Western Germany mean business; there can be no doubt of that.

On August 9, 120,000 members of the Bavarian Metal Workers Union, the largest in Germany, walked out to protest the loss of an essential wage increase, which the German government's labor minister refused to grant during the three weeks that followed.

Despite the threat of a general strike, several other unions in West Germany have joined in this movement, which is being made by 90,000 Ruhr metal workers, and 200,000 Ruhr coal miners. These workers have also demanded new wage increases.

Meanwhile, 150,000 workers of Rhineland-Palatinate have canceled their wage agreement.

The wage movement in Western Germany has extended to almost every important section of the working class. It is sweeping the nation, and a New York Times headline refers to it as a "Revolt on Wages." Its political implications are so broad that they cannot be gauged at this stage of the movement.

The Public Services, Transport and Communications Union of Duisburg, largest port in Europe, has also been affected by the movement, with 40,000 workers being made by 90,000 Ruhr metal workers, and 200,000 Ruhr coal miners. These workers have also demanded new wage increases. The workers of Rhineland-Palatinate have canceled their wage agreement.

The National Executive Committee of the Transport and Public Services Union, which has 600,000 members, has asked for the federal government and all municipal governments to cooperate with the union to assure that the strike will be successful.

The German workers rebuild the plants that were damaged in the war. They are working hard to ensure that their families are fed. This is more important to them than anything else.

More NO PATIENCE

As things began to improve gradually, the labor movement in Germany tended to accept the idea that the only economic solution for the country was to regain the markets lost during the war. This could be accomplished if the workers were paid in full and if the government could pay for the necessary reconstruction by borrowing from the international financial community. But the workers had already demonstrated that they were not satisfied with the wage increases offered by the government. They were demanding a wage increase of 10 percent per month to keep up with the rise in the cost of living.

The German workers have also demanded a wage increase of 10 percent per month to keep up with the rise in the cost of living.

BEHIND THE CHANGE

But why has it taken the German workers so long to rise up and demand higher wages? The answer lies in the exceptional prosperity which West Germany has achieved in the past five to ten years. Rising from the rubble of a devastated and war-torn country, Germany has become the most dynamic and modernized nation in Europe. The West German economy has been growing at a rate of 6 percent a year, which is one of the highest rates of growth in the world. This has given the country a new lease on life, a new confidence in its future, and a new determination to fight for its rights.

The German workers are determined to get a fair share of their country's prosperity. They are fighting for higher wages, better working conditions, and the right to organize and bargain collectively.

WDL Award to Courageous Pro-Labor Priest Who Aided Louisiana Workers

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The David L. Clendenen Award for Distinguished Service to Labor's Rights for 1964, an annual prize of special merit from the Workers Defense League, will go to the Rev. Jerome A. Druet, pastor of St. Charles Catholic Church in Thibodaux, Louisiana.

"The Rev. Druet, who is now in the United States for the purpose of collecting funds for the payments of legal fees and medical bills of his parishioners, has been awarded the prize because of his unceasing efforts on behalf of the workers of Louisiana, particularly the workers of the sugar cane fields.

"The sugar strike was long of being won in the state's history, and it was finally settled in 1964. The workers of the sugar cane fields were striking for a living wage, an eight-hour workday, and the end of the practice of forcing workers to work without pay. The strike was won in the Thibodaux area, and the workers gained a living wage, a seven-hour workday, and the right to bargain collectively.

"The strike was a victory for the workers, and it was a victory for justice. The workers were able to stand up for their rights and to win.

"The United Steelworkers of America, which represents the workers of the sugar cane fields, has been given a new lease on life by the victory of the sugar cane workers. The union is now able to negotiate with the employers and to win better wages and working conditions for the workers.

"The Rev. Druet has given the workers of Louisiana a new lease on life by his efforts on their behalf. He has given them courage and hope, and he has shown them that they are not alone in their struggle for justice. He has given them a new lease on life by his efforts on their behalf.

"The Rev. Druet is a man of great courage and determination. He has given the workers of Louisiana a new lease on life by his efforts on their behalf. He has given them courage and hope, and he has shown them that they are not alone in their struggle for justice. He has given them a new lease on life by his efforts on their behalf.

There's No Angel Around to finance LABOR ACTION. It has appeared every week since 1940, and it's been watched by the New Deal and the New Left socialists — AND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION?

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PARIS, August 5—No understanding of the recent events in North Africa can be complete without examining the relationship which exists between the nationalist parties of North Africa and the French Labor movement.

If the people of North Africa have suffered tremendous losses and hardships in its fight for independence, if terrorism has broken out and if the anti-colonial movement has been stymied, back to the French work-force, the primary responsibility lies with the two major parties of the French working class, which, since the end of the war, have consistently failed to insist on the struggle for independence effectively and on time.

The question of the relations between the two parties is not a recent one. It was recently raised by an editorial which appeared in Algérie Libre, organ of the MTDL, the day after Mendès-France took office:

"The good people of France are not different from their representatives which exploit us here at the rate of 200 francs a day. Only in France can they strike a better posture because they do not live side by side with the subjected Arab. Their behavior is only revealed by control. If the Left seemed to us more pleasant and more helpful, let us only remember the hopes of 1936 and what has become of them... Some will welcome the advent of a soft government, such as the one which Victor Mitterrand type... As far as we are concerned, even these 'enlightened' government might be considered as part of the 'soul and substance' of France, only think of the Independence of those who have been selling our scattered forces against our own comprehension demands..."

In one of the recent articles of the anti-colonialist movement, the MTDL had often plotted its hopes on an understanding and a compromise with the socialist and democratic demarcation... Inasmuch as Mendès-France is concerned, however, no halt or balancing judgment could be rendered. Mendès-France may be the most intelligible personification of the extension of the democratic liberation which has come to power in France since World War II. He can be considered as more than only a political representative of the Left, but more closely as a possible representative of the socialist and democratic demonstration..."

The question of the relations between the two parties is not only one of the problems which we have revealed the Stalinist "patriotic" attitude on its colonial policy, and the French working men. The French government, and the CIP, in its effort to come to an agreement with the French workers, has not been sufficient to drop the demands of the colonialists, which are so different from the principles of the French workers.

In the Algerian question in particular, it has shown a remarkable modishness in the construction of the colonialist movement, which is insufficient to cope with the today and its struggles against the French war in 1950 to realize the extent of the Left's errors.

In 1950 it opposed the Moroccan war with all means at its command: strikes, demonstrations, the sale of the former resistance, and the mouvement. Today, its "strengths" remains dependent on the support of the colonialist groups, the hollow phrases of Léon Pliix and to the French colonialist movement by one of the other French Caribbean parties. It is impossible to devote special time to French questions.

This is not the first time that a French line has led it to leave the colonial program. This has happened every time the CP has been undergoing a period of serious difficulties. In Latin America, Russel good-the-will of the French people to be restored.

In 1956, at the time of the Popular Front agreement, Thorez called upon the French Communist Party to support the "national" and "non-existent" political parties which support the government of the French Socialists and the "humanist" parties.

In Tunis, the Neo-Destalinian" militants under the leadership of the French CP, had to fight the CP step by step the way of the socialists autonomy for the Tunisian labor movement. The CP, having repeatedly failed in the 1945 elections, split the socialists in order to support the "national" parties and the MTDL. In 1946, when the French government and the colonialists worked to mend the workers in winning over the rank and file, Thorez again called for the prohibition of the UGTM (Moroccan Trade Union Federation) and the "Hilbert" Moussali Hadj. The government of 1946, and its Stalinist ministers, back the colonialists for the purpose of rousing the 1946 in Algeria, in which the CP is the leader of the anti-fascist bloc of parties emphasizes the financial and political consequences of a development of an important opposition in the newspaper of the CP in Paris, such as the CP in Algeria.

Sisister History

Yet, even more so than their role on France, it is their activities in North Africa which should be a powerful, if unexpected, group.

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"...One could attempt to create a vast union against terrorism. Even the idea of a non-communist socialist or minoritarian government, as proposed by its future leaders, would not do justice to one of our countrymen..." But no one has done more to organize the workers and the CP with the authorities in charge of suppressing and preventing terrorism..."

That the CP could propose such a "craze" as its candidate for the presidency of the Republic, in the face of the International Trade Union Federation (1948), that it should have proposed him as a 'high' political personality, an agent of the workers movement, an agent of the French government to France, to the aid of the United States, to the aid of the United States..."

Sp: Any Better?

On the other hand, one would think that the French CP will always be more or less a base for the SP to prove that, "in spite of everything," its program is still in course, i.e., that the SP must expand the limits of the French working class. Nothing could be further reformed from this approach.

The SP's colonial policy, for different reasons, has been fully as disgraceful as the French CP's programs.

While the Stalinists have sacrificed the interests of the French workers to the interests of the American colonialist parties, to the interests of the Russian colonist parties, to the interests of the French colonialist parties...

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The Unique Example of a Trade Union Youth Group

The following interesting account of a unique youth trade-union organization, the youth section of the Israeli trade-union federation, is reprinted from the May issue of Socialist Advance, the organ of the British Labor League of Youth.—Ed.

By LESLIE WALFORD

NOAR OVED is a youth movement which is both an education and an educational organization. It was founded in 1937 in the interests of young workers, and although formally affiliated with Histadrut (Israel's federation of labor) it has complete autonomy in all matters affecting its work.

The trade-union section catering especially for youth has, so far as I know, no counterpart in any other country in the world. It is known as Hamer Hoveed (Working Youth), and it protects the wages and working conditions of 13,000 of young wage earners.

There are 400 Noar Oved branches throughout Israel. One hundred and sixty branches having about 16,000 members are situated in the towns, villages and immigrants' transit camps, and another 300 are in the farm settlements, where 19,000 young men and women live and work. Besides the 38,000 young people who are working, Noar Oved has another 30,000 members who are still at school.

Noar Oved runs in three streams: trade-union organization, agricultural settlements and educational work—but the three streams share a common membership.

ACTIVITIES

The trade-union activities of Noar Oved are concerned with employment, conditions of work, wages, hours and working conditions of young people up to the age of 18. At that age the members become members of Histadrut.

The agricultural settlements are responsible for a separate labor exchange for youth seeking employment. Most of the farm workers whom these labor exchanges trade are first of all of them members of Noar Oved.

There are also psycho-technical tests which help in the selection of young people with natural aptitudes and abilities. These tests have brought to light some interesting trends. They have found, for instance, a general unwillingness to learn the traditonal Jewish trades such as tailoring, carpentry, leather or any of the culinary trades. Instead, Israeli youths want to become mechanics or work in the metal, electrical or clerical trades.

The trade-union section also has a network of trade schools, where 5,000 of its members are enrolled. Most of them are concentrated on metal trades. Two thousand of them attend Hanour Haoved, special high schools in the settlements, and over 10,000 are attending evening elementary schools.

Trade-union activity among teen-agers has been greatly encouraged by the passage through the Knesset (Israel's parlia-

ment) of two important laws dealing with the employment of young people. It is now forbidden to employ children under 14, and boys and girls under 16 are barred from work in hotels, dance halls, mental institutions and other unwholesome places. The government is also empowered to forbid the employment of boys and girls under 18 in other jobs if it threatens their physical or mental development.

Israel's economy needs a large supply of skilled labor, and so The Apprenticeship Law offers any pay- ment for training apprentices and the gover- nment Apprenticeship Officer can furnish any employer to hire apprentices if work- men can be found. The employer is required to provide an allowance, Prague, workable, or

TWO examples of the trade union youth group's activities are: The first, in the economic field, is the establishment of the youth section of the Israeli Labor Union of Architects.

The government has control over a system of examinations and tests under which apprentices receive training and pass proficiency in addition to their usual work.

As an educational movement, the main goal of Noar Oved is to bring the mem- bers toward an understanding of the basic problems and ideals of the Israeli labor movement.

For one younger age groups are or- ganized in a similar way. The older groups do pioneer work on the political and social problems of men and women for all the forms of agricultural development which are in the process of development in Israel.

The purpose of farm settlement is the collective settlement. The land which members farm is owned by the collective. The farm, schools, shops, etc., are under collective ownership by the community. All are owned by the farm community as a whole, and not by any individual. Each mem- ber is on equality, and all phases of the work are run in the most democratic manner.

POLITICAL LIFE

To determine the agricultural settlement is what is known as the cooperative settle- ment, where the farmers market their produce cooperatively. Three farm settle- ments are not limited to agricultural de- velopment, however, when small and light industries spring up and become a part of the farming. Almost all the farm agri- caiers join farm settlements every year, and together go to the farm technical practices of the settlements' industrial work. The farm workers who join the army, about 400 a year choose the special units which combine farm training with the farm and a year's period of military service.

Noar Oved aims to make its members good citizens as well as good trade unionists.

Recently Histadrut accepted thousands of Arab workers as members, and now Hanour Haoved is admitting about 1,000 Arab youths into its ranks.

Noar Oved membership is open to everyone irrespective of religion or race. The political lives are active in the organization. All the members are members of both the major political parties, Labor and Mapai. At the moment both parties are equally repre- sented in the executive bodies of the or- ganization, but a general election is to be held soon throughout the organization to decide the actual strength of the two groups.

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Education Gets the Runaround Treatment

By EDWARD HILL

The CIA has just reported the most recent incident in the saga of the Depart- ment of Not-Very-Healthy, Education, Health, Environ- ment and Welfare. This time, however, the minister of education is right up to the White House. The issue: schools for American youth.

Miss Marian Anderson is the newly-elected president of the National Education Association. She tried to see Mrs. Hobby, the secretary of the Not-Very-Healthy Education Depart- ment, but the secretary declined any appointment. After this rebuff, Miss Walk- er attempted to see President Eisenhower.

She proposed to the president that he meet with John Lester and Bud Ford, first vice president of the NEA; James Carey, secretary-treasurer of CEAC; and Student Senate for- merrond F. Jenkins, legislation chairman of the National Geographic Society; Teachers, Sheldon D. Noyes, National Grange Master; and the national execu- tive director of the American Civil War Vets, Benjamin Kaufman. It was to be not the organizational plan for the Grange but the Grange. A week after Miss Walker made her request, Thomas E. Stephens, secretary of the Department of State, announced that the lower would be able to meet with the president because of his heavily crowded schedule.

PATTERN

The work was passed to Samuel H. Brownell, brother of the attorney gen- eral, Mr. Brownell. Only a few months ago, Brownell was blocked from testifying in favor of the school construction legislation by a . . . the secretary of the Department of Education. Without Mrs. Hobby, the school construction bill was on the agenda for years, and an emergency item under both Truman and Eisenhower. However, no positive steps have been taken under either adminis- trations to provide the necessary funds for American youth, unless the give-away of an amount of all—two billion dollars of which has not been proposed for use in the education field—started.

This incident is, of course, part of a larger pattern. Another aspect of this is that the Department of Not- Very-Healthy Federal school construction pro- gram, the president reappointed the present secretary of education for Mrs. Hobby, Mrs. Hobby, however, had jumped the gun. She had gotten a state- ment out—perhaps to avoid having to meet the press.

Mrs. Hobby's comments were in the jargon which seems to be characteristic of this administration. The administration of the school construction program, she noted, requires "general understanding" and "agreement by the people of all parts of the nation." Having delivered herself of this political wisdom the secretary went on to her own version of reality: "They must be convinced that the need is great enough and important enough for the nation to act.

This attitude was surprising in relation to two of the more recent parts of the Eisenhower program: tax-reduction for stock-holders, big businessmen, etc., and a large highway construction pro- gram. When Mrs. Hobby was talking of the construction bill for schools, she was evidently talking quite literally. The federal aid for schools, and the highway aid for people, the vast majority, do pay; the stock-holders and the big businessmen are the ones who get the break.

Then, the last "progressive" (income-)tax shifting law passed in the United States was in 1937.

This particular construction bill is so obviously needed that it received the ap- proval of the House subcommittee which discussed it, and even of the well-known welfare-senator, Senator William F. Knowl- land. Yet, the administration seems deter- mined to keep the youth away from edu- cation. They might read about Robin Hood.

Chicago YSL Hears Analysis of Guatemala

By JIM BURNETT

CHICAGO—Comrades and friends of the Young Socialist League of Chicago were treated to an informative and interesting analysis of the Guatemalan situation at a meeting of the unit in Chicago. The talk was delivered by Max Martin, currently on tour for the YSL.

Comrade Martin gave the lie to those who would represent the overthrown Ar- cana government as "communist-dominated," by pointing out that outside of the union, labor, and labor movements, the government of the Labor Unions in Guatemala was generally assumed. He also discussed some of the political situations in Guatemala, generally followed the line, including labor, democratic, in the UN, intervention in Korea. A strange way for a Stalinist-controlled government to be, by the way not to say the least!

Since the unity, the Chicago unit has almost doubled its membership. Several new contacts attended the Martin meeting, and seemed to be very favorably impressed. The rapid growth of the Chicago YSL has proceeded without the aid of organization drive whatsoever. The Chicago comrades have high hopes for this fall when they plan to organize on the University of Chicago campus.

Young Socialist CHALLENGE

organ of the Young Socialist League, is published as a weekly section of Labor Action but is under the sole editorship of the YSL. The opinions expressed in signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent the views of the Challenge or the YSL.

MOSCOW CAPTURES THE GIRL SCOUTS

Growing up has become more complicated in the atomic age. As an example of the dangers which threaten American youth—youth's Temptation and Lack of Application—we call attention to the recent

The Illinois Department of the American Legion has just discovered that the Girl Scouts are a hol- low One-War, Two-War, Three-War, Four-War, and Who Knows What? The climax is that the Girl Scouts are "indoctrinating" their charges with UN propaganda. With this in mind, the Illinois Department of the American Legion has given nothing to do until much time as they return to the time-honored American, patriotic and historic ideals in teaching to American youth.

Next week: Peter Pan, Red Youth Leader!
The task of the Arab socialists is therefore to break the deadlock and disengage ourselves from this limited framework of choice. Our answer to the problem is a revolutionary initiative in the field of international relations in order to create a climate where the two alternatives would be probed to be two phases of one continuous process: one phase of exchanging our safety have given pretexts for more active interference by the United States and Britain in the affairs of the Near East. The Suez Crisis. The British troops is held up because the Israelis fear the "aggressive" designs of Egypt. The countries are in a Near East, it is a Suez a guarantee for its security,

Pawn of Imperialism

The Johnson Plan designed to promote "stability" and "order" in the area is a plan that centralizes power in the hands of the American capital to develop our resources. It is not necessary for me to repeat here the drastic consequences of such measures and how they will contribute to undermine socialism or even democratic movements. They will moreover exacerbate the possibilities of a native extră, and generate capitalistic development.

Though such infiltration of capital will, by reason of a certain economic dislocation, effect a redistribution of social status and class struggle of the genuine bourgeoisie. The time that elapses between this apparent "progress" and the discovery that commercial capitalisation is only an accelerating force for reaction and imperialism and plays the same role of feudalism, this time is used to consolidate the new form of colonialism and its local stooges.

By this temporary split of the democratic revolutionary forces brought about by the neutralization of the "moderate liberals." Arab socialists are again faced with the need to retrace their steps and regain the initiative. The "stability" of the area requires and necessitates the acceptance of these plans. One only has to read Newsweek and Time magazines to see the propaganda that this plan holds for the inhabitants of the area. More important is the "patience" and "objective" perseverance of Eisenhower's movin.

Again we see how Israeli serves to obstruct socialist development in the Arab world.

"Emasculation"

Arab socialists wonder why socialists in Euro-洲 are able to meet the American capital without contributing to the perpetuation of reaction in this area, but they will, if the long run, weaken their position by supporting forces that sap their own strength and appeal, namely, imperialism.

The analysis in our view is the emasculation of Israel's sovereignty. This is a view that must be shared by every socialist. As long as the Jews in Israel retain a sovereign, isolated, and independent existence, they will evolve interests which are exist-
By L. G. SMITH

In last week's survey of the economy we said the severe unemployment will show a sharp upturn in July, even though vacation schedules may put off the evil day for a large number of workers for a few more days.

As if to confirm this tentative "forecast," the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Labor Statistics report 396,000 new unemployment insurance beneficiaries on June 24 compared to 390,000 on June 30. According to them, there are still 5,092,000 persons drawing unemployment compensation, or 3,348,000 without jobs in July, almost exactly the same as in June.

We would be among the last to question the authenticity of these figures (by this week's count, 3,348,000), unless they were preceded by a marked drop in the claims for July; which we do not have). But it is interesting to note that even if the bureau's calculations are correct, there were still more than 289,000 fewer people who were unemployed in May than in April. While the Department of Commerce said that non-agricultural employment increased 47,000, or 29,000 of 400,000 jobs, or almost half a million. The bureau's data show that the Department of Labor counts the number employed, while Commerce counts the unemployed, and considers people "employed" if they are working, because of temporary layoffs, vacation shutdowns, strikes or other reasons.

As far as the actual number is shown "a sharp upturn" during July. This decrease is not particularly important for the long production for the whole month condition.

On the other hand, the figures for the June figures. The figure appears to have to show a sharp downturn in the manufacturing industries, parts of which are connected with the tourist and vacation trade.

Profits

Everyone knows that the work- ers have not been doing as well in 1934, because profits have not been as high...at least as far as some of the biggest companies are concerned. The profitablility is a result of the fact that the country has to pay lower wages in order to keep the factories going. Actually it is not that they have made more profit than they have been permitted to keep more.

Companies listed on the New York Stock

(Continued from page 61)

Arab Socialists

It will continue to be a source of tension.

Those who claim that the emancipation of the Arab worker will have to face the justified Arab re- sistance to the idea of Zionism will find that the Arab worker, though he may have contributed to the conflict of Zionism, is not the arbiter or the arbiter of the Jewish worker. In fact, the Arab worker will find that the Arab worker is the arbiter of the Jewish worker.

The Arab worker should bear the responsibility of their decision. But this decision will not be a final one.

The socialist of the world should bear the responsibility of their decision. But this decision will not be a final one.

We are AFRICAN

When studied carefully, and when the decision is carefully studied, there is no indication that the Arab socialist position on the question of Palestine is such an abomination as some people would have us believe.

We shall not be intimidated by im- pounds of violence or the blunders that are ever so frequently manipulated by imperialism, to lessen our revolutionary initiative, or abandon our stand. We shall not do so, and, indeed, our stand is in order to be "practical" and "realistic." What is a practical situation is what we make it. It is the result of our action. Nothing is practical unless we submit to it; we cannot submit to a situation that is considered wrong and unjust.

Naziism was a practical situation, too.
The ISL Program in Brief

The Independent Socialist League stands for socialist democracy and against the division of Europe. The ISL lines its policies on the following principles:

- Capitalism cannot be reformed or liberalised without dividing society.
- The nation-state is too weak to divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism.
- The future of Russia and Europe is not in the hands of the government or the tsar and tsarists, but in the hands of the workers and farmers, the new Socialists, and the masses of the people.
- The ISL stands for peace and international cooperation, and against war and militarism.
- The ISL stands for the unity of all Socialists, including those who support varying degrees of democracy, and against the divisions within the Socialist movement.

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