

# New Division at Top Revealed in U.S. Communist Party

By Harry Ring

DEC. 31 — Significant new shifts are taking place in the deeply divided Communist Party leadership. While Daily Worker editor John Gates has not mobilized substantial support among party leaders to defeat a proposal to discontinue the Daily Worker, a new division has taken place in the party's National Executive Committee on the crucial issue of independence from Moscow. A Dec. 20-22 meeting of the NEC saw a realignment on the independence issue of those who had been assumed to be part of a "center" group led by Eugene Dennis. The bulk of this group, including Organization Secretary Sid Stein, voted with

the Gates forces against a return to subservience to the Kremlin. Dennis voted with the Foster group in favor of such a course. A press release issued by the National Administrative Committee says that the NEC meeting also heard conflicting reports by Dennis and Stein on the CP's organization crisis. (The release appeared in today's Daily Worker.) Last July Dennis and Stein jointly opened a short-lived drive to "reconstruct" the battered party apparatus.

The division on the independence issue came on the question of endorsing the declaration issued in Moscow last month by twelve "Communist and Workers Parties of Socialist Countries." The Gates group views such endorsement as repudiation of the independence mandate of last February's national convention. The 12-party declaration demands re-establishment in all Communist parties of "proletarian internationalism," which in Stalinist parlance means unchallenged authority of the Kremlin. The NEC voted 11-7 against endorsement with two abstentions and two absent.

The line-up in the NEC, which is a subcommittee of the 60-member national committee, is symptomatic of the sentiment

(Continued on page 2)

## Leads Opposition



JOHN GATES

## Jobless Problem Faces Auto Union Convention

DETROIT — The most immediate and urgent single problem facing the United Auto Workers' Special Convention this month is the beginning of mass unemployment in the automobile industry.

In Detroit last week, Chrysler workers were talking about a corporation statement that everything was "normal." How "normal" may be judged from the fact that for the past month and a half, Dodge workers here have been on a three to three-and-a-half day week. From Dec. 20 to Jan. 7 the plant will be completely shut down. Ordinarily the winter months are times of peak production in auto. In most years, relatively full employment provides Detroit workers with their Christmas cheer. This year Santa is bringing lay-offs, instead.

**'VACATION' WITHOUT PAY**  
At the local DeSoto plant, the work force has been cut by 20%, affecting workers with as much as seven years of seniority in some cases. A total of 60,000 workers in the Detroit area alone are "furloughed" for two weeks.

The same situation exists outside the Detroit area as well. The two-week layoff, for the

(Continued on page 3)

## N.Y. Transit Workers Win Wage Boost

By Fred Halstead

The rank-and-file militancy of New York City's subway workers, coupled with the "rebel" motormen's strike three weeks ago, has paid off in higher wages. Negotiations between the city-state Transit Authority and the Transport Workers Union ended Dec. 31 with an agreement covering 32,000 subway workers, for an immediate 15c. hourly raise. This is part of 32½ cent, two-year package increase in wage and fringe benefits.

"The amount granted was a harder bargain than the Transit Authority had expected to make," bemoaned an editorial in the Dec. 31 New York Times. It was, in fact, twice what the TWU got in its last contract, negotiated in 1955 when TWU president Michael J. Quill faced no strong opposition among the subway workers.

In addition to the 15 cents, the package includes a ten-cent raise next year, a fund for granting additional raises to skilled workers and the partial return of sick-pay benefits which Quill had given away two years ago. His 1955 agreement to give up the first day of sick-leave pay had been a big factor in igniting the revolt that led to the formation of the Motormen's Benevolent Association. Another was that the TWU would cooperate in a drive to "reduce the operating force" and speed up the remaining workers.

This is still a big loophole in

the present agreement. It is understood that the Transit Authority will attempt to make up for the wage concessions it was forced to make this time with an even greater speed-up, and that Quill's machine will cooperate.

Quill has become notorious over the years for putting on an act of militancy during negotiations while all the time making arrangements for a deal with the city administration behind the backs of the men. This time, however, he was unable to assure City Hall that there would be no strike if he tried to ram another low-wage agreement down the throats of the subway workers. As A. H. Raskin put it in the Dec. 29 N. Y. Times, Quill has "much less control over the script than has been his habit."

### MILITANT MEETING

The settlement came less than a day before expiration of a strike deadline voted Dec. 30 by a spirited, overflow meeting of from five to seven thousand TWU members. The meeting rejected an 18-cent offer and dispelled all doubts about whether the mass of subway workers would support a strike that both Mayor Wagner and Governor Harriman had declared would be "illegal."

This meeting, and the wage concessions which followed it are also a solid indication that the opposition to Quill has strengthened, not weakened the TWU.

Long-standing opposition to Quill had erupted in the eight-day motormen's strike last

# THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Vol. XXII - No. 1

267

NEW YORK, N. Y., MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1958

PRICE 10c

## Opposition in Europe Grows To U.S. Missiles-Race Policy

### Afro-Asian Talks Ask A-Test Ban

DEC. 31 — The Political Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Cairo yesterday passed a resolution unanimously asking the United States and Britain to agree to the proposal of the Soviet Union for a ban on all nuclear weapons tests. The appeal will be presented to the final session of the Conference Jan. 1 for approval by the delegations from over 40 countries.

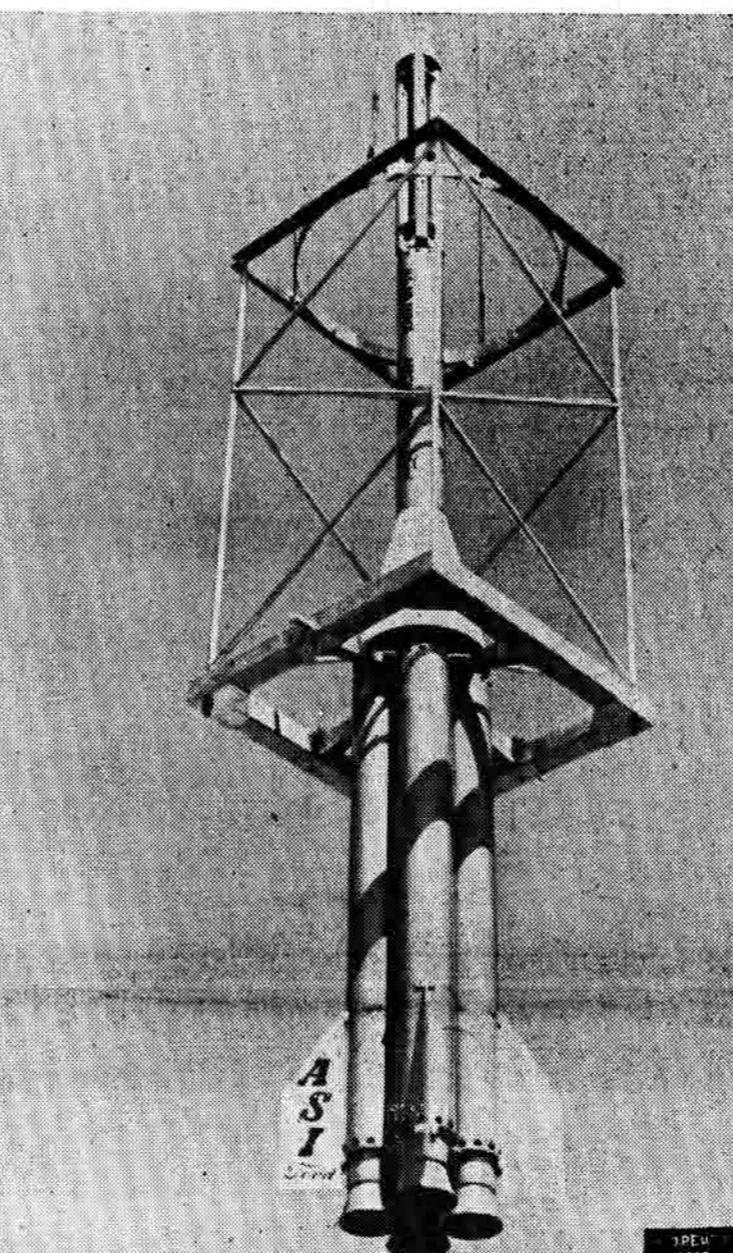
The non-governmental representatives of the Conference have discussed many questions that concern the peoples of the economically undeveloped countries, including imperialist exploitation, race discrimination, the struggle for national independence and for world peace. Soviet representatives at the Conference have offered liberal economic and military aid to the Afro-Asian nations "without strings attached."

According to the Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 30, it is reported in Moscow that "the Soviets are going to offer virtually unlimited long-term credit at interest rates not exceeding 2½ percent." An additional cause for worry to imperialist governments was the advice offered by Soviet representatives in Cairo to the members of the conference to nationalize foreign capital in their countries as a step toward economic independence and development.

This advice provoked an outraged cry in the imperialist press. Capital investment in the undeveloped countries has always provided lush profits to be siphoned off for the greater enrichment of the imperialist powers. Many a war has been fought for the "right" to such profits.

The majority of delegates took the position that the Baghdad Pact and the Eisenhower Doctrine were "interfering with the independence of the Arab countries." A resolution will be presented demanding the admission of China to the UN.

### A Ford Product



This rocket was built by the Ford Motor Company for the U.S. government. Plans are under way to launch it from a balloon-suspended platform above Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific. Since the launching of the two successful Soviet satellites, Washington has been frenziedly pushing for a stepped-up missiles program.

A massive arms program

was recommended to President Eisenhower by the Gaither Committee, whose top secret recommendations have been leaked to the press in

recent weeks. Original chairman of this committee, composed of executives from the biggest corporations, was H. Rowan Gaither Jr., chairman of the Ford Foundation.

The Gaither Committee reportedly said that the U.S. is in danger of becoming a "second-class country" and called for increasing the arms budget by \$20 billion a year within five years. It also recommended that \$22 billion be spent in the next decade for a nation-wide system of atomic shelters.

adopt the self-defeating policy of refusing to support a TWU strike and to call for a boycott of the TWU strike meeting.

But the mass of the subway workers are bent on fighting for a militant policy within the TWU. The basic movement of the MBA, too, is still toward a militant, democratic policy, and the logic of such a fight will help convince the motormen that their future lies in industrial unionism and in solidarity with the rank and file of the TWU.

This was indicated at the Dec. 27 mass meeting of the MBA.

In long speeches, three "labor

relation's experts," apparently invited by Waldman, told the 1,200 present that they must rely on arbitrators or legislators, but never again on a strike "against the government."

Theodore Loos, MBA president, replied: "I want to say to these gentlemen that I'm glad we struck and I have the terrible feeling that we're going to have to do it again. . . . We have

only one thing to consider: how

long we are going to go along with this stalling. . . . I don't

know how long you want me as

president of the MBA, but while

I'm president, no one is going

to tell us we're not going to

strike if we have to."

The members

roared approval as this

sentiment was echoed by the

other union leaders who had been

jailed with Loos. Two MBA

leaders who spoke for uniting

all the crafts into one organiza-

tion got the same ovation.

### Peoples of Nato Lands Doubt That Washington Wants Peace

By George Lavan

DEC. 31 — The wave of anti-war feeling among the masses of Western Europe, which was responsible for the diplomatic setback suffered by U.S. imperialism at the recent NATO conference, shows no sign of being appeased by the compromise communiqué that emerged from that "summit" meeting. On the contrary there has been a growth of popular distrust about the willingness of the U.S. State Department to negotiate in good faith for a halt to the civilization-endangering nuclear and missile arms race.

The NATO communiqué, professing readiness to engage in diplomatic talks with the USSR and at the same time endorsing

U.S. missile bases in West

Europe, received rough treatment in the British parliament two days later. Aneurin Bevan, principal spokesman for the Labor Party on foreign policy, declared that it held no promise of averting the war danger in Central Europe or the Mideast. This statement was elaborated by other speakers including the former Tory Minister of Defense.

Attacks were also made on the government for the recently revealed fact that U.S. bombers on patrol over Britain carry H-bombs so that they would not lose even minutes for loading up their city-destroying cargo should war begin. The temper of the House of Commons as it listened to Prime Minister Macmillan's

report on the NATO confab was bitter and sarcastic. When Macmillan remarked that he had asked President Eisenhower for information on a particular point, his speech was interrupted by howls of derisive laughter and mocking voices, begging: "Please Mr. President, Please Mr. President."

The narrowness of the vote of confidence which followed — a Tory majority of only 38 — caused the House to echo with cries of "resign."

#### 85% FAVOR TALKS

This stormy debate only mirrors the tremendous wave of anti-war feeling sweeping the British Isles. A public opinion poll conducted by the London News-Chronicle showed a substantial majority opposed to U.S. rocket bases and 85% in favor of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

#### UNORGANIZED

Though the Labor Party led the attack in Parliament against British acquiescence in the relentless war-drive of the U.S., the great wave of public opposition can be credited to no organization or campaign. Seemingly it has welled up without organization or clear program from the whole working class and middle class.

But its power is unmistakable and has become one of the political facts of life forcing the Tory government to pretend more and more independence from Washington in foreign policy and causing consternation in the U.S. State Department itself. A partial description of this is found in the dispatch of the New York Times London correspondent, Drew Middleton, on Dec. 31, which begins: "The campaign against the government's foreign and arms policies

### How Socialists Can Fight for Peace

An Editorial

World War III can be averted.

While U.S. Big Business still prepares the holocaust, its plans have been repeatedly pushed back since the beginning of the cold war, and they are being frustrated now too.

So far the biggest setbacks to the U.S. warmakers have come from abroad. The revolutionary struggle in the colonial world for national independence and social change have been the most important deterrent. Spectacular Soviet technological advances have also served to stalemate Wall Street. Growing anti-war sentiment throughout Europe has thrown a further road block in the path of American militarism.

However, because the war danger springs from the American ruling class it will be finally removed only by the action of the American working people. And this can be done. There is strong popular anti-war sentiment in this country, too, and it has made notable contributions to world peace.

For example, the giant "get-us-home" demonstrations that swept the U.S. armed forces at the close of World War II helped to thwart anti-Soviet and other counter-revolutionary designs of that time. The Korean war was the most unpopular in U.S. history, and this factor helped finally to bring it to an end. Similar sentiment blocked U.S. intervention on the side of the French in Indo-China. Early in 1957, mail to U.S. Senators ran 8-to-1 against the Eisenhower Mideast Doctrine. Finally, popular opposition has been rising in this country to continued nuclear tests.

This anti-war sentiment must be crystallized into an organized force with an effective program. And it will be socialists, standing in principled opposition to Big Business rule, who will make the decisive contribution to world peace.

To advance today's fight for peace, militant socialists must energetically promote sympathy and support for the Asian, African and Latin-American independence struggles. They must also champion the right of the workers in the Soviet-orbit countries to build a non-capitalist social order.

They must mount further pressure on Washington for halting nuclear tests. They must demand that the billions allocated for war be used instead for public housing, hospitals, schools, flood control and a host of other vital public services. They must be in the forefront of the workers against inflation, speedup, layoffs and back-breaking taxes stemming from the arms buildup. They must combat the pro-State Department policies of the top labor officialdom.

They must help lay the groundwork for these things by means of their independent electoral campaigns and by popularizing the need for a mass party opposed to the twin Big Business parties — a labor party based on the unions and allied with the Negro people and working farmers.

At the same time it is essential to keep educating for socialism itself. As popular opposition to war develops further, it must inevitably assume an anti-capitalist direction as it already has in many parts of the world. Growth of socialist consciousness adds militant content to the fight today and is the premise for creating a world socialist order that can alone bring enduring peace.

### Moscow's Peace Offensive

(See Page 2)

has reached such proportions that cabinet ministers envisage difficult two months ahead. The basis of the campaign is the effort to halt the manufacture and testing of hydrogen bombs." Middleton concludes: "The consensus among politicians is that any government action that appeared to reflect U.S. policy of rejecting approaches to the Soviet Union would compound the serious difficulties of Mr. Macmillan and his government in the field of foreign affairs."

#### URGES NEGOTIATIONS

An indication of this same need to appease popular feeling by giving the appearance of willingness to negotiate an end to the cold war was made by French Premier Felix Gaillard in an interview in the big-business magazine, U.S. News and World Report (Jan. 3). In it he calls for acceptance of Khrushchev's proposal of a new "summit" meeting and suggests that it be prepared by a meeting of the Western and Soviet foreign ministers "as soon as possible."

Interestingly enough, a dispatch from Paris by the British news agency Reuters (printed in the Dec. 30 Christian Science Monitor) gives an advance summary of Premier Gaillard's interview containing the following quote: "It is essential, first of all, that the Western nations demonstrate that they are ready at every moment to negotiate for disarmament. Confronted with Soviet propaganda, which is very strong, very intense, and very clever, we must never give the impression that our desire to achieve disarmament is not as great as the Soviet Union's." U.S. News and World Report (Continued on page 2)

# U.S. Put on Spot By Soviet Union's Peace Offensive

By C. R. Hubbard

DEC. 30 — The Soviet Union demonstrated to the world that it had the military-technological edge in the missile race when it launched its Sputniks. This lead was underlined when the U.S. produced, with much fanfare, its "goofnik." But the Soviet Union is using that advantage, not to threaten war, but to press harder for its disarmament program. A big "peace offensive," as it is called by the N. Y. Times, has put the U.S. in a bad position in the propaganda war with the Soviet Union.

As long as the U.S. held the military-technological lead, the Big Business government in Washington pressed hard for more and more arms expenditures in this country and in those controlled or "influenced" by the U.S. Now even with that lead gone, the U.S. government presses all the harder for the arms race, as it did at the recent NATO conference.

With typical British understatement, Max Freedman, Washington correspondent for the conservative Manchester Guardian, reported, Dec. 22, "Almost no one here [the U.S. capital] whose judgment is entitled to respect as a student of world affairs believes that the NATO meeting was a memorable landmark on the road to peace."

In sharp contrast to U.S. pressure for extension of the nuclear-missile race, the Soviet Union proposed a seven-point program to reduce international tensions. The first proposal is for a pledge by Russia, Britain and the U.S. not to use atomic and hydrogen weapons. In the past the U.S. has refused to agree to this on the ground that pledges "aren't worth much." However, the U.S. militarists have been the only ones to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons. If such a pledge had been made in the past, the U.S. would not have been able to send marines armed with nuclear weapons into the Mediterranean area during the Jordan crisis last summer — a clear threat to use them to enforce the Eisenhower Doctrine.

## Proposals for Relaxing Tensions

The second point in the Soviet program is for the banning of nuclear tests — a demand that has been advanced by people all over the world. Such a ban does not require complex "inspection" systems as nuclear tests big enough to yield dangerous radiation cannot be concealed. The refusal of the U.S. to agree to such a ban has probably created more anti-American sentiment throughout the world than any other single question.

None of the other five proposals could be rejected by any nation concerned with reducing the war danger. These include the creation of a zone free of both the possession and production of nuclear weapons consisting of both Germanys, Poland and Czechoslovakia, a substantial reduction of all armed forces, non-aggression pacts between the NATO countries and those in the Warsaw Treaty, an agreement not to infringe on the independence of the nations in the Middle East and the renunciation of force in that area and finally the ending of war propaganda and the development of international trade, scientific and cultural relations.

To negotiate on these proposals or any that other nations might propose, the Soviet Union has asked for talks based on equality. The United Nations disarmament commissions, that which met in London and those proposed by the U.N. General Assembly, have been controlled by Western majorities. The Soviet Union naturally had the same objection to the meeting of foreign ministers of the Big Powers proposed by Dulles at the Paris meeting.

The reluctance of the U.S. to even enter negotiations without holding a stacked deck brought resentment against Dulles. According to Freedman, quoted above, "Mr. Dulles now finds himself mistrusted by many of his allies who believe that he was driven against his will to consent to renewed negotiations with Russia."

The fact that the Soviet Union uses its lead for a peace offensive helps to expose the U.S. as responsible for the arms race. Even Adlai Stevenson recognized that the Soviet Union appears more peaceful than the U.S. In his Dec. 9 speech in New York Stevenson said:

"By a single spectacular scientific achievement we have been brought face to face with the fact that Russian scientists have led us across new frontiers, that Russian children are today better educated in certain vital respects than our own, that Russian basic production is increasing at a much faster rate than ours, and — perhaps most serious of all — that Russia stands today in the eyes of the majority of the members of the world's population as more skillful, more powerful, yes, and ironically, more peaceful, than we are."

Why does the Soviet Union appear more peaceful than the U.S.? Is it because Soviet diplomats and statesmen are more talented than those possessed by the United States? Is it because the Soviet Union spends more money than Washington for international propaganda? Not at all. It is because the Soviet Union has a planned economy. It doesn't require war or a war economy to keep production going.

The crimes of the Kremlin bureaucracy are many. But they do not include a desire for war — either now or in the future. The bureaucrats have done immeasurable damage to the cause of the working class, to the cause of socialism with their dictatorial, repressive methods. And because of this they constitute an obstacle to the final and permanent elimination of the war danger through a world socialist society. But they do not want war with the imperialist world.

It is apparent that the Soviet Union wants peace. The American people also want peace. But the Big Business government in Washington fears it like the plague. Without the war economy that has dominated the U.S. since the end of the 1930's, capitalism would be in a state of collapse. The profit system would face an early doom.

# Progress of Science in the USSR

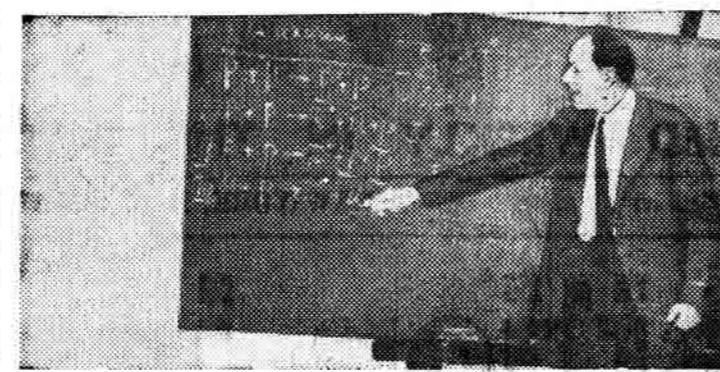
By Arne Swaback

At the very outset, the American ruling class viewed the triumphant launching of the Sputniks as a challenge. This extraordinary feat posed point blank the question of supremacy not only in the military field, but in scientific, engineering and technological developments as well. On the other hand, American scientists seemed to think that for the Russians anything relating to the conquest of space is now possible.

But the Sputniks have raised questions in the minds of serious students of Soviet affairs. What to them appears particularly paradoxical is the relation between this great scientific achievement and the suffocating, oppressive bureaucratic rule in the USSR.

The giant strides made in the progress in Soviet science is now universally acknowledged. It is, however, the natural sciences that occupy this advanced position; the social sciences still remain in a lamentable state. And it is in this interrelationship especially that the evil consequences of the oppressive bureaucratic rule is revealed. (We shall return to this question in a second article.)

Meanwhile, the fact that the artificial earth satellites were sent into their orbits as a part of the world-wide studies of the International Geophysical Year, supported by all nations, seems to have been entirely overlooked. Among other things the record-



Dr. Robert E. Marshak of the University of Rochester, N. Y. addressing the High Energy Physics Conference in Moscow in May, 1956. One of 14 U.S. scientists at the conference he subsequently praised the advanced nature of Soviet nuclear research.

ings of the satellite instruments are expected to give deeper insight into solar activity. This will enable scientists to trace the links between solar phenomena and increase in the intensity of short wave radiation. They are expected to give information about the micro-meteorites that the earth sweeps up in its orbit, and about the density of electrons in space in the near vicinity of our planet.

Most important, perhaps, is the expected information about cosmic rays and their relation to the earth's magnetic field. Study of cosmic rays otherwise encounter difficulties due to the blanket of the earth's atmosphere. Needless to add, Sputnik

II will also test the reactions of space travel under conditions of weightlessness upon animal life.

Yet, any expectations of scientific information were quickly overshadowed by the deeper implications of this venture into space. Amid surprise and dismay, Washington and Wall Street displayed far greater concern about a Soviet lead in military, scientific and technical fields. Not only the Sputniks, but the ballistic missiles had demonstrated their actual existence in spectacular fashion.

A few concrete examples will illustrate these deeper implications. To hurl a satellite such as Sputnik II, weighing more than one half-ton, about a thousand miles into space, requires

multi-stage rockets much more powerful than American experts have so far contemplated. To accomplish the feat a Soviet scientist is said to have remarked that it "necessitated the development of improved new instruments and sources of power." Moreover, to hurl it into predictable orbit with an initial velocity sufficient to accurately counteract the earth's gravitational pull, requires a guidance technique of a high order.

Finally, a rocket device which can control its own motion at least during early stages of a long flight, is one of the most complicated devices known to man. The multi-stage rocket, together with the satellite, consists of several hundred thousand parts. Its production implies an industrial structure of the greatest perfection, particularly in the fields of electronics, cybernetics and electro-metallurgy. It implies skill, work discipline and exactness of construction.

The whole matter was summed up tersely in the statement attributed to one Soviet scientist in the Nov. 5 New York Times that this represents not an isolated break through but rather a solid mastering of a new branch of science and engineering. Its importance, was difficult to estimate even today.

Authentic information from the Soviet Union tends to confirm that this is not an isolated instance. We are familiar with the case of jitters in Washington whenever the numbers of graduates in science and engineering are compared. And now, following the forebodings aroused by the Sputniks, the Tass News Agency reports that this year 265,000 scientists, among them 80,000 engineers, have graduated from Russian universities — more than twice the number graduated by the United States.

## U.S. SCIENTISTS PRAISE ACHIEVEMENTS

But the most eloquent testimony to the quality of the natural sciences in the USSR comes from a group of American scientists who participated in a Moscow conference on high-energy physics in May 1956.

On returning Dr. Steinberger of Columbia University said that "The Soviet had already virtually assured a world lead in high energy physics for the next decade . . . (a lead) that the Americans would not be able to overcome." (June 3 N. Y. Times)

Two American physicists Marshak and Wilson, described in the August 1956 Scientific American, the advanced nature of the experiments at the great new nuclear research center at Bol'shaya Wolga, near Moscow. "They knocked my eye out . . . the detectors, counters and electric circuitry are not the homemade affairs typical of a U.S. laboratory but are beautifully engineered."

Dr. Weiskopf reported in the September 1956 Bulletin of Atomic Scientists what he called an "awe-inspiring sight" at this research center, the 10 billion volt proton synchrotron with its circular magnets of 200 feet diameter weighing 36,000 tons. It has a staff of 275 physicists. Weiskopf got the impression that there costs and burdens don't count. American delegates asked Professor Veksler, who led the construction of the machine, about its total cost. He shrugged his shoulders and said he didn't know. "It was decided to build the machine, and then everything that is needed for it will be delivered."

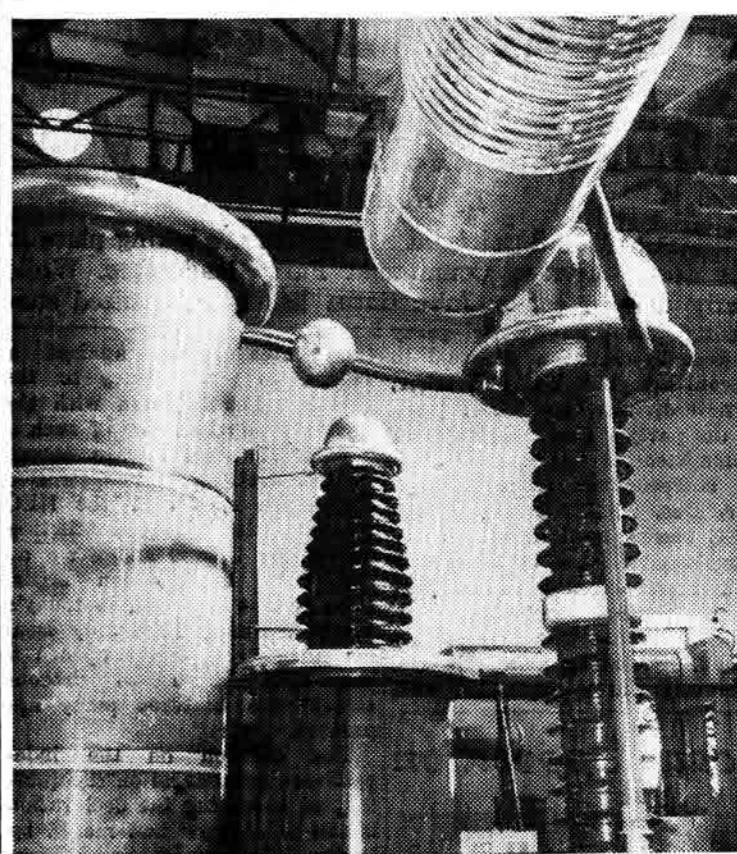
## THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE

To these tributes can be added one point from the Symposium on Soviet Science, arranged by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its Philadelphia meeting in December 1951. The first paper presented by the American geneticist, Theodosius Dobzhansky, started out with this opening remark:

"The thirst for knowledge in the population of the USSR is immense, genuine and touching. Of course this is especially true among the youth, but a high esteem for science is found among the older groups as well. Moreover, this esteem is by no means confined to an educated minority; it is a part of the world outlook of the entire community."

On the face of it, these tributes to scientific developments in the Soviet Union give the lie to the often repeated capitalist propaganda that they are made possible by the totalitarian concentration and regimentation. The truth is the exact opposite. We need only remember the disastrous intervention of Stalin, the glorified "coryphaeus of science," in the Lysenko affair. And the bureaucratic emasculation of the social sciences have been far more devastating.

Science is a social function;



Part of a Soviet atom smasher. Describing Soviet nuclear research experiments near Moscow, the American physicist, Wilson, said in the August 1956 Scientific American: "They knocked my eye out . . . the detectors, counters and electric circuitry are not the homemade affairs typical of a U. S. laboratory but are beautifully engineered."

and it has always been intimately bound up with the productive process of each historical stage. While science reacts to its own internal stimulus, advancing with each new discovery, it grows in the final analysis, out of social needs. And the development of science is conditioned fundamentally by these social needs, or to be more exact, by the needs of the prevailing social order. Conversely, the growth of scientific ideas, and their application, exert their impact upon society. Like all human knowledge and experience of which it is a part, science opens up new fields and new possibilities of advance. This relationship has been affirmed throughout history.

## STARTED IN 1917

Nowhere else is this relationship more clearly illustrated than in the history of the USSR during its forty years of existence. Nationalized production and planned economy was made possible by the working class victory in the 1917 revolution. But this victory posed also the immense tasks of overcoming Russia's backward economic heritage. Economic planning therefore had to concentrate on an overall basic industrial development.

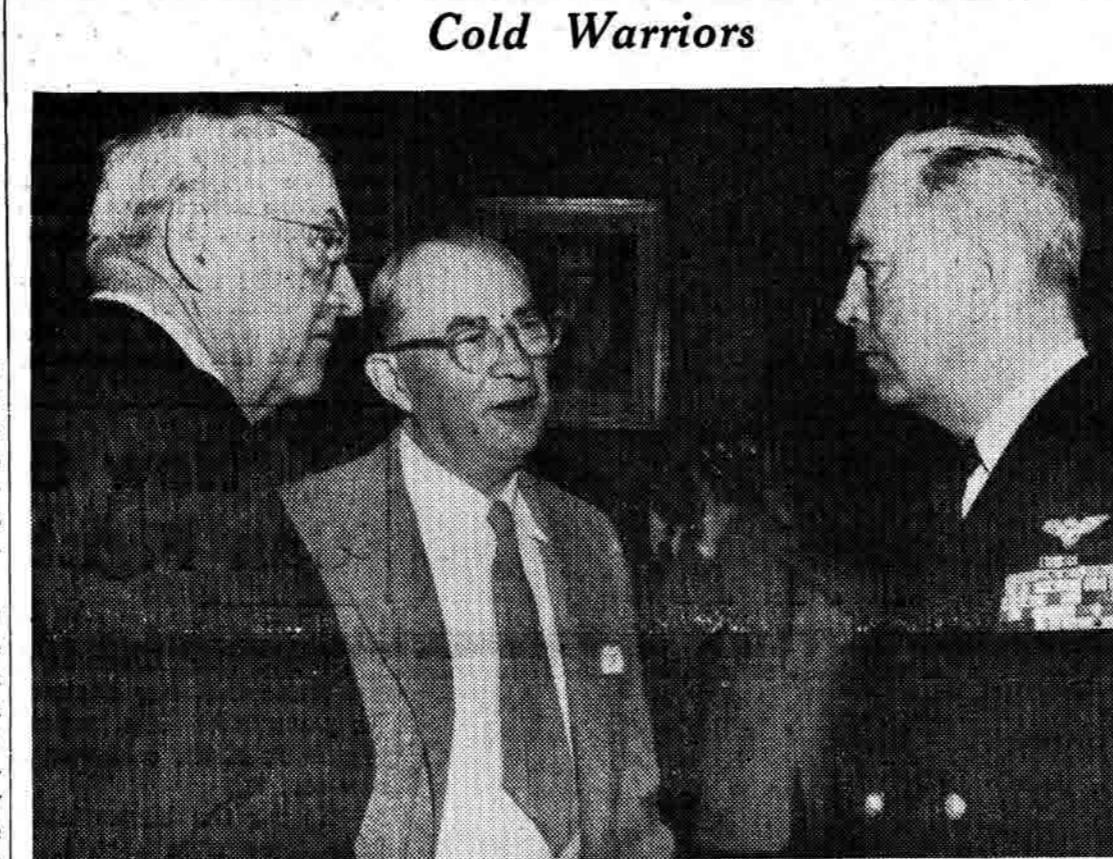
Thus the Soviet system not only allows for a speedier development of the productive forces, but its inner tendency is to revolutionize the productive processes. Not hampered by restrictions of private profit motives it is more capable than capitalism of adapting to the new technology of nuclear energy, electronics and automation.

## SCIENCE FICTION COME TRUE

In fact, the USSR is pioneering in this field. It was the first to put nuclear power plant into operation. According to Dr. S. Lillie's exhaustive study of automation it has also what is probably the most completely automated plant in the world. He says, it "looks like a piece of science fiction magicked into reality." In this piston plant "aluminum ingots are fed in at one end and there emerge every day 3,500 fully finished pistons, wrapped and packed."

This plant, like all large modern factories, maintains its own technical evening school for the further training and education of the workers. To this we might add: Soviet workers, unlike Western workers, need not fear unemployment as a result of radical labor saving operations.

Fundamentally, these are the main reasons for the giant strides in the progress in Soviet science and technology. There are ample indications that this trend will continue and bring forth new marvels of human ingenuity, for in the contest with the capitalist system of production the Soviet economic forms are demonstrating their inherent superiority.



Secretary of State Dulles with Congressman Gordon and Admiral Radford at the time of the formulation of the Eisenhower Mideast Doctrine. The keystones of their cold-war policy — constantly increasing armaments and military alliances exemplified by NATO and the Baghdad Pact — have received a sharp setback recently from popular anti-war sentiment in Western Europe as well as growth of the national independence movement in the mideast.

## .. Arms-Race Opposition

(Continued from page 1)  
simply deleted this passage from the version of the interview printed by it.

Perhaps the most striking example of the mass feeling in West Europe for an end to the war danger is the overnight fame and popularity of George F. Kennan. While some Ameri-

cans will remember him as a proposed a negotiated relaxation of the cold war. Among his suggestions are: an end to nuclear bomb tests, military "disengagement" in Central Europe by banning nuclear weapons in West and East Germany and Poland, withdrawal of U.S. troops from Germany in return for Soviet troop withdrawal from E. Germany and Poland.

From Germany the well-known expert on European politics, M. S. Handler, writes in the New York Times (Dec. 20): "Bonn, London and Washington have said no to Mr. Kennan's suggestions. The evidence is the three governments are running scared. They are well aware of the tremendous acclaim with which the Kennan ideas have been received in West Germany and Britain."

Joseph C. Harsch, the foreign affairs specialist of the Christian Science Monitor writes (Dec. 20): "His [Kennan's] lectures have been more studied, more reprinted, more analyzed, commented upon, and editorialized than the thinking or writings of any other person in Europe this season. . . . Americans can no longer afford to be in ignorance of the fact that mass opinion throughout Europe would feel profound relief if Mr. Dulles disappeared. People, plain people, doubt that he really wants a settlement. They suspect that he deliberately sabotaged the London [disarmament] talks last summer. . . . They would prefer to follow the road they think Mr. Kennan offers of a settlement which would end or at least lessen the danger."

The NEC voted "sharp criticism of the failure of the NAC to function within the limits of its clearly defined administrative role. It instructs the NAC that there shall be no repetition of such an action in the future."

Voting for the Moscow declaration were Ben Davis (New York), Eugene Dennis, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James Jackson, Hy Lumer (Ohio) and R. Thompson. Carl Winter (Michigan) and Jack Stachel abstained. Foster and George Myers were absent. The new division in the NEC is also manifested in sharpening

## ... Communist Party

(Continued from page 1)

among rank-and-file members. While there is wide disagreement in the ranks as to what the party's policy and perspective should be, there is strong opposition to any return to the days when all important questions were settled abroad.

This opposition in the ranks was mirrored in the vote cast against endorsing the 12-party declaration by most of those NEC members who are leaders of state and district organizations. On the other hand, those who supported the Foster line were mostly national functionaries with little direct rank-and-file contact.

Among those who voted with Gates are Dorothy Healy, head of the Southern California District and Mickey Lima, a top figure in the Northern California District. The others were Fred Fine and Claude Lightfoot, Chicago; Martha Stone, New Jersey; Mike Russo, Massachusetts; Carl Ross, Minnesota; David Davis, Philadelphia; George Charney, New York; and Stein and Gates.

Voting for the Moscow declaration were Ben Davis (New York), Eugene Dennis, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James Jackson, Hy Lumer (Ohio) and R. Thompson. Carl Winter (Michigan) and Jack Stachel abstained. Foster and George Myers were absent. The new division in the NEC is also manifested in sharpening

factional warfare on the organization plane. The account of the NEC meeting reports that by the same 11-7 vote as on the independence issue the committee strongly censured the Fosterite majority of the National Administrative Committee — a subcommittee of the NEC. The Fosterites had apparently used their majority on the NAC to vote endorsement of the 12-party declaration and then tried to make this public as a statement of party policy without consulting the NEC.

The NEC voted "sharp criticism of the failure of the NAC to function within the limits of its clearly defined administrative role. It instructs the NAC that there shall be no repetition of such an action in the future."

Voting for the Moscow declaration were Ben Davis (New York), Eugene Dennis, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James Jackson, Hy Lumer (Ohio) and R. Thompson. Carl Winter (Michigan) and Jack Stachel abstained. Foster and George Myers were absent. The new division in the NEC is also manifested in sharpening

## Militant Labor School

### Winter 1958 Classes

- (1) "The Road to Socialism." Lectures by Daniel Roberts. Six Sundays from 5:30 to 7 P.M., beginning Jan. 12.
- (2) "The Negro Struggle for Equality." Lectures by George Lavan. Five Sundays from 7:15 to 8:45 P.M. beginning Jan. 13.
- (3) "The Soviet Union from 1917 to the Present." Lectures by Murry Weiss. Six Mondays from 7 to 8:30 P.M. beginning Jan. 13.
- (4) "Historical Materialism — The Origins of the Capitalist System." Lectures by Vincent Copeland. Six Mondays from 8:45 to 10:15.

Fees: Six-week course — \$2.50; Five-week course — \$2.00; Single lectures — \$5.00.

To register write to Militant Labor School, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y. or phone Algonquin 5-7852.

Subscription \$3 per year.  
\$1.50 for 6 months. Foreign:  
\$4.00 per year; \$2.00 for 6  
months. Canadian: \$3.50 per  
year; \$1.75 for 6 months.  
Binders: \$5 or more  
copies 5¢ each in U.S., 7¢  
each in foreign countries.

## THE MILITANT

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working People  
THE MILITANT PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION  
116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: AL 5-7400  
Editor: DANIEL ROBERTS  
Business Manager: FRANCES JAMES

Vol. 22 - No. 1

Monday, January 6, 1958

## Twentieth Anniversary Of the Socialist Workers Party

On January 1 twenty years ago, the Socialist Workers Party was founded. This was an important milestone in the building of a revolutionary socialist party in America. It was the culmination of a regroupment process that had affected all sectors of the radical movement other than the Communist Party and its periphery. Though this regroupment movement was consequently more restricted and therefore less promising than that which we witness today, it was nevertheless of great importance.

The 1938 convention which founded the SWP was preceded by a lengthy process. When the Trotskyist Left Opposition in the American Communist Party was undemocratically expelled in 1928, it still considered itself a faction of the CP and continued to direct its energies and aims to reforming the CP. In 1933 the Kremlin's stubbornness in imposing a catastrophic policy on the German Communist Party, which insured Hitler's coming to power, showed the Trotskyists that the Stalinist degeneration of the Communist International and its parties had gone beyond the point of reform.

The American Trotskyist movement then set out to build a revolutionary party in this country on a fresh road. In December 1934 the American Trotskyists merged with the American Workers Party, an organization distinguished by its militancy in the trade unions and headed by A. J. Muste, to form the Workers Party.

### FUSION WITH LEFT-WING OF SOCIALIST PARTY

In the same period, the ominous rise of fascism in Europe and the repeatedly demonstrated inability of the social-democratic leadership to fight this new barbarism, caused a militant left wing to develop within the American Socialist Party.

The foundation of the SWP 20 years ago was the coming together of the forces of the original left opposition of the Communist Party, the militants of the American Workers Party and the left-wing of the Socialist Party.

The basis for the unity of these forces with such diverse political backgrounds was confidence in the revolutionary potentialities of the American working class and agreement on program. Its three basic points were: (1) opposition to U.S. imperialism and the class-collaborationist union bureaucracy; (2) opposition to imperialist war and preparations for that war; (3) defense of the Soviet Union against imperialism despite its degeneration under Stalinism.

### A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

In the 20 years that have elapsed since its founding, the SWP has never deviated in word or deed from these principles. At times this entailed persecution and isolation but the SWP always had the fortitude to stick to its principles.

This, however, doesn't explain the

"A vital stage in the process of regroupment is thus, as we see it, the free exchange of views among those interested in the regroupment. This exchange, coupled with the willingness to listen, to study and to learn from each other will greatly facilitate the regroupment of revolutionary socialist forces in America. It will at the same time constitute, we are convinced, invaluable preparation for the next great upsurge of radicalism in America when all the questions of program and theory that are now under examination will become the guiding lines for practical action on a mass scale."

(From the Statement of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party on the Regroupment of Revolutionary Socialist Forces in the United States adopted in 1956.)

whole story, for the members of other radical organizations also have fortitude. What distinguished the SWP from the other radical parties was that it had no allegiance other than that to the interests of the working class. (This was also the hallmark of the Communist Party in its earliest years.) The social-democrats on the other hand have had to do with the liberal capitalists and the labor bureaucracy while the Stalinized Communist Party has been subservient to the interests of the Kremlin bureaucracy.

From its Stalinization until the revelations of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, members of the American CP were successfully quarantined from programmatic discussion which other socialist organizations—especially the SWP, which its leaders vilified. Now the monolithism of the party and its attendant thought control over CP members has been shattered.

### HOPEFUL DEVELOPMENT

That is the most hopeful thing that has occurred in the American socialist movement in this period. The desire and determination of large numbers of CP members and ex-members to reexamine their own political ideas and the ideas of other socialists for the purpose of building a new and greater movement of American socialism, has had a beneficial effect far beyond their own ranks. It has stimulated corresponding desires and aims among other socialist currents as well.

Socialist Workers Party members are proud of their party and its 20-year record. But such pride in no way blinds them or is in conflict with their first allegiance—to the socialist interests of the working class. They are therefore hopeful that out of the conscientious reexamination of ideas now going on, and out of the increasingly free and frank discussions now taking place among groups and individuals of different political persuasions, there will emerge the will to regroup now-divided forces on the road to building a party in the U.S. capable of guiding the struggle for socialism to success.

DETROIT, Dec. 30—Repub-

lican Louis C. Miriani will be in-

augurated as mayor of Detroit next week. But since former Mayor Cobo died right after the election in November, Miriani has been acting as mayor for two months. In that short time he has taken a number of steps that clearly indicate what the nature of his administration will be, and that plainly demonstrate how wrong the labor leaders were in endorsing his candidacy.

(1) One of Miriani's first acts was to arrange a cut in taxes—for business and for business only. This took the form of a reduction in the tax assessment on business inventories for the coming year. "Business Gets a Lift," bemoaned the Detroit News about this gift to the tune of \$550,000—Miriani's payoff to the business interests that backed him. The Chamber of Commerce complained the tax cut wasn't big enough, but the Board of Assessors, with Miriani in attendance, promised to consider bigger cuts for the years after 1958.

(2) The corporations have tasted blood, and are pushing ahead for more. A few weeks before Miriani's inauguration, they opened up a big propaganda offensive—in the form of

the Dodge Report—spelling out exactly what they are after. The Dodge Report was prepared by a committee of 51 business men appointed by Cobo to advise him on the city's financial and fiscal policies. Headed by Joseph M. Dodge, board chairman of the Detroit Bank and former budget director for Eisenhower, it represents all of the big corporations and banks in the city.

The burden of its report, being ballyhooed by the press as a document rivaling the Ten Commandments in significance, is that taxes on industry are too high and the tax base should be broadened (that is, shifted to the backs of the workers, small homeowners and consumers); that the city government should be made more efficient (that is, cut the number of city employees and speed them up); and that expenditures should be curtailed (that is, reduce city services and facilities, lower wages, cut down on pension funds).

Miriani lost little time showing his sympathy for the Dodge Report's conclusions. The public cannot expect the city to provide maximum services at all times, he declared. When city employees quit or die, he ordered his subordinates not to replace them except when absolutely



SARAH LOVELL. She ran against Miriani for Mayor of Detroit on a socialist platform.

necessary. As for city wages, which are now 18 cents an hour below the level in private industry, he refused to commit himself definitely but said he was concerned above all with preventing further deficits.

(3) City services already are being cut. The bus fares were recently raised, but the Department of Street Railways commission has instituted a cut in bus runs. Miriani did not utilize the power he has to stop this;

### Algerian Nationalism Divided -- IV

## The Prospects for Algeria

By Philip Magri

(Conclusion)

In the previous articles of this series we have outlined the development of Algerian nationalism, the divergent social forces and political conceptions which have found expression in the struggle between Algerian National Movement (MNA) and National Liberation Front (FLN). In this concluding installment we will discuss two of the most difficult questions posed by the current stage of the Algerian revolution: What is the actual relationship of forces between MNA and FLN, and what are the real perspectives open to the Algerian revolution?

The capitalist press, the Communist parties of the world, all the governments, whether friendly or hostile to French colonialism, all display a remarkable unanimity in asserting that the FLN is the only real representative of the Algerian people and is in complete control of the Algerian revolutionary movement. This monolithism does not express an incontrovertible fact—far from it. It is part of a veritable conspiracy of silence in regard to

the MNA, a "negative" but real and significant expression of a political preference for the FLN.

### MNA MAQUIS

In fact, it is certain that a significant portion of the Liberation Army is led by the MNA. In the spring of 1956 Claude Gerard, on the basis of a hazardous trip into rebel Algeria, revealed the existence of powerful MNA-led underground groups in the Kabylie mountains in the North of Algeria. On June 1, 1957, the respected French newspaper "Le Monde" titled an article "A province in the South of Algeria is MNA." The article states that in a "vast area" the MNA is dominant. "It is in the name of the MNA, whose red emblem is different from the green one of the FLN, that collections are made and orders transmitted. The majority of documents found in this area during the last year are MNA documents."

### MESSALI BACKED

It is impossible for an outside commentator, especially in America, to have anything approximating exact knowledge of the two tendencies in the Algerian underground. The best estimate seems to be that the

FLN controls a majority of the underground forces, but that the strength of the MNA is far from negligible. The French newspaper "Combat" of June 6, 1957 estimated the share of the MNA as "25 to 30%."

However, the military balance between FLN and MNA in no way represents the relative political strength of the two groups in Algeria. The basis for the military superiority of the FLN is found in the support it receives outside Algeria. Thus FLN has consistently received substantial financial and armaments aid from the Egyptian government. In addition, thanks to the sympathy of the Moroccan and Tunisian governments, the FLN has been able to establish sanctuaries in Morocco and Tunisia, areas bordering on Algeria where it is able to arm, equip and train troops.

### MESSALI BACKED

These advantages of the FLN make it more attractive to young Algerians whose main interest is fighting the French, who join the FLN in order to get arms. But the FLN has no leader of stature in any way comparable to Messali, nor can it rival the MNA in terms of a social program. And for the Algerian people as a whole, in the words of an Algerian bartender (interviewed by a correspondent of France-observateur, Nov. 14) "Messali Hadj represents the symbol of the revolt, even if that does not please the FLN." This fact explains much of the obstinacy with which the FLN rejects the idea of free elections.

While the FLN seems stronger in the military line-up in Algeria, the MNA has always been the leading force among Algerian workers in metropolitan France. It is precisely because the MNA is stronger, and because the FLN cannot hope to displace it in a free political struggle, that the FLN felt compelled to unleash a terror campaign against the MNA in France itself. This was openly admitted by an FLN leader in an interview with Jean Daniel, correspondent for the French liberal weekly L'Express. Daniel asked why the FLN was carrying out "terrorist assaults in France." The FLN leader answered "The Messalists were stronger than us only in

### Youthful Freedom Fighter



Young Egyptians in Port Said as they celebrated the withdrawal of British-French invasion forces from the Suez Canal zone a year ago. Last month, thousands of Egyptian children marched in a militant demonstration greeting the Asia-African People's Solidarity Conference.

### France.

However, there can be no doubt that the MNA has been seriously hurt by the murder of many of its best leaders and militants, combined with the French repression. The sole gainer from these crimes has not been Algerian nationalism of any variety, but French colonialism.

### WAR OF ATTRITION

What are the perspectives of the Algerian revolution? The war has lasted well over three years now, a terribly costly war of attrition in which French imperialism has taken almost 100,000 Algerian lives and inflicted enormous suffering on the Algerian people. The tenacity of the Algerian freedom fighters is of heroic proportions, but French military preponderance is on the order of 15 to 1. No Algerian Dienbienphu is in sight. Exhaustion of the Algerian revolutionary forces is a serious danger.

But for the French capitalist class the Algerian war is also frightfully, if less spectacularly, expensive and exhausting. The economic and social burden of the war intensifies the crisis of French capitalism in every respect, and poses the threat of the complete breakdown of the system so imminently as to frighten leading statesmen in Britain and the U.S.

Under the pressure of the thousands of unemployed auto workers in Detroit are pressing on the local union level for action against the cellous layoff and speedup policy of the corporations. But the severity of the problem and a practical solution for it is nowhere reflected either in the official publications or actions of the Reuther officialdom in the UAW.

### LOWER PRODUCTION PLANS

Ward's Automotive Report estimates that dealers' inventories on Dec. 1 were 700,000 cars. This is approximately 50% more than were in their showrooms a

year ago. The result at the factory is constant and continuous downward revision of production quotas. Early plans were for production of 1,820,000 units in the first quarter of 1958. By mid-December the projected figure had been reduced to 1,717,000 units. The probability is that it will be further reduced as dealer inventories rise.

The thousands of unemployed auto workers in Detroit are pressing on the local union level for action against the cellous layoff and speedup policy of the corporations. But the severity of the problem and a practical solution for it is nowhere reflected either in the official publications or actions of the Reuther officialdom in the UAW.

Under the pressure of the thousands of unemployed auto workers in Detroit the UAW convention in Atlantic City last April adopted a resolution on the shorter work week which could be the key to the solution of the unemployment problem.

This resolution reaffirmed "the decision of the 1955 Convention to make the shorter work week with increased take-home pay... the next major collective bargaining objective of our Union," and it authorized the International Executive Board to publicize and explain this demand.

### 30-FOR-40 NEEDED

To date the UAW International Executive Board has failed to comply with this mandate of the April Convention. It has said little about increased take-home pay and has made only vague statements about a "gradual reduction of the work week," which the Reuther machine may translate to mean a token reduction in 1958 of two or three hours per week.

The present economic slump certainly demands an end to this evasion of the problem. It demands a concrete program and a militant plan of action. The achievement of "30-for-40," a full forty hours pay for thirty hours work, is necessary even to partially solve the problem.

Thousands of unemployed auto workers are certain to spur delegates who will come to Detroit for the UAW's Special Convention, Jan. 21-24, to take action on the shorter work week. Many of these delegates will want to know why the Reuther machine has shirked its responsibilities and not gone ahead with preparations to make the shorter work week the number one demand of the 1958 negotiations.

class than within the French economy as a whole) are bitterly opposed to any concessions in Algeria, precisely because they realize that it is their privileged position that is actually at stake in the Algerian war.

The "colonies" fear that, whatever moderate promises the FLN leaders may make now, even a grant of limited autonomy to Algeria will result in an inescapable evolution to independence and its social revolutionary consequences. They therefore favor a war to complete victory, even if this would necessitate the establishment of fascism in France as well as in Algeria.

The FLN, in turn, is confronted by the fact that it has become a powerful movement only by proclaiming independence as the goal of its struggle. It can by no means be sure that its own rank-and-file fighters will accept a solution which denies real freedom to Algeria, especially if Messali and the MNA denounce such a sellout.

One force can resolve the deadlock in a progressive direction and that is the French working class. If it can use the magnificent historic opportunity granted it by the Algerian revolution to take the offensive against French capitalism, its pressure will immediately force a democratic solution to the Algerian war.

But the French workers will have to act soon, for the war of attrition has begun to tell on the Algerians. As Messali has emphasized all his life, the fate of the Algerian revolution rests in the hands of the French working class.

## Calendar Of Events

### Minneapolis

Sat. Jan. 11, 8 P.M. — Charles Rowoldt Victory Celebration. Room M3, Andrews Hotel. Ausp.: Minn. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Donation \$1.

### Chicago

Fri. Jan. 17, 8:15 P.M. Militant Labor Forum. "Three Programs for Peace—The Real Meaning of Peaceful Coexistence." 777 W. Adams.

## A Socialist Peace Policy

Marxism teaches that war is inherent in capitalism and peace can be guaranteed only by world socialism. But what are the planks in a socialist peace program for today? How do they differ from the program of "peaceful coexistence"? Read a discussion of these questions by Joseph Hansen in the winter issue of International Socialist Review.

Send 35c for a copy

### International Socialist Review

116 University Place New York 3, N.Y.

## The Negro Struggle

By Jean Blake

### Who Is "The Public"?

Under the heading of constructive criticism, we'd like to take issue with the editorial position of the Mobile Beacon of Dec. 14 in regard to the bus strike in effect in that Alabama city since Oct. 31.

"The Public Deserves Protection From Bus Strikes" is the head under which the editor takes the stand that the union and the company are equally guilty of disregard for "the public," and that state legislation is needed to "protect communities against this sort of injustice."

The Mobile Beacon is a militant Negro weekly. In its news and editorials dealing with the struggle for democratic rights in the South it has demonstrated an acute appreciation of the fact that the public is made up of contending forces with conflicting interests.

In the struggle against segregation the Beacon would not think of saying that "the public" should be protected from inconveniences such as those caused by the Montgomery bus boycott. The editors would recognize that it is necessary to take sides in such struggles, to support that part of the "public" which is in the right.

The Beacon did not condemn the Montgomery Improvement Association and the city officials equally for "selfish stubbornness" with "little or no regard for the public interest and welfare."

The Beacon certainly did not advocate

state legislation to protect communities from the "widespread inconveniences" accompanying the just struggle of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

Why not? Because the Beacon recognized the justice of the demands of the MIA, that the inconvenience and costliness of the disrupted bus services resulting from the boycott was minor compared to the inconvenience and costliness to the Negroes of Jim Crow buses; that state intervention in the dispute was on the side of the white supremacists, and not to be trusted.

The Beacon should apply the same criteria to the struggle of the bus strikers in Mobile for better wages and working conditions.

The costliness and inconvenience of a strike is minor compared with that of continued low wages and poor working conditions.

And, just as every struggle against segregation in the South is just and helps advance the cause of democratic rights, so every union struggle for better wages and working conditions helps advance the cause of a higher standard of living for Southern workers and deserves the support of the Mobile Beacon — and all of us.

We are the public, and our interests lie with one side or the other in the social conflicts of our times.

## Holiday Book Bargains

(Use this ad as your order form)

**GIANT IN CHAINS** by Barrows Dunham. A Marxist account of the meaning and history of philosophy. In popular style not professional jargon. Intensely interesting and witty book. (Originally \$3.75) \$1.50 (plus 15c mailing charge) ( )

**TRAITOR OR PATRIOT**. The Life and Death of Sir Roger Casement. By Denis Gurney. Story of the man who became a humanitarian hero by his exposure of imperialist exploitation of colonial peoples in Belgian Congo and South America and who was hanged by British during World War I for his efforts in behalf of Irish Revolution. Originally \$3.50, Now \$1.25 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE STORY OF MY LIFE** by Clarence Darrow. America's most famous lawyer and the story of the many labor cases he defended (paper covers) \$1.45 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF ART** by Arnold Hauser. Famous and expensive work now available in paper covers. Vol. I \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( ) Vol. II \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE THREEPENNY NOVEL** by Bertolt Brecht. Not the play but a full-length novel with the same period as background. Bitingly humorous allegory on capitalist society and its ethics. (paper) \$1.75 (plus 10c) ( )

**TWO PLAYS: CAUCASIAN CHALK CIRCLE and GOOD WOMAN OF SETZUAN** by Bertolt Brecht. Among the most remarkable dramas of our period. (paper) \$1.45 (plus 10c) ( )

**CAPTAIN DREYFUS** — The Story of a Mass Mysteria. By Nicolas Halasz. The famous anti-Semitic frameup. By analogy it throws much light on the rise of McCarthyism in the U.S. (paper) \$1.45 (plus 10c) ( )

**MAIN CURRENTS IN AMERICAN THOUGHT** by V. L. Parrington. Required reading for all students of American culture. (paper) Vol. I The Colonial Mind: 1620-1800 \$1.45 (plus 10c). ( )

Vol. II The Romantic Revolution in America: 1800-1860. \$1.45 (plus 10c) ( )

**BLACK ANGER** by Wulf Sachse. True account by a Viennese refugee doctor of his psychoanalysis of a Negro worker in South Africa. How the patient finds his own therapy as a leader in the heroic bus boycott in Johannesburg. (paper) \$1.75 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE SHAME OF THE CITIES** by Lincoln Steffens. The famous "muckraking" classic available in paper covers. Shows the integral connection between business and crime that still explains political corruption. \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( )

**Books by Leon Trotsky**

**HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**. The three volumes complete in one. \$12.50 (plus 25c) ( )

**LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION**. \$3.75 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AFTER LENIN** (cloth) \$4.00 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**STALIN**. A biography. \$6.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE PERMANENT REVOLUTION** \$3.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL** Vol. I (cloth) \$3.50 (plus 15c) ( ) Vol. II (paper) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE REVOLUTION BETRAYED** (cloth) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**IN DEFENSE OF MARXISM** (cloth) \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( )

**WHITE COLLAR** — The American Middle Classes by C. Wright Mills. America's leading sociologist studies the political, economic and cultural position of middle class (paper) \$1.75 (plus 10c) ( )

**TAHDEUS STEVENS** by Ralph Kornblum. Magnificent biography of the great figure of Radical Reconstruction. (Originally \$6.00) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**KARL LIEBKNECHT** by Karl W. Meyer. Only biography of the great German revolutionist in English. \$3.25 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM** by Theodore Draper. Valuable for its painstaking research into early history of American Communist Party. \$7.75 (plus 20c) ( )

**THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE U.S.** by E. Franklin Frazier. A sociological classic. (Originally \$5.00) \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE HOLY FAMILY** by Marx and Engels. \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**DIALECTICS OF NATURE** by Frederick Engels. \$1.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**KARL MARX AND THE CLOSE OF HIS SYSTEM** by Bohm-Bawerk with a reply by Rudolph Hilferding. \$3.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**MARX-ENGELS SELECTED CORRESPONDENCE** \$1.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**MARX AND ENGELS ON BRITAIN** \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE HOLY FAMILY** by Marx and Engels. \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**DIALECTICS OF NATURE** by Frederick Engels. \$1.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**BLACK BOURGEOISIE** by E. Franklin Frazier. A searing study and indictment. (Originally \$4.00) \$3.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE LOGIC OF MARXISM** by William F. Ward. (mimeographed) \$1.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM IN RUSSIA** by V. I. Lenin. \$1.75 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY** by Karl Kautsky. A Marxist classic. (Originally \$5.50) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS** by Charles Beard. (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW** by C. Vann Woodward. (paper) \$1.50 (plus 10c) ( )

**CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM ON TRIAL** by Fritz Sternberg. (Originally \$7.00) \$2.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE U.S.** by E. Franklin Frazier. A sociological classic. (Originally \$5.00) \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY** by Karl Kautsky. A Marxist classic. (Originally \$5.50) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS** by Charles Beard. (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW** by C. Vann Woodward. (paper) \$1.50 (plus 10c) ( )

**CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM ON TRIAL** by Fritz Sternberg. (Originally \$7.00) \$2.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE U.S.** by E. Franklin Frazier. A sociological classic. (Originally \$5.00) \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY** by Karl Kautsky. A Marxist classic. (Originally \$5.50) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS** by Charles Beard. (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW** by C. Vann Woodward. (paper) \$1.50 (plus 10c) ( )

**CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM ON TRIAL** by Fritz Sternberg. (Originally \$7.00) \$2.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE U.S.** by E. Franklin Frazier. A sociological classic. (Originally \$5.00) \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY** by Karl Kautsky. A Marxist classic. (Originally \$5.50) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS** by Charles Beard. (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW** by C. Vann Woodward. (paper) \$1.50 (plus 10c) ( )

**CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM ON TRIAL** by Fritz Sternberg. (Originally \$7.00) \$2.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE U.S.** by E. Franklin Frazier. A sociological classic. (Originally \$5.00) \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY** by Karl Kautsky. A Marxist classic. (Originally \$5.50) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS** by Charles Beard. (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW** by C. Vann Woodward. (paper) \$1.50 (plus 10c) ( )

**CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM ON TRIAL** by Fritz Sternberg. (Originally \$7.00) \$2.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE U.S.** by E. Franklin Frazier. A sociological classic. (Originally \$5.00) \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY** by Karl Kautsky. A Marxist classic. (Originally \$5.50) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS** by Charles Beard. (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW** by C. Vann Woodward. (paper) \$1.50 (plus 10c) ( )

**CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM ON TRIAL** by Fritz Sternberg. (Originally \$7.00) \$2.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE U.S.** by E. Franklin Frazier. A sociological classic. (Originally \$5.00) \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY** by Karl Kautsky. A Marxist classic. (Originally \$5.50) \$3.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS** by Charles Beard. (paper) \$1.25 (plus 10c) ( )

**THE STRANGE CAREER OF JIM CROW** by C. Vann Woodward. (paper) \$1.50 (plus 10c) ( )

**CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM ON TRIAL** by Fritz Sternberg. (Originally \$7.00) \$2.50 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE U.S.** by E. Franklin Frazier. A sociological classic. (Originally \$5.00) \$1.35 (plus 15c) ( )

**THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15c) ( ) (paper) \$2.00 (plus 15c) ( )

**HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM** by James P. Cannon. \$2.75 (plus 15