

### 30th Anniversary



## The Militant and Struggle For Socialist America

An Editorial

The aim of the Militant from its first issue, Nov. 15, 1928, has been to help build a party in America capable of organizing the working class for winning state power. Our goal is a Socialist America.

Throughout the years, we have voiced the conviction that the workers' struggle for power in America is not a perspective of a hazy and distant future but a realistic program of our epoch.

The Militant did not put this conviction forward as dogma, but as a conclusion lodged in the analysis of American and world capitalism at the time of the Militant's founding. And we drew this conclusion anew from the analysis of the subsequent course of the class struggle here and internationally.

### Fateful Controversy

The Militant originated in the controversy inside the international Communist movement over the historic significance of the Russian Revolution and the perspectives of the Soviet State. This dispute, had world-wide implications. It concerned the fate of the struggle for socialism in the USSR and everywhere else throughout the world.

The Militant defended the Trotskyist

position, which based itself on the outlook of the Communist International in the days when Lenin and Trotsky stood at its head. To Lenin and to revolutionary socialists everywhere, the significance of the Russian Revolution was that it began a world struggle for socialism. No country, they held, could build a harmonious society — socialism — by its own forces, least of all economically backward Russia.

### Speeds Victory

What they did believe was that the inspiration of the Russian Revolution, the confirmation of the revolution provided of the correctness of the Marxist program, the weakening of world capitalism it brought about, and the material aid that a workers' state could extend to working people in other countries — all these would enormously speed the revolutionary process in the rest of the world.

Then, on the basis of workers' states in the industrially advanced countries collaborating with the economically retarded areas of the world, a world order of plenty, peace and freedom could and would be constructed.

Thus the aim of the Communist International in Lenin's time was to extend the initial working-class victory to all other countries of the world. The central task of revolutionary socialists in each country — America included — was to promote the struggle for socialism in their own country. That meant, in the first place, to help develop the political struggles of the working people against all capitalist parties and against the capitalist state.

### Battle for Program

This has been the program of the Militant for America during the past 30 years. We counterposed it to the program of the American labor bureaucrats who seek to tie the labor movement to the continued rule of Big Business. In the name of this program, we fought the "State Department socialists" — the social-democratic drummer boys for Wall Street's crusade against the Soviet Union and the revolutionary socialist movement all over the world.

And we also combatted the Communist Party's policies of "coalition" — that is, of class collaboration — as exemplified in its support of the Democratic Party.

The American CP's course originated in the Stalinist perversion of the outlook and program of the international Communist movement. When Stalinism overthrew Leninism, the goals of the movement were changed. The aim of the American and all other Communist parties became exclusively that of aiding in building "socialism" in Russia. The struggle for socialism was sacrificed in every

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# Bigger War Budget Planned in Congress

## Labor Party Projected in Quebec

With only three out of over 400 delegates voting against, the Quebec Federation of Labor at its annual convention voted, Nov. 20, to take steps leading to the formation of a labor party in the province of Quebec.

The convention, representing 175,000 members, ordered the Federation's executive and political education committees to study and report on the resolution adopted by the Canadian Federation of Labor at Winnipeg last April. This resolution declared that the imperative need in Canada was the formation of an effective political force based on the needs of the farmers and workers and controlled and financed by their organizations. The CFL resolution instructed the executive committee to begin the preliminary work for the formation of what in effect would be a labor party.

### 'URGENT NEED'

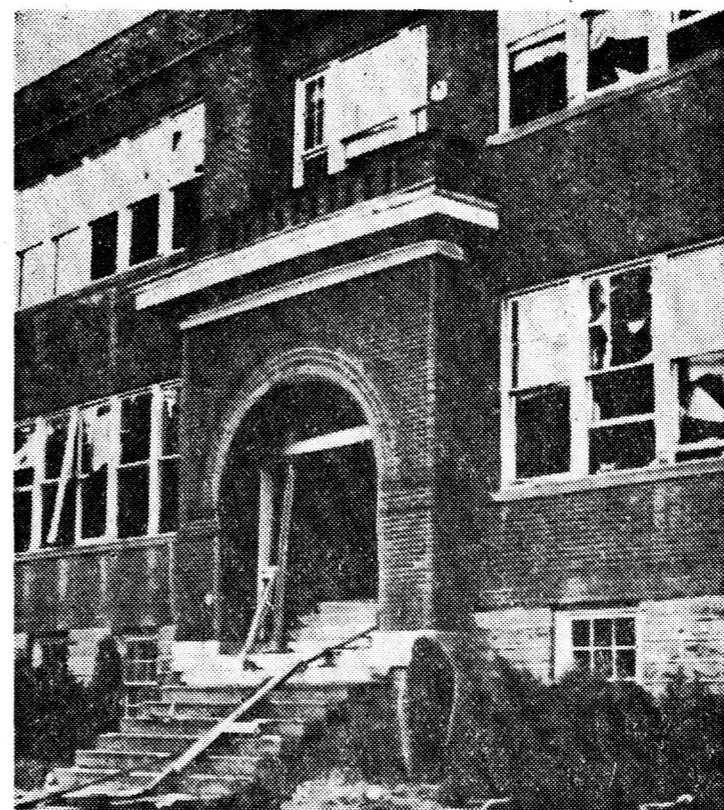
According to the Nov. 22 Toronto Globe and Mail, the QFL resolution declared that the creation of a people's party in Quebec "constitutes a really urgent need for the great majority of the citizens and particularly of the labor class of which the economic earnings and the right of association are ever threatened by unrealistic provincial action."

The resolution further stated, "It is imperative to initiate in the Province of Quebec a movement with a program, [which] although in accord with the one to be adopted by the national organization on matters within federal jurisdiction would take into account problems which are of particular importance to the people of our province on matters such as fiscal policy, education and others."

Delegates at the convention bitterly assailed the provincial administration of Premier Duplessis. Delegate Roger Bedard of the United Steel Workers of America charged that the right of association was not respected in Quebec. He pointed to cases of police intimidation of unionists, such as the truckers' strike at Seven Rivers where 40 policemen were sent to ride herd on 25 strikers.

The Steel Workers' delegate said that political action by labor in Quebec was not only the logical outcome of labor's economic action but that it was now the very condition for organized labor to survive.

### Southern Bombing



Two dynamite explosions wrecked this Junior High School in Osage, West Virginia, last month. Although this school was integrated five years ago, its bombing forms a pattern with the dynamiting of more recently desegregated schools by racists in the South.

## N.Y., N.J. Farm Operators Abusing W. Indian Laborers

The Workers Defense League has made public the shocking story of the exploitation of workers from the West Indies by big farm operators in the New York-New Jersey area. Vera Rony, Executive Secretary of the WDL, on Nov. 17 issued a news release exposing the methods by which corporation farm interests utilize the peculiar immigration status of the West Indians to hire them for sub-standard wages and working conditions.

In her news release Vera Rony writes, "This is how the job is done in Bergen-Rockland County where Ed Mitchell, an organizer for the National Agricultural Workers Union, accompanied me on a field investigation: Throughout this area the prevailing agricultural wage is now 80c an hour, because growers have been able to force this wage on the British West Indians. Labor officials report that before this foreign influx became a significant factor, the prevailing rate ranged from 80c to \$1.25 and many Puerto Rican workers quit their farm jobs when the wages were pushed down to the current level."

Vera Rony says the arrival of these undefended and standard-

## Divided on Other Issues, Democrats Unite Against 'Pinchpenny' Armament

With no deal as yet worked out among themselves on such issues as civil rights, social welfare and union-control legislation, the disparate elements of the Democratic Party have united in denouncing Eisenhower's forthcoming arms budget as so skimpy that it endangers the U.S. Ironically enough, Eisenhower's statements on the 1959-60 budget

propose no cut in military spending but merely a hope to keep it from rising much above this year's astronomical \$40.1 billion.

But Democratic politicians are making the most of this one issue on which they can readily find agreement. Key Democrat, G. H. Mahon (Tex.), chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on the defense budget, declared it must rise to a "minimum" of \$42 billion because of the "very great" danger of war. Typical of the liberal Democrats' propaganda is the cartoon series being done by Herb Block (Washington Post, N.Y. Post, etc.) depicting the Eisenhower administration as pinchpenny and cheeseparing on vital defense needs.

The labor bureaucracy is in on the campaign. The legislative program issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council cries in pretended alarm: "America's security is too important a matter to be determined solely by bookkeepers. It can never be a question of how much defense can we afford but can we afford to have anything less than an adequate defense."

To portray Eisenhower, the greatest military spender in history, starving the armed forces, the Democrats (assisted by the never-satisfied brass hats and munitions makers and their influence on the press) are making a great outcry over a coming reduction of military personnel by 70,000.

Lyndon Johnson of Texas, boss of the Senate, appears unruffled by the "liberal sweep" in the recent elections. His assurances that this 86th Congress will be "prudent" betoken ill for social welfare and unemployment legislation. His immediate, and probably thorniest, problem is to get the Northern liberals to compromise their fight to abolish the filibuster into a mere mitigation of Rule 22. It is ominous that, like Johnson's own "program," the AFL-CIO's 10-point program includes nothing on civil rights. Also noteworthy is the fulsome praise recently given Johnson by Sen. Proxmire (Wis.), allegedly one of the "best" Democratic liberals.

## One-Third Still Ill-Housed, Ill-Clad, Ill-Fed

By Gordon Bailey

As a result of the post-war boom there has been much Chamber of Commerce oratory to the effect that poverty has been practically wiped out in America and that the "one third of the nation . . . ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished" of the 1930's are now enjoying adequate living standards.

In an article in the Nov. 17 New Republic, Helen Hill Miller punctures this myth. Some of the under-privileged workers of the thirties have moved up, she writes, but other segments of the population are taking their place at the bottom of the economic pyramid; and their chance of moving up is less today than it was 20 years ago.

### INFLATION

Apologists for capitalism point to rising incomes as proof of greater prosperity for all. They boast that whereas 30 million families earned less than \$2,000 a year in 1936, only 7.3 million families received less than this today. But 20 years of inflation cancels out the improved living standard these statistics might suggest. The price level has risen from 200% to 300% in the last two decades. A family with \$500 income in 1936 could buy as much as a family with \$2,000 today.

We can get a clearer picture of present living standards by taking U.S. Department of Health statistics. According to that agency, the minimum income needed to maintain a single adult in health and decency is \$42 a week, or \$2,184 a year. The seven million family units receiving less than this minimum include not only single persons but families with two, three or more people. In 1956, the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics at the University of

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**New York**  
Hear

**William F. Warde**  
Chairman, Los Angeles  
Socialist Workers Party  
"Perspective for United Socialist  
Political Action"  
(Including an account of developments  
in the California socialist movement)

REPORT ON  
CLEVELAND CONFERENCE  
OF AMERICAN SOCIALISTS

**Murry Weiss**  
Writer, the Militant  
and State Committee Member  
Independent-Socialist Party

Chairman:  
**Daniel Roberts**  
Editor, the Militant

**Friday, Dec. 5 — 8 P.M.**  
**Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave.**

Contribution \$1.00  
Auspices:  
**THE MILITANT**  
In celebration of its 30th Anniversary

# What Is Behind the New Berlin Crisis

**By Harry Ring**  
Discussing the current East-West Berlin crisis, a Nov. 23 New York Times editorial declared: "In 1945, two out of five of the city's (Berlin's) dwellings were uninhabitable because of the vengeance that Adolph Hitler had brought down on the doomed capital."

The statement is a falsification of history, one that provides a clue as to why the American government is ready to risk war to keep Germany divided and occupied. The massive Allied bombings of Berlin and other German cities at the end of World War II were no more motivated by a desire for "vengeance" on Hitler than is the present stand in Berlin by a desire to preserve "the instinct toward freedom" which the Times declares West Berlin now represents.

### KEY TO SOCIALISM

Prior to Hitler's rise to power, Germany was internationally regarded by capitalists and socialists alike as the key to the future of European socialism. It possessed the most developed industrial machine in all Europe, and its working

class was the best organized and most politically advanced.

When Hitler's power began to crumble toward the end of World War II, the Western capitalist powers feared that his downfall would be the signal for a revolutionary uprising of the German workers. This fear motivated U.S.-British high command's decision for saturation bombings of working-class districts in Berlin and other key cities. An eyewitness account by a Swiss journalist of such a bombing of Hamburg in 1945 provides a detailed picture of how the workers' section of that city was turned into a blazing inferno that claimed over 200,000 lives.

The continuing subjugation of the German workers remained a guiding principle for the imperialist powers at the close of the war. And their plans for ensuring that subjugation had the support of the Kremlin bureaucracy under Stalin.

At the 1945 Potsdam conference, Stalin agreed with Truman and British Labor Prime Minister Attlee to carve Germany into four spheres of military occupation, with the USSR occupying the Eastern zone and

Great Britain, France and the U.S., the Western. It was also agreed that Berlin, then the capital, would also be carved into four occupation zones even though it lay completely in the Eastern sector. This has meant that the Western powers have had access to the city only through the Soviet zone. 'COLLECTIVE GUILT'

This reactionary division of the industrial heart of Europe was justified at the time by the invidious propaganda myth of the "collective guilt" of the entire German people for Nazism and for the war. Here too, the loudest voices in the chauvinistic chorus were those of the Kremlin and of the Communist parties across the globe.

But with the development of the imperialist perspective of eventual war against the Soviet Union, occupied Germany quickly became a staging ground of the cold war, and the "conquerors" task of simple occupation became secondary to the anti-Soviet mobilization and the inevitable counter-mobilization.

By 1948, the "spirit" of Potsdam had vanished. The first big crisis came with the Soviet blockade of West Berlin that

### KHRUSHCHEV PLAN

This bid for recognition is viewed as the first step toward the realization of Khrushchev's broader perspective for Germany. This includes "reunification" of Germany through "confederation" of the East and West German regimes with capitalist property relations to be preserved in the West and nationalized property relations in the East. Such reunification is projected on the basis of withdrawal of all occupation troops and a demilitarized Germany constituting a "neutral corridor" between the East and West.

Meanwhile, the Western powers continue in their refusal to accede to the legitimate demand for recognition of the East German government. In essence, this stand is a refusal to "recognize" the Soviet-type property forms in East Germany.

Seeking a propaganda advantage, the Western powers are portraying the current Soviet moves as menacing and warlike and are predicting another blockade of the 1948 type. This prediction was heavily dispro-

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# 'Our Task Was to Restore Banner of Marx'

(The author of this article was a leader of the pre-World War I Socialist Party, a leader of the left-wing of the Chicago Federation of Labor, a founder of the Communist Party. The second issue (Dec. 1, 1928) of the Militant announced that he had adhered to its program. Not long thereafter he became a member of the editorial board on which he served for several years. Since then he has been a frequent contributor.)

By Arne Swabeck

Events of great historical significance do not always appear initially in spectacular fashion, involving powerful forces, or visible to large audiences. For example when Marx and Engels, at the middle of the last century, penned their scientific analysis of the capitalist mode of production and of its class relations into the Communist Manifesto, the road to the future socialist society emerged clearly. But relatively few people were then aware of the tremendous impact that these socio-logical concepts would have on human destiny.

With due regard to the immense difference of proportions involved, it can be said that the founding of the Militant, 30 years ago, may at the time have seemed a rather insignificant event. Less than a handful of people, centered around Comrade Cannon, its founding editor, brought out the first issue. To be sure, its appearance created a stir in radical circles

and it frightened the Stalinist bureaucrats out of their wits; but it passed unnoticed by the general working-class public. Yet there need be little doubt that to future historians the importance of this event, the rise of the Trotskyist movement in the United States and the founding of the Militant, will loom a good deal larger than we may even anticipate today.

The Militant came into being in response to a pressing need arising out of special problems of our epoch. This need has not diminished since that early date, let alone disappeared, because the problems still remain unresolved. These problems were essentially international in character; but by that fact they had important reference also to the American scene.

## The Issues in Dispute

Today some of the questions involved are much more widely known. Since the Khrushchev revelations the main outlines of the murderous Stalin regime in the Soviet Union have entered into more general public knowledge. But this by no means revealed all. The rise of a parasitic bureaucracy amidst the ruins of Soviet democracy and the monstrous inequalities, its perversion of Marxism, and its emasculation of the parties of the Communist International — these were some of the issues in dispute between the Stalin regime and the Left Opposition led by Trotsky.

The emergence of our political tendency marked a decisive turning point in my conscious political life, as it did for the other comrades with whom I was associated. Its real meaning can perhaps be expressed most clearly in the words of Trotsky. His first letter to the Militant from the Prinkipo Island of Turkey concluded as follows:

"The Banner of Marx and Lenin is in the hands of the Opposition. I do not doubt that the American division of the Bolsheviks will occupy a worthy place under that banner."

To restore the banner of Marx and Lenin to its rightful place in the movement — this, and nothing less, we accepted as our obligation, and this we conceived to be our task. And I am perfectly willing to leave it to the readers and supporters of the Militant as to whether or not we have remained faithful to this obligation.

## Obstacles Gave Way

Art Preis has told our readers about some of the difficulties faced by the Militant staff. I could add perhaps even more grueling examples from the earlier days. But viewing these in retrospect, insurmountable as they would now appear, one seems at a loss to explain how they were overcome. All I can say is that in face of the great ideas that had come into our possession the obstacles simply had to give way.

pockets; and they had to dig really deep because their pockets were then rather lean.

Taking all these factors into account, it becomes readily apparent that the Militant from its inception occupied a unique position. It did not emerge as an organ propounding a new working-class program. That program had already been laid down in its basic contents by Marx and Engels. In its first real test on the grand scale of the Russian Revolution, the Bolsheviks took the initial steps to carry this program to its triumphant realization in actual life.

To explain the character and the lessons of the events that had taken place from Lenin to Stalin in the Soviet Union and on the world arena, this became the first and foremost task to

## Worker's Bookshelf

The listing of books and pamphlets below gives a view of the program of the Socialist Workers Party, and the position the SWP took on events of the day during its existence of the past 30 years.

**THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AFTER LENIN**, by Leon Trotsky. 1928. 400 pp. Cloth \$4.00. Paper \$2.50. The document suppressed by Stalin which was the direct base for the construction of the Trotskyist movement in the United States.

**FASCISM: WHAT IT IS, HOW TO FIGHT IT**, by Leon Trotsky. A Compilation. 1928-1938. 47 pp. 15 cents.

**THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM**, by James P. Cannon. 268 pp. Cloth \$2.75. Paper \$2.00. The exciting events from 1928 to 1938 in the building of the Socialist Workers Party as reported by its founder.

**IN DEFENSE OF MARXISM**, by Leon Trotsky. 1939-1940. 211 pp. Cloth \$2.75. Letters and articles written during the struggle against a social-democratic current within the SWP.

**THE STRUGGLE FOR A PROLETARIAN PARTY**, by James P. Cannon. 1939-1940. 302 pp. Cloth \$2.75. Paper \$2.00. Companion volume to "In Defense of Marxism."

**SOCIALISM ON TRIAL**, by James P. Cannon. 1941. 111 pp. 50 cents. The official court testimony in the first trial under the Smith Act.

**TO THE MEMORY OF THE OLD MAN**. Speech delivered August 28, 1940 at Trotsky Memorial Meeting in New York, by James P. Cannon. 15 pp. 10 cents.

**THE CASE OF THE LEGLESS VETERAN**, by James Kutcher. 1941-1953. 178 pages. \$1. The story of how Kutcher, who lost his legs in the Second World War, was deprived of his government job for being a member of the Socialist Workers Party.

**REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY AND THE CRISIS OF STALINISM**, 1957. 34 pp. 25 cents. Statement adopted by the National Committee of the SWP, January, 1957.

**THE CLASS-STRUGGLE ROAD TO NEGRO EQUALITY**, 1957. 23 pp. 25 cents. Resolution adopted by the SWP.

**REGROUPMENT**, 1957. 8 pp. 10 cents. A programmatic basis for discussion of socialist unity.

**THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, What It Is, What It Stands For**, by Joseph Hansen. New edition, 1958. 54 pp. 25 cents.

Order the above from Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

## LEON TROTSKY MEMORIAL ISSUE

VOL. IX—No. 33

V-J Day Issue

# THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1950

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

# THERE IS NO PEACE!

## Only World Socialism Can Save Mankind From Atomic Destruction In Another Imperialist War

### MANIFESTO of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party

WORKERS, FARMERS — TOILERS OF AMERICA!

The second imperialist world war has ended. Six years brought to an awful climax with the discovery of the atomic bomb and its use, with frightful effect, against the people of Japan.

The din of battle has ceased. Mankind now must contemplate the destruction and the ruin, the pain and the heartbreak which the war has caused. People in every land are celebrating the end of the carnage, not so much with joy as with a sense of relief that it has come to an end. They do not and cannot feel secure. Over their celebration, like a lowering cloud, hangs a grim foreboding of things yet to come. Here in America, where the civilian population has been spared the monstrous agony endured for long, unbroken years by the peoples of Europe and Asia, joy that the war has ended is also tinged with dread for the future.

### Revulsion and Anxiety

The atomic bombing of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with a combined population of 60,000 men, women and children, has sent a wave of revulsion and anxiety throughout the world, especially among the toiling populations who are the principal victims of war. It is universally realized that mankind has been saved from total annihilation in World War II only because the atomic bomb was invented so late.

There is also the conviction, amounting to certainty, that another world war will mean the doom of the human race.

Fear of imperialist war, and fear of what the future holds, is driving the workers to revolutionary political conclusions. The imperialist rulers, who have profited from the war to prevent this, are all too ready to track the workers from the struggle to end the capitalist system and to the only safe guarantee that another war will be impossible.

The August 18, 1945 issue of the Militant reproduced above became famous. It appeared immediately after the surrender of Japan and thus the end of World War II. It jarred those celebrating what all other papers were guaranteeing was the dawn of an "enduring peace" for mankind. The Militant told the bitter, prophetic truth: "There is no peace!" This was received at the time with disbelief by



the antagonisms has shifted. War is the end result of the ceaseless capitalist hunt for profits, markets, colonies, spheres of influence. It is a lie that war can be prevented by treaties and agreements among the imperialist bandits. The League of Nations could not prevent war. It was dead and buried before World War II broke out. The United Nations organization will not be able to prevent a third world war. Its very formula of "peace by force" implies war and not peace. In unguarded moments the imperialists admit that they know the way to peace. The admission is implicit in the maintenance of gigantic armaments. First Washington diplomats on the atomic bomb quoted official quarters as saying this new weapon would "revolutionize all future warfare." Could anything or planter?

### America Will Not Escape

Nor should any man deceive himself that America will escape the annihilating blasts of the atomic bomb in a future war. Air power and sea power will afford no sure protection. Scientists already tell us that an air force will not be necessary to carry this new missile on its deadly mission. It will be fired in remote directions in the form of a jet-propelled rocket that will speed to its target at a lightning rate and with unerring accuracy. New York or Detroit or Los Angeles will be as vulnerable as Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

It is at this point that the liberal apologists and defenders of the bloody capitalist system come forward to explain that the new weapon makes future wars "unthinkable," because its extensive use would mean the utter annihilation of the human race. Thus another dangerous illusion is sown.

After World War I these same liberals declared that another war was "unthinkable." How that mankind has suffered another terrible blood-bath, do they seek to inquire why the "unthinkable" came to pass? They do not. For honest inquiry leads straight to the conclusion that under capitalism wars are inevitable and inescapable, and that once-war begins all the diabolical instruments of killing and destruction are brought into play. The liberal fakery are employed, and generously paid, to cover up for capitalism to mislead the masses by sowing illusions, and thus divert them from the struggle for socialism which alone can end the horrors of war for all time. That is why, while quaking in their shoes at the realities of what the atomic bomb means, they can only mutter the senseless inanities that a new war is "unthinkable."

But there is a way — THE WAY OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION!

There is no time to lose!

very beginning up to the time of discovery. It is known also to the capitalist ruling class of Canada, which likewise, took part in the project.

many — who could not believe that the victory, purchased at the cost of so much suffering and slaughter, would not be everlasting as promised at Teheran. But its truth remained while in a few years all the false illusions and self-deceptions withered. The cold war faced mankind with the threat of H-bomb war — a threat which will last as long as capitalism does.

which the Militant was devoted. In its issues, as they appeared, we took our stand firmly in defense of the conquests of the October Revolution which still remained. But we drew a line of demarcation no less firmly between these conquests and the degenerate features of Stalinism which also still remain in spite of some modifications. And throughout we have maintained our confidence in the ability of the Soviet workers to do away with bureaucratic rule and to restore Soviet democracy.

Alongside of presenting informative and analytical material dealing with these important international questions, the Militant has served actively and effectively in numerous labor struggles fought out in every part of the United States. Always it appeared as a spokesman and champion of the workers' cause. These two tasks

## Rich Source of Education

How well the combination of these tasks was executed can be affirmed from the pages of the Militant over these 30 years. On the one hand, there has been provided a rich source of education for a cadre of revolutionists. On the other hand, a genuine defense of the workers interests, of their need for organization, for a living wage and for trade union democracy; articulation of their demands and their aspirations.

went hand in hand as a natural consequence of our Marxist program and as a duty for socialists to perform.

For example: during the early years of our movement, when financial resources were almost non-existent, we still managed to publish the Militant three times a week for a period when the leaders of the German working class parties (the Stalinist and Social Democratic) capitulated to Hitler. To sound the alarm, as loudly as we were able, about the deadly menace of Fascism, that was our objective.

Later we repeated the feat of bringing the paper out three times a week during the general strike of hotel and restaurant workers in New York. Sad to say, the Militant was the only working class paper to give these striking workers solid support, and it was received by them as a real friend.

while pointing out the road to a socialist society.

In all of these efforts our approach and the application of our policy has been thoroughly realistic and sufficiently flexible to be effective and to win devoted supporters. We never compromised on questions of a principled character. Because of this we cannot fail to notice the sharp distinction that prevails today in the field of radical publications. It is

noticeable especially by a comparison of the Militant with the organs of other working-class political tendencies, both those recently extinct and those still breathing a miserable existence, compromised beyond recognition.

The Stalinist publications survive today only by attempts to rewrite what was said in the past — by covering up. But they still persist in spreading pernicious confusion. The last gasp of the organ published by the Shachtman group before its demise was a repudiation of Leninism and Trotskyism, that is, a repudiation of Marxism. And the Social-Democratic publications have long since renounced socialist positions once held. Their pages now reflect the imperialist policies of the Department of State.

As for us, however, we can say, and proudly so: During the three decades of the Militant's history not one part of the valuable material that has appeared in its pages needs to be changed, because we always told the truth.

When can one find a fighting spirit comparable to that of our publication? Its high quality of information and education has no peers. We have all benefited from the knowledge it has imparted. But the knowledge thus gained, to be real must be active; it must be dynamic. It must be translated into action, for our ultimate

## Greetings from Chile on Anniversary

Santiago, Chile  
November 6, 1958

To the Editor of the Militant:

The Latin American Secretariat of Trotskyism, representing the revolutionary workers' parties of Argentina, Chile and Peru, sends its warm greetings to the Militant on its 30th Anniversary.

Throughout its existence, the Militant has been a model of revolutionary conduct especially in emerging Trotskyist ideological clarification in the thirties and also in the struggles of the American working class; in the heroic task of combatting war in the heart of the imperialist bastion; in the support of the colonial movements which have become the principal motor of the world revolution in the last fifteen years; in the struggle in favor of the rights of the Negro people; and finally, among its innumerable accomplishments, in the present effort to regroup the forces in favor of socialism in the United States.

The Militant has also shown its concern over the problems of Latin America; we on our part have sent some contributions. Nevertheless we have not yet been able to establish a permanent exchange of views — a lapse that is the more unfortunate in light of the fact that Latin America is the key continent for American imperialism. A new offensive has been undertaken by imper-

ialism, a plan of colonial domination which took form toward the end of the decade of the 1940's and which seeks not only greater penetration of finance capital but also the further subordination of the political sovereignty of the countries of Latin America. Not only have military pacts been signed but a super-state organization (OEA) has been created which determines the policies of each of these countries. This is new.

Never before has Yankee imperialism imposed such colonial methods of rule on these countries. Contrarywise never have nationalist class movements arisen with greater support from the masses, posing in a more or less decisive manner the anti-imperialist struggle. We should like to see these problems and others like the common Latin American (or Pan-American) market treated in future editions of the Militant and to that end offer our collaboration. In the past, lack of such collaboration has led at times to differences over specific analyses on Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba, etc. Finally, we have been following with interest the polemic over the significance of Nasserism. We may possibly send our contribution characterizing the present nationalist movements and the position and strategy the revolutionary party should take toward them.

With revolutionary greetings,  
Hugenberg-Valdes

## C. R. Hedlund Sends Greetings to Militant

(The author, a locomotive engineer, noted for his trade union record, has been a supporter of the Militant since it was founded.)

On this anniversary event, after 30 years of activity for the cause of socialism and for the general welfare of all who toil at productive labor, the Militant, its editorial staff and supporters, are surely entitled to a warm and enthusiastic congratulation on thirty years of devoted activity for better things.

In this short article of greeting, no attempt will be made on my part to chronicle in detail all the political and historical events in which the Militant has played a progressive and educational role in news reporting and news interpretation. However, this much can be said, that the Militant, and the people that make its publication possible, are in the forefront of the class struggle for political and social changes that will bring mankind the greatest social benefits in all human history.

The economic, cultural and social improvements that socialism will bring to humanity are so great and overwhelming as to baffle the most elastic imagination.

On this Anniversary of a truly workers' paper, let us devote some sober reflection on all the unnecessary hardships that capitalism imposes on humanity with all its waste of men and material for war and destruction.

When the goal of full-blown socialist and classless society on a world scale is reached, all these social defects will disappear because the causes that produced them will no longer exist. The Militant and its supporters are actively engaged in the world-wide struggle to reach that goal. For this noble and glorious work, I as a subscriber and reader of the Militant since its first issue, extend to you my sincere and warmest greetings.

C. R. Hedlund  
Minneapolis

## South, Chicago Fulfill Fund Drive Quotas

By George Lavan  
National Fund Drive Director

The Militant's 30th Anniversary Fund is now in the home stretch. The deadline is Dec. 15 — 20 days from the date of the scoreboard below.

This week two more areas crossed the finish line: Chicago and the South. But the overall picture is still marred by the lag of 11%.

From below the Mason-Dixon line came this message: "It is with the greatest pleasure that I am able herewith to pay our pledge of \$200. You can't imagine the anxiety that we experienced in the face of deep-going financial crisis here and the financial needs of our paper. With the very best fraternal greetings." Considering the difficulties under which this sum was raised, this is an outstanding demonstration of socialist devotion.

With a payment completing its \$1,000 pledge, Chicago fund director Ray Follett made the following comments: "If we knew of any 'secret' techniques we would certainly use them to solve local problems. But no — our procedure has been to outline goals, break down the amounts to be raised on an individual and time basis and keep reviewing performance week in and week out. . . . One story I can pass on. One of our comrades expected to go out on strike, possibly for an extended period. He came to me and said: 'Here, I want to pay up my pledge before we go out, while I'm still able to.'"

## FUND SCOREBOARD

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Oakland	\$ 340	\$ 357	105
Chicago	1,000	1,000	100
South	200	200	100
St. Louis	80	70	88
Connecticut	300	258	86
Boston	450	360	80
Buffalo	1,500	1,165	78
Newark	265	200	75
Cleveland	750	620	69
Twin Cities	1,742	1,201	69
Milwaukee	250	155	62
New York	4,500	2,797	62
San Diego	300	180	60
Detroit	600	345	58
Allentown	112	60	54
Los Angeles	4,600	2,440	53
Youngstown	300	150	50
Philadelphia	528	231	44
Seattle	550	235	43
San Francisco	440	180	41
Pittsburgh	10	2	20
Denver	50	—	—
General	—	288	—
Total through Nov. 25	\$18,867	\$12,394	69





