

United Forum for Socialist Discussion Is Established

NEW YORK, May 13 — Announcement was made today of the establishment of a 40 member National Committee of American Forum — For Socialist Education.

The Statement of Purpose declares that American Forum seeks to promote "study and serious untrammelled political discussion among all elements that think of themselves as related to historic socialist and labor traditions, values and objectives . . . however deep and bitter their differences may have been."

Forum's National Committee is Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party.

PURPOSE OF FORUM

The Forum's statement of purpose follows:

"AMERICAN FORUM is organized in order to stimulate study and serious, untrammelled discussion of the problems of socialism in the United States.

"There is a growing interest in such discussion among all elements that think of themselves as related to historic socialist and labor traditions, values and objectives—however deep and bit-

(Continued on page 3)



A. J. MUSTE

He further stated that American Forum is not a membership organization and does not propose to promote united action by various parties or groups, mergers or new organizations. It "neither promotes nor seeks to inhibit such developments" in which people may wish to engage.

The Secretary of American Forum is Sidney Lens, author and Director of Local 329, A. F. of L., Chicago, Illinois. Vice-Presidents are Kermit Eby, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago; Milton Mayer, author and lecturer, Carmel, California; John T. McManus, Managing Editor, National Guardian, New York; Bayard Rustin, one of the editors of Liberation magazine; and Mulford Sibley, of the Political Science Faculty, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Among the 40 members of the

New Book by Alger Hiss Hits at "Spy" Frame-Up

By C. R. Hubbard

MAY 15 — Publication of the book by Alger Hiss, In the Court of Public Opinion, the story of his trial on perjury charges to conceal "spy" activities, has evoked sympathetic and objective re-

examination of the case. Today the atmosphere in which the witch hunt operates is not so permeated with fear. Justice has at least a chance of winning out.

In his book, Hiss discusses dispassionately the motives of those who sought his conviction, from Whittaker Chambers, the confessed Communist espionage agent who supplied the evidence on which the conviction was based, to Vice President Nixon whose political career was advanced considerably by the role he played in getting a conviction.

Alger Hiss spent three years and eight months in the federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa. He was released in 1954. The publicity around his trial in 1950 served to develop the anti-Communist hysteria that enabled the FBI one year later to get a conviction against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, framed on charges of conspiracy to steal atomic "secrets."

That hysteria also enabled the Supreme Court of the United States in lynch fashion to meet in extraordinary session in order to refuse to review the most sensational spy case in U.S. history involving a death sentence. The Rosenbergs were consequently rushed to the electric chair and Sobell was shoved into a prison cell for a thirty-year term.

The U.S. Supreme Court twice refused to review the Hiss case. As in the Rosenberg case, the high court washed its hands of responsibility for the dirty work of the witch hunt. It permitted the convictions to stand on the shabbiest evidence and most questionable legal foundation. Thus the Supreme Court protected its "dignity."

An earlier work, the Strange Case of Alger Hiss, by the eminent legal authority of England, the Lord Earl Jowitt, sharply attacked the conduct of the Hiss trials. The inquisitorial techniques of the prosecution were condemned in no uncertain

terms by this former Lord Chancellor of England. The new book, by Hiss himself, will add a great deal to the growing body of material exposing the witch-hunt methods. (See also the review of the book, The Honorable Mr. Nixon and the Alger Hiss Case by William A. Reuben on page four of this issue.)

An objective examination of the Hiss case in the calmer atmosphere of today must inevitably lead to a new look at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. There are too many parallel factors in these two trials. And finally, beyond question, if Hiss did not get a fair trial, it goes without saying that the same hysteria prevented a fair trial for the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

Huge Motorcade From N.Y. Sparks Prayer Pilgrimage

MAY 17 — As we go to press, tens of thousands of champions of civil rights are meeting in Washington in front of the Lincoln Memorial in a mass protest rally against Jim Crow.

A five-hundred car motorcade left the Polo Grounds in New York at 7 A.M. for the Washington demonstration. They were to travel in a single procession, 20 yards apart, lights on, at 50 miles an hour, with a police escort from Jersey City to Washington.

Two special trains of 20 coaches each left New York early in the morning for the Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington.

Ricar Moore, Transportation Director for the Pilgrimage in the New York area, told a Militant reporter that he dispatched 98 buses early today.

At 6 A.M. a crowd of students from the High School of Performing Arts grouped in front of the headquarters of District 65 of Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO to leave on the union-chartered buses. District 65 sent out four such buses. In addition, it reserved at least eight coaches on the Freedom trains.

In Brooklyn, the NAACP branch sent out several buses filled with its members and organized a car pool. In addition, Negro churches throughout the city filed special buses and organized car pools.

The sponsors of the Prayer Pilgrimage called for 50,000 to attend the Washington protest action. Reports from cities across the country indicate that this number was met with many thousands to spare. About 9,000 left the South to attend the demonstration, including 1,000 from Montgomery, and 1,500 from Birmingham.

When the mass meeting began at noon, three years exactly — to the hour — had elapsed since the U.S. Supreme Court declared school segregation to be unconstitutional. The protest demonstration was held to protest continued violation of the Negro people's constitutional rights.

(See next week's issue for stories and evaluation of the Prayer Pilgrimage. Staff-writers George Lavan, Fred Halstead, and Henry Gitano are covering the event for the Militant.)

IN THIS ISSUE

"The British CP's Road to Socialism"

By Peter Fryer — See Page Two —

Prelude to Downfall of Rojas



Ouster of the bloody dictator Rojas in Colombia was not accomplished overnight. This dramatic photograph was taken in November 1954 as police fired into a student demonstration in Bogota. The demonstrators had just returned from decorating the grave of a student killed in a previous demonstration.

Appeals Court Turns Down Sobell Motions for Hearing

By Myra Tanner Weiss

MAY 15 — The long-awaited decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in the case of Morton Sobell was finally announced yesterday. The panel of three judges denied two motions for a new trial for the Alcatraz prisoner.

From a legal point of view the decision is a shocking mockery of justice. It will be appealed immediately to the Supreme Court, according to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. The panel of judges, in addition to Sterry R. Waterman and Clarence G. Galston included the notorious Harold R. Medina who presided with open prejudice over the Smith Act trial of Communist leaders. The three judges ruled that there was no evidence that had not "already been rejected."

Morton Sobell, according to these judges is not entitled to a new hearing despite the fact that the Sobell attorney submitted proof that the prosecution had intentionally lied in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial of 1951 when it claimed Sobell had been expelled or deported by the Mexican Government.

It is true that these charges were made by the defense immediately after the sentencing of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. But at that time the defense had nothing to substantiate its charges except the word of the defendant. Proof of perjured testimony by the government and false charges by the prosecution has since been obtained. But politically the decision of (Continued on page 4)

Deadly Results Of Nevada Atomic Tests Exposed

Gov't Insists on New Explosions Despite Great Risk to Population

By Herman Chauka

MAY 15 — Operation Plumbob — the most extensive series of atomic explosions yet attempted in this country — is scheduled to begin tomorrow morning in central Nevada. Government announcement of plans to go ahead with the tests comes on the heels of a slashing expose in the May 16 Reporter magazine which presents long-suppressed facts about the deadly results of the five previous tests in that area.

More than 14 atomic weapons will be exploded in the present tests this spring and summer. In a statement today, the Atomic Energy Commission insisted that the tests will involve less radioactive fallout than previous ones and that the largest intensity of fallout recorded previously was less than would be received in a chest X-ray. The statement flies in the face of the blood-curdling facts documented in The Reporter by writer Paul Jacobs.

WHY DID BUTCH DIE?

The facts massed by Jacobs make clear why the people of Nevada "regard the Atomic Energy Commission as an army of occupation."

At a ranch near Warm Springs, Nevada, a group of adults and children will await the new mushroom clouds with particular dread, Jacobs writes. During the tests in the spring of 1955, seven-year-old Martin Bardoli had watched the clouds with them. Last year he died of leukemia in a Reno hospital.

His mother says, "I think my Butch died because of the tests." Doctors who attended him agree that this could have been the case. The AEC insists not, claiming that it would take a larger dose of radiation than the boy was exposed to. But, Jacobs demonstrates, "the fact is that the AEC does not know exactly how much radiation exposure 'Butch' Bardoli received as a result of radioactive fallout from its weapons-testing program."

Mrs. Dan Sheahan is now in Las Vegas being treated for cancer. She and her husband had operated a mine near the test site. The AEC, of course, denies responsibility, but has admitted a heavier radiation exposure at the mine than at almost any other site outside the test area.

Cattle ranchers in Cedar City, Utah, have unsuccessfully

brought suit against the government. They insist that thousands of sheep grazing near the 1953 test site have died as the result of fallout. The judge who ruled against them did concede they had received inadequate test warnings from the AEC.

In the hills outside of the town of St. George, Utah, radioactive moss is still growing. According to The Reporter, the town's population has been exposed for 16 days to atmospheric contamination that at one point was 1,260 times greater than the amount estimated as "safe" for radiation workers.

Salt Lake City, Utah, has not

escaped the fallout. Assailing the AEC for covering up information, one prominent nuclear physicist said that when he was working on atomic research at Brookhaven "any building as contaminated by radiation as Salt Lake City was after one explosion would have been evacuated immediately."

After the 1952 test "significant activity" was found in Downey, an industrial area near Los Angeles and in a lettuce field near Fresno. This fact was reported, Jacobs says, not by the AEC, but by a West-Coast NBC news program. He also reports that after (Continued on page 4)



ANDREW WADE IV, his wife Charlotte, and their two daughters are now preparing to move into their new home which had been bombed by racists in 1954.

Setback for Ky. Racists; Wade Wins Title to Home

MAY 15 — After three years of struggle against the Jim Crow advocates of Louisville, Ky., and their witch-praying tactics, Andrew Wade IV has won title to his home. Repair of the house damaged in 1954 by racist bombers will proceed immediately.

The house was dynamited, but Wade continued his fight against segregation. His friends including the white couple, Carl and Anne Braden in whose name the house was originally purchased, were arrested on "conspiracy" charges and imprisoned. But Wade and his friends fought on. Finally, the bank holding the

mortgage on the house foreclosed on a technicality, sure that Wade would be unable to meet the sum. This last attempt to save Jim Crow was foiled when a Chicago couple, Mr. and Mrs. David Simonson, learned of the new threat and advanced the Wade family a loan of \$12,326 to pay off the mortgage, interest and court costs. The Simonson couple first heard of the persecution of the Wade family in Paris, France. Their sympathy for the fight of the Kentucky opponents of Jim Crow motivated their intervention. The racists were deprived of the long-sought victory.

But the persecution of the opponents of Jim Crow in Kentucky has not stopped. Henry Rhine who defended the Wade family was hauled into court and questioned about Communist associations. He refused to answer under the protection of the Bill of Rights. Rhine won his initial court battle, but the prosecution, represented by attorney A. Scott Hamilton, appealed the judge's decision upholding Rhine's constitutional rights. More court action and more court costs lie ahead for Henry Rhine.

His persecutor, Hamilton, ran for Congress last November on the States' Rights ticket. One of his running mates was Chairman of the Kentucky White Citizens Council. His racism and political ambitions are clear. Rhine's defense needs support. Even small contributions will be gratefully received. Rhine informs the Militant. Mail to: Henry Rhine Defense, P.O. Box 1747 Louisville 1, Ky.

Elimination of the terrible waste, blundering and duplication of work that exists would greatly increase Soviet production without any increased capital outlay or manpower. Khrushchev's decentralization proposals hope to achieve this at least in part. Administration by 92 regional (Continued from page 2)

Meaning of Khrushchev's Decentralization Plan

By George Lavan

A gigantic reorganization of the bureaucratic machinery for running the industry of the Soviet Union is now taking place. All but a few of the 30 highly centralized economic ministries, which under Stalin ran the whole economy from Moscow, have been abolished. In their stead there have been created 92 regional economic areas within which economic councils will have charge of production.

The importance of the change may be gauged from the gargantuan publicity campaign that the Kremlin rulers have put on to arouse enthusiasm among the Soviet peoples for this decentralization. Since March 30, when Khrushchev announced the project, until May 7, when the Supreme Soviet convened to accept it, over half a million meetings were held to plug the coming change. It is claimed officially that 40 million people attended these meetings and that over 2 million took the floor. Discussion of details was encouraged in a move to popularize the new set-up and give people the illusion

that they were helping to shape it. Over 68,000 letters and articles on the subject appeared in the Soviet press in the five week period and a Moscow correspondent of the New York Times reports that the newspapers during the final week devoted approximately 80% of their space to the economic shakeup.

ECONOMY BOUNDS AHEAD

The point of departure for an analysis of the Khrushchev plan is that the Soviet economy is growing by leaps and bounds at a sustained yearly rate of expansion. The intrinsic superiority of a planned, nationalized economy over the private, un-planned privately owned economy of capitalism is so great that the Soviet Union, before the revolution the most underdeveloped country of Europe, is today industrially second only to the United States. This tremendous economic growth was accomplished despite the enormous destruction of Soviet industry during World War II and despite the terrible mismanagement and bureaucratic pillaging of the economy by the Stalinist bureau-

cracy, which for every two forward steps made by the economy dragged it back one.

It is the very success of the economy which has brought it to a new stage where the old Stalinist methods can no longer be tolerated. They now constitute a straitjacket which hamper further growth ever more seriously and which therefore must be burst. Parallel with this economic development, and a result of it, is the ever-holder demand of the Soviet working class, so long kept on starvation rations by Stalin, for its due share of the wealth it produces. In addition the USSR out of self-preservation has to keep up in the costly atomic armaments race in which U.S. capitalism sets the pace. Finally there are demands from China for aid in industrializing while East Europe can no longer be milked as before but must even be given economic concessions or outright grants, as in Hungary for reconstruction.

There is no question but that the piling up of the conjunctural expenses such as those of the H-bomb and missile race, China and East Europe, have sharpened the crisis of the Soviet economy. The recent deferment — a virtual repudiation — of government bonds, which Soviet workers long had been forced to buy, indicated that the Kremlin was in financial difficulties. Another indication is the inflation revealed by press denunciations of speculators who buy up consumers goods released for sale in one area for marked-up sale in areas where they are not available. But the crisis has its roots not in the economy but in the bureaucratic management of the economy.

From 1923 till 1929 Stalin and the bureaucracy fought the proposals for planned industrialization advanced by the Trotskyist Left Opposition. A year after the Trotskyists' expulsion and imprisonment, economic disaster forced Stalin to adopt the industrialization he had so long ridiculed. The industrialization was carried out in obtuse, blundering fashion at a cost many times greater than necessary. However, it was carried out. The merit of planned economy plus the sacrifices made by the working people lifted backward Russia by its bootstraps to the status of a mod-

ern industrial nation. With it was lifted the privileged bureaucracy which had made no sacrifices but had profited and multiplied by the millions.

As Stalin had expropriated the workers politically, so he expropriated them from all economic control. His setup was the absolute centralization of all control in ministries for the various branches of industry. Thus he had the fearful heads of all industry always within arms reach. Political terror was used to spur production. Each ministry built its own bureaucratic kingdom without regard to the interests of the others or the economy as a whole, for the bigger the bureaucratic kingdom the more power and privileges for the small Stalin heading it.

BUREAUCRATIC JUNGLE

The waste and inefficiency that resulted were not caused by red tape and bungling alone but by the predominance of narrow bureaucratic interests over the true economic interests of the country. Reliable economic cost accounting became impossible because statistics were faked and



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Monday, May 20, 1957

A Report on Events in Chile

By Jose Valdez

SANTIAGO, Chile—We can consider the April events a brilliant page in the history of the Chilean working class.

The movement initiated by the students acquired a definite class character when it was surpassed by the movement of the working class on April 2.

MILITANCY SHOWN

The demonstrations were carried on against the highest institutions of the capitalist class (the breaking of the Congress' windows and of the Court tribunals); stoning of the clubs where the most hated of the oligarchy met.

A clear manifestation of the fighting capacity of the masses was the fact that in the face of continuous police gunfire, the workers would not quit but would fall back in order to regroup a few minutes afterwards.

Nevertheless, and this must be made clear because of the stories carried in foreign newspapers—the movement at no time assumed the character of a struggle for state power.

At no time was the government that serves the interests of Chilean Big Business and of imperialism in danger.

LEADERSHIP LACKING

The fact that no organized general strike took place, that the workers in the factories did not hold meetings and that there were no great meetings organized in the neighborhoods ready to march on the center demonstrates that all the forces of the working class were not mobilized for the protest movement.

... United Forum

(Continued from page 1)

ter their differences may have been. Moreover, there are indications that in the ranks of labor, among farmers, in the colleges and among the American people generally there are many who do not accept the status quo and who are developing an interest in political discussions.

"Those who organize AMERICAN FORUM do so not on the ground that the problems of American left have been solved and agreement for action has been reached. Their simple aim is to promote study and especially continuous discussion in a situation where many of the answers are not known and much division, confusion and consequent frustration exist.

"AMERICAN FORUM holds that eventual socialist unity requires clarity on fundamental social issues, along with tolerance of differences on other matters and comradely discussion of them within a common forum.

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deed, only a small part of the working class participated in the struggle.

The April struggle had no leadership. The movement was an improvised protest demonstration. The FRAP (alliance of the Communist, Socialist Party and others) hid its head ostrich-fashion, and denied any participation in the movement.

We can say that the April events had enormous significance for the future development of the working-class struggles in Chile.

The April events have given the workers more confidence in their strength. There is no feeling among the workers of being defeated. On the contrary, they feel that through their militancy they have made the government repeat the rise in fares.

BASIC PROBLEMS

The position in which the workers' movement finds itself today is highly contradictory. On one hand, there exists a strong desire for struggle on the part of the working class, a wish to unconditionally confront the capitalist class in the open and a profound hatred for the government.

Over 150 persons packed Tunis Hall in Newark, May 10, to hear five speakers present their views on "American Socialism and the Future."

Dave Dellinger, an editor of Liberation magazine and first speaker at the meeting urged adoption of what he called Communist Socialism, namely the building of producers' cooperatives by socialists.

Martha Stone, New Jersey chairman of the Communist Party, saw socialism coming to America as the outcome of peaceful and constitutional changes brought about by a "people's anti-monopoly coalition" whose first concern would be to curb the monopolists.

Harry Braverman, an editor of American Socialist, addressed himself to what he called the "root of the left" in America today. The world has changed, he stated, therefore our ideology must change.

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David McReynolds, New York City; William Neumann, Baltimore; Russell Nixon, New York City; Waldo Frank, Truro, Mass.; J. Stuart Innerst, Pasadena; Russell Johnson, Boston; Oliver Loud, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Conrad Lynn, Rockland County, N. Y.; C. H. Mayer, Andes, N. Y.; Clifford McAvoy, New York City.

among the workers must understand that without centralized organization it will be very difficult to take the offensive.

What is now of primary importance is to reorganize the workers' movement. The Revolutionary Workers Party (RWP) calls for the formation of reorganizing committees by trades or by industries and of inter-industry committees of all the unions, whether they belong to the CUT or not.

This power of the Big-Business dominated government is a direct consequence of the fact that the entire labor bureaucracy, corrupt or "honest," subordinates the union movement to the capitalist class on the political field.

The Senate hearings are designed to create an atmosphere in which anti-labor legislation can be passed. This is frankly stated by Senate Subcommittee members. The exposure of corruption is only the means, not the object of the "investigations."

Both stand at the head of a machine of permanent office-holders who constitute a privileged bureaucratic clique.

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class-conscious workers in order to struggle against the reformists and bureaucrats in the labor movement.

KEY DEMANDS

Union reorganization and unity will not come about automatically but will result from united struggles for objectives of concern to all workers. Thus in textiles, metallurgy, mines and in construction, the workers should try to win the principle of the single contract.

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Yet discussion over "probes" so fraught with danger for the whole labor movement tends to center, not on how to combat anti-labor legislation, but on a trick issue posed by Sen. McClellan—"bad officials" versus "good officials."

When several weeks ago, the late Sen. McCarthy (R-Wisc.) jumped into the publicity limelight and accused the United Auto Workers and its president, Walter Reuther, of corruption, McClellan was quick to disassociate himself from his overhasty colleague.

The differences are obvious to all. If Beck had to live on Reuther's not-so-modest \$22,000-year salary, plus expenses, he would feel like a pauper.

THE BUSINESSMAN

Another difference is in the background of Beck and Reuther. Beck yearned to be a businessman from the very beginning.

Reuther started as a socialist with an eye to the historic role of the working class. But as he rose to the top of the UAW and came under the pressure of the employers and the Big Business dominated government, he shed his socialist ideas.

Another difference between Beck and Reuther lies in the nature of the industry and the nature of the union in which each operates. Beck functions in an industry that lacks concentration.

Reuther's job of dominating the UAW requires far more skill. He has to manipulate the most powerful, concentrated and militant union in the country. The UAW enjoys a long tradition of internal democracy.

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will also be advanced considerably through running a candidate for the presidency of the Chilean Republic in 1958 who comes from the ranks of the workers' movement and is chosen by a national convention of trade unions of workers and of farmers.

Great are the tasks to be accomplished. If a struggle for the reorganization of the workers' movement is not undertaken, the government and the employers will sweep the union and political organizations of the working class away for years.

Reuther and Dave Beck

By Myra Tanner Weiss

The extent to which the government can intervene into the affairs of the labor movement, prevent strikes, arbitrate differences, suppress union democracy and force splits is underscored by the current Senate hearings into labor racketeering and the process it has set in motion.

This power of the Big-Business dominated government is a direct consequence of the fact that the entire labor bureaucracy, corrupt or "honest," subordinates the union movement to the capitalist class on the political field.

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The Socialist Discussion Forum

The organization of the American Socialist Forum (see story on page one) will be greeted with enthusiasm by those who are working for a reinvigorated socialist movement in the United States.

The launching of the Forum was hardly greeted with enthusiasm by the New York Times. But in its own way the Times did recognize the significance of the development.

The Times editors offer the usual hackneyed explanation as to why "the socialist movement in this country... is now at a low ebb."

Having disposed of socialism in this way, the Times editors hurry on to offer some gratuitous advice on how socialists should conduct their discussion and who shall participate.

reflect on the \$40 to \$50 billion yearly expenditure for World War III preparations, which keeps the sick economic system of capitalism from collapsing in the U.S.

The advice the Times gives to "genuine" socialists is to exclude the members of the Communist Party from its discussions.

To exclude the CP from the discussion would be to kill the discussion by robbing it of one of its main participants.

New Troubles for Wall Street

Since 1935 when the U.S. Marines evacuated Haiti, the U.S. capitalist government has maintained its political control of most of Latin America through support of the area's most reactionary politicians and dictators.

In Cuba, guerrilla warfare is being waged against the regime of bloody dictator Fulgencio Batista. The forces fighting Batista are, according to all U.S. reports, at least passively supported by the Cuban people.

In Chile, where U.S. controlled copper mining provides 70% of the national budget, a rise in bus fares set off mass demonstrations April 2 and 3.

In Haiti, Dictator-President Paul Magloire was forced out of office last December by a general strike.

government which is now in shaky control is attempting to maintain domination of the ruling elite, for the most part agents for U.S. firms, by rigging the presidential elections set for June 16.

In Colombia, the bloody dictatorship of General Rojas Pinilla was ended this month by nation-wide demonstrations, a general strike, and pitched battles in the industrial center of Cali.

As in Haiti, the working class, whose action was the decisive blow against the dictator, cannot be expected to endure its old misery in silence.

Workers' BOOKSHELF

This week Pioneer Publishers is featuring five pamphlets of the Pioneer Pocket Library and announcing the title of the sixth which is in preparation.

No. 1. THE DEATH AGONY OF CAPITALISM AND THE TASKS OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL. 64 pages. 25 cents.

No. 2. LEON TROTSKY ON THE SUPPRESSED TESTAMENT OF LENIN. 48 pages. 25 cents.

This pamphlet explains the famous last testament of Lenin and the origin of the Stalin cult. It also contains the text of the "Testament."

No. 3. THE KIROV ASSASSINATION. By Leon Trotsky. 32 pages. 25 cents.

No. 4. THE IWW — The Great Anticipation. By James P. Cannon. 40 pages. 25 cents.

No. 5. EUGENE V. DEBS — The Socialist Movement of His Time; Its Meaning for Today. By James P. Cannon. 40 pages. 25 cents.

No. 6. THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION. By M. Banda. This pamphlet is in preparation.

