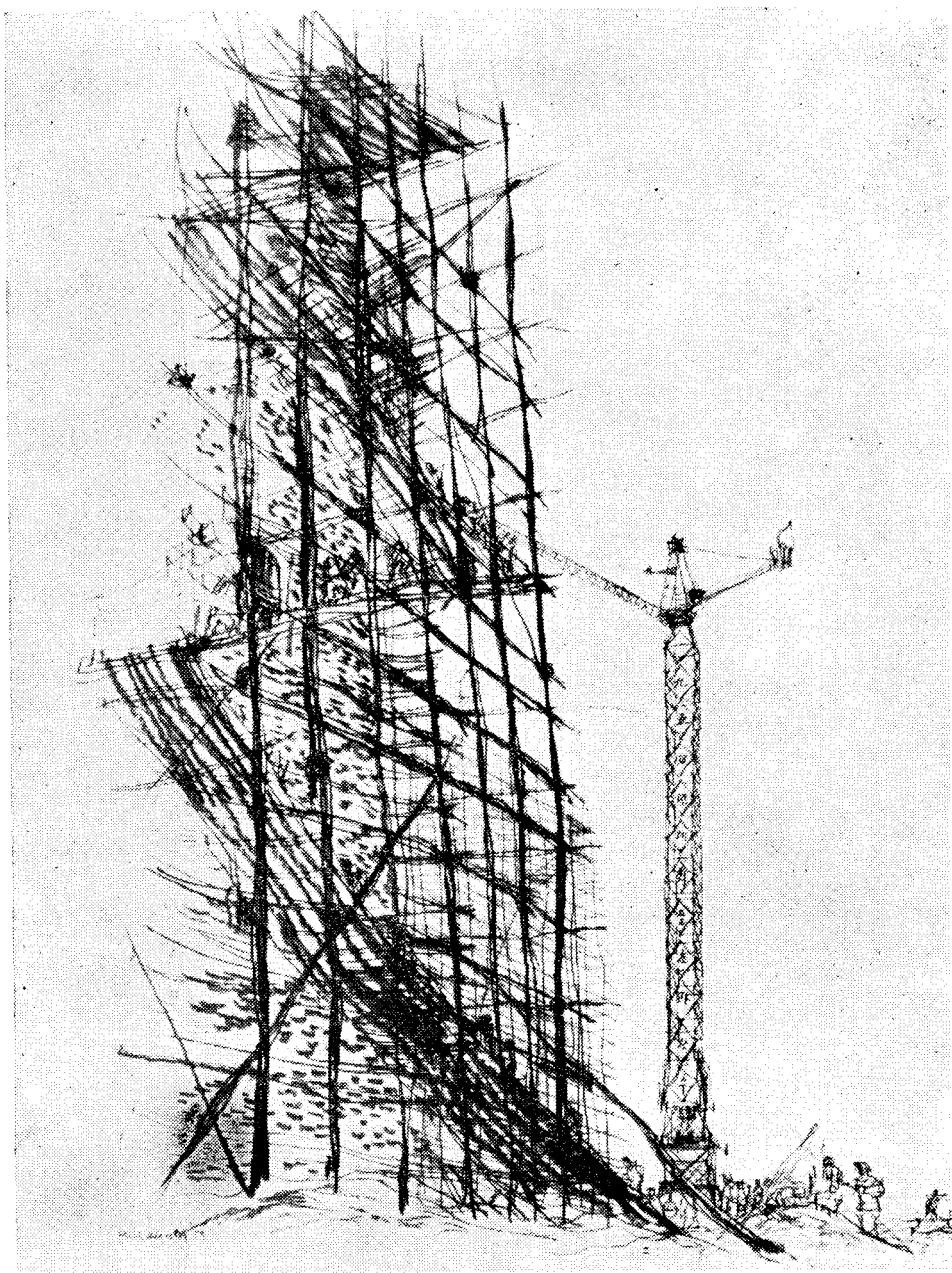
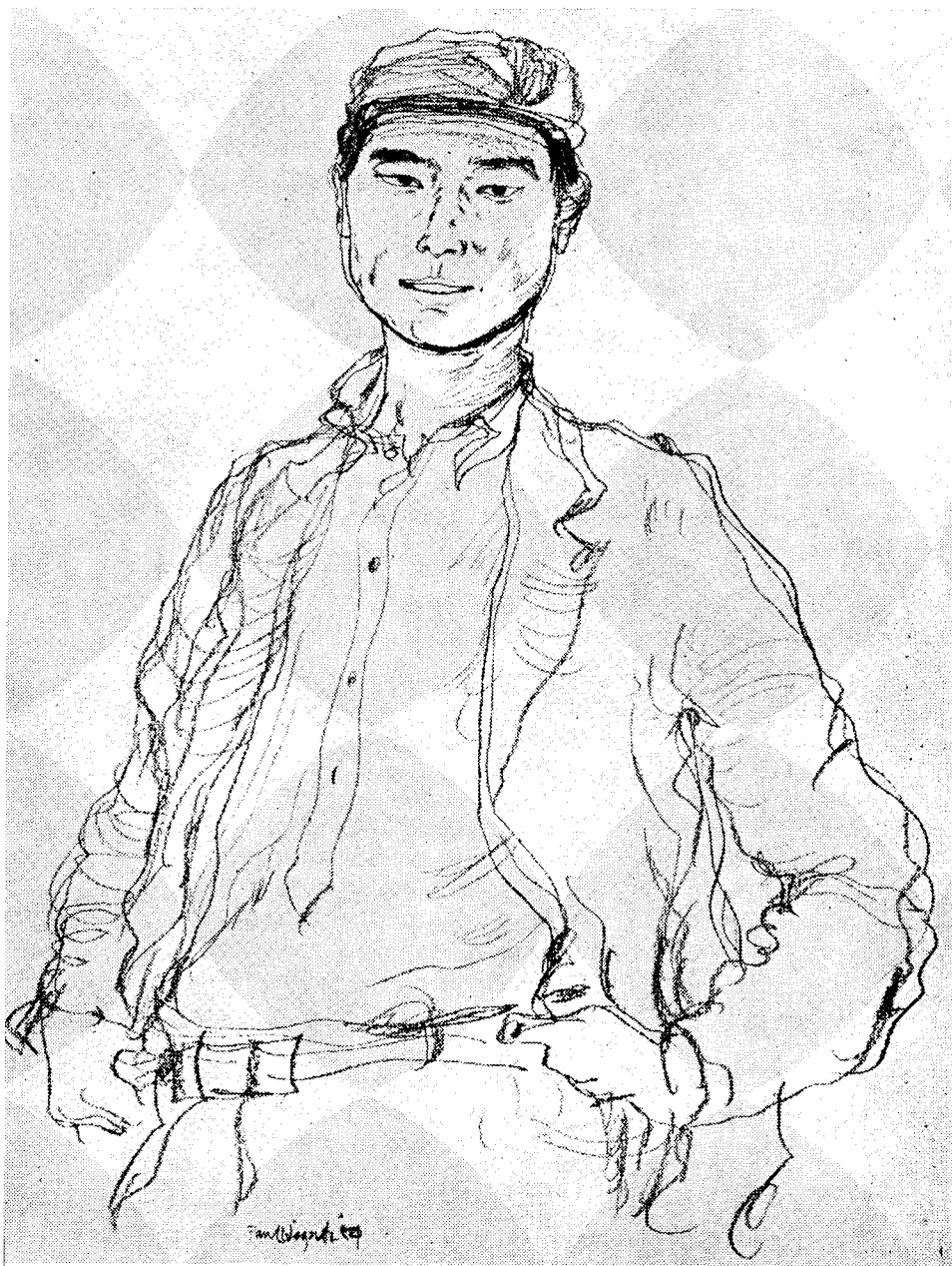


Drawings of Korea:



PYONGYANG : A NEW ENGINEERING POLYTECHNIC UNDER CONSTRUCTION

by Paul Hogarth



KOREAN WORKER

and, with one or two notable exceptions, immediately proceed to write up the dispute in such a manner as to attempt by innuendo and distortion to make the general public hostile to the strikers and their claims, and, at the same time, weaken and undermine the morale of both the leadership of the union and the strikers. If the conciliation department at the Ministry is unable to get the parties to reach agreement, they then, more often than not, seek to obtain the calling off of the strike on the basis of a Court of Enquiry—generally a public hearing before a chairman and two members selected by the Ministry, one from each panel provided by the British Employers' Federation and the Trades Union Congress General Council. The purpose is to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute and make recommendations. The result is, more often than not, an adverse report for the trade unions.

Up to recent months this procedure from the point of view of terminating the strike was fairly successful, although what those workers got out of it is a matter for conjecture. But with the advent of a change in the attitude of a number of unions who refused to call off the strike either on the basis of the setting up of a Court of Enquiry or on the basis of acceptance of the findings and recommendations of the Court, a new factor is apparently being introduced. This is that the General Purposes Committee of the Trades Union Congress, after consultation with the union or unions involved, seeks to find ways and means of re-opening negotiations and proposing formulae as the basis for settlement. One does not quarrel with the Trades Union Congress in trying to find a solution in the interests of the workers involved and the Trade Union Movement as a whole. But it is an aspect of activity which needs to be closely examined before it becomes the order of the day. A number of questions need to be asked and answered. To what extent are these activities going to impinge on the accepted rights of the unions to conduct their negotiations and obtain settlement of their claims in the manner best suited to their members and the industries in which they are employed? Is this likely to lead to a further extension of the type of negotiating machinery that existed in Fords, where at the employers' behest the Trades Union Congress had representatives on the negotiating machinery? Is it likely to lead to a situation in which in finality the General Council assumes the function of negotiating on behalf of its affiliated membership?

If these things are likely to happen, the quicker they are nipped in the bud, the better!

THE AMERICAN SCENE

JOHN WILLIAMSON

THE pro-fascist development in the U.S.A. these last years has been an integral part of its preparations for war. It was designed to divide the country and to break up the popular majority that supported Roosevelt's policy of peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union.

While U.S. imperialism is united on its world-wide aims, it is divided on how to realise these aims in the present world situation. While the Eisenhower-Dulles administration follows a calculated war policy, based on the phony theory of 'positions of strength', the Knowland-McCarthy-Radford group policy is one of immediate H-bomb warfare. These war incendiary forces are a constant factor of uncertainty, since they can instigate provocations to set off war in an atmosphere already powder-charged by the Eisenhower-Dulles programme and activities. However, there are some people in the ranks of Big Business, like the steel magnate Weir, who are expressing second thoughts about foreign policy. Further, there was significance in the Los Angeles speech of the old militarist-turned-industrialist MacArthur, who cast strong doubts on the 'position of strength' policy of the administration. Again there was a certain new note in the conclusions of the long-time jingo Hearst, after his trip to the Soviet Union. Lastly, the Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Walter George, declared: 'There seems to be a lack of enthusiasm and a lack of positive attitude on our part toward a top level conference which, if we take a strong initiative, might do some good'.

Domestically, the hysteria, jailings, and anti-Communist attacks and legislation present a sinister element soberly estimated by Wm. Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, when he wrote:

The Eisenhower Administration is not a fascist government as such, but its general direction is in a fascist direction. . . . The growth of McCarthyism during the past few years is one of the many signs of the sharpening trends towards fascism in the U.S. It marks the passage of certain reactionary monopolist elements to the adoption of open fascist methods. . . . But this attack has not reached the stage of actual fascism. (November, 1954.)

Since the interests of the American workers and people demand a reversal of this trend, the immediate objective of all who really believe in the Bill of Rights is to prevent the Eisenhower Adminis-