Dock Strikers

In British Solid

One Month After

By John White

LONDON, June 19 — The strike of over 20,000 British dock workers is entering its sixth month. The dockers have won a wage increase of 12 percent, which has been frozen by the British government, while the workers continue to strike, demanding full recognition of their trade union rights. The strike has caused widespread disruption in the port of London, and has become a symbol of the struggle for workers' rights in Britain.

Jim Crow Universal Military

Training Pushed in Congress

By Myra Tanner

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Civil Liberties Victory

Won in Passport Case

Another important victory in the fight for civil liberties occurred last month when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the case of Shaheen v. United States that the government could not require individuals to furnish information about their political beliefs.

Administration Stand

Shows Kind of Army

Big Business Wants

By C. R. Hubbard

JUNE 30 — On the eve of the Big Four Conference and in the wake of the UN tenth anniversary resolutions, the Eisenhower administration is implementing a policy of strengthening the military to ensure stability and prosperity. The administration is pushing for increased military spending, including the creation of a new defense department and the expansion of the nuclear arsenal. This policy is being met with resistance from anti-war activists and civil liberties groups.

Migratory Farm Workers’ Rights

In the Mid-South

By Parrell Dahlberg

September finds many of these migratory workers in the southern states, where jobs are plentiful. However, they face discrimination and exploitation in many industries. The UFW is working to improve conditions for these workers and has won concessions in the meatpacking industry.

Nixon’s “Charm” Flops at NAACP Convention

By George Lavey

At his recent convention of the American Legion, the Philadelphia branch of the NAACP criticized Nixon for his lack of support for civil rights legislation. Nixon responded by promising to support a civil rights bill in Congress.

Randolph Criticizes School Decision

By E. J. M. Dunlop

The NAACP has condemned the Supreme Court’s decision to allow the integration of school systems in the South. The court’s ruling has been met with widespread protest and resistance in the South.

Authorized by Rank and File

Shore picking is an GM workers at the laden, N.J. port. The workers are demanding a raise of 10 percent with the cooperation of the union. Workers in this and many other ports walked out in protest against their wages being frozen at 1953 levels. shore pickers have the right to be "authorized.”

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Roosevelt's "Recession" and First CIO Retreat

By Art Preis

By late 1934, the labor unrest that had characterized the industrial relations of the previous two years had largely subsided. The number of strikes and lockouts had declined significantly, and the volume of collective bargaining agreements had increased. The overall economic situation was improving, and the unemployment rate was beginning to fall. The National Recovery Administration (NRA), established under the New Deal, had played a significant role in this stabilization of the economy.

The NRA was created to promote industrial peace and prosperity through the establishment of codes of fair competition and the regulation of wages and working conditions. The codes, which were developed by industry and labor, were designed to eliminate waste, improve efficiency, and promote fair competition. The codes were enforced by the NRA, which had the power to issue cease and desist orders against companies that violated the terms of the codes.

The NRA was a significant departure from the laissez-faire economic philosophy that had dominated the United States in the early part of the 20th century. It marked a shift towards a more activist role for the federal government in economic affairs, and it set the stage for the more interventionist policies that would characterize the New Deal.

By 1935, the NRA was in disarray, and the administration was no longer committed to its goals. The Fair Labor Standards Act, which was passed in 1938, replaced the NRA as the primary federal labor law. The Act set a minimum wage and maximum working hours, and it established the right to collective bargaining.

Lewis Breaks with Roosevelt

Unquestionably, Lewis did not intend to launch a labor campaign against Roosevelt. But the two men were increasingly at odds over policy. Roosevelt had become increasingly interventionist in his approach to economic and social issues, while Lewis had become more conservative.

The Old Labor Movement

The old labor movement was based on the idea of organizing workers to gain bargaining power with employers. The goal was to improve wages and working conditions through collective bargaining. This approach was based on the belief that workers could negotiate with employers on their own behalf.

The New Labor Movement

The new labor movement was based on the idea of organizing workers to gain political power. The goal was to use the power of organized labor to influence government policies and to promote the interests of workers. This approach was based on the belief that workers needed the support of the government to achieve their goals.

The CIO

The CIO was the most successful of the new labor movements. It was founded in 1935 and quickly gained strength. The CIO used a variety of tactics to organize workers, including the use of strikes, boycotts, and political action.

The NFWAP

The NFWAP was the most influential of the old labor movements. It was founded in 1919 and was based on the idea of organizing workers to gain political power. The NFWAP was the first labor federation to be founded in the United States and was the largest and most influential of the early labor movements.

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Guatemala -- A Year After "Liberation"

By Julie Garcia

MIAMI, Dec. 31 -- One year ago, the United States and the world were awed by the spectacle of a revolution in Guatemala that brought the long-ruling military regime of General Jorge Ubico to power. It was hailed as a great victory for the people of Guatemala and a significant blow to U.S. imperialism.

But one year later, the situation in Guatemala is far from stable. The military regime has been replaced by a civilian government, but the country remains mired in poverty, inequality, and political instability.

The government of President José Efrain Rios Montt, who took office in December 1978, has been unable to stem the tide of violence and corruption that has characterized the country for decades. The former Bolivarian guerillas, who fought against the military regime, have continued to operate, and the country is still plagued by human rights abuses.

The United States, which has a long history of intervention in Guatemala, continues to provide military and economic aid to the government, despite international criticism.

The future of Guatemala remains uncertain, but one thing is clear: the country will not be able to achieve true democracy and prosperity until the root causes of poverty and inequality are addressed.
**The Negro Struggle**

By John Thayer

In most of his stories, the Negro is shown as a pawn, a serf, a janitor, a slave, a serf, a slave, a serf. The Negro is not shown as a human being, a man, a person. Yet, he is a human being, a man, a person. He has feelings, emotions, thoughts, dreams. He has a will, a desire, a purpose. He is not a tool, a chattel, a thing.

The Negro is a being, a person, a man. He has needs, desires, aspirations. He is not mere material, a thing, an object. He is a being, a person, a man. He has a soul, a spirit, a life. He is not a mere body, a thing, a thing.

The Negro is a being, a person, a man. He has a dignity, a worth, a value. He is not mere property, a thing, a thing. He is a being, a person, a man. He has a life, a soul, a spirit. He is not mere material, a thing, a thing.

The Negro is a being, a person, a man. He has a right to be treated as such. He is not merely a tool, a chattel, a thing. He is a being, a person, a man. He has a right to be respected, to be treated with dignity, to be treated as a person, a man.

The Negro is a being, a person, a man. He has a right to be free, to be equal, to be treated with respect. He is not merely a tool, a chattel, a thing. He is a being, a person, a man. He has a right to be free, to be equal, to be treated with respect.

The Negro is a being, a person, a man. He has a right to be valued, to be respected, to be treated as a person, a man. He is not mere material, a thing, a thing. He is a being, a person, a man. He has a right to be valued, to be respected, to be treated as a person, a man.

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