The summit conference of the heads of state of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, measured by any reasonable standard, was a decisive defeat for U.S. foreign policy. That this policy has now reached a dead end is becoming more apparent as the assessment of the results takes place.

The NATO alliance has been staggering from crisis of confidence to crisis of confidence for several years. But this time the patchwork is readily transportable.

NATO was dealt a solar plexus blow by the Russians announced the successful firing of an ICBM and followed it with a threat of nuclear war. Suddenly everyone realized what should have been apparent for a long time: the U.S. military policy based on the assumption of U.S. military superiority of nuclear power is no longer feasible, that this military superiority which was supposed to provide the position of strength for possible negotiations no longer exists.

Tactically almost all attention in the U.S. is being directed toward the means whereby this helpless emptiness can be put together again. The only trouble is that the people in the NATO alliance nations do not have confidence in this line of American know-how. And, herein lies the danger of the Paris meeting.

After the launching of the Russian supersonic and the hurried visit of Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan to Washington, it was announced that the December meeting of the NATO foreign ministers was to evolve into a summit conference. This greatly simplified a maximum concentration on the crisis of the Western alliance. The N.Y. Times, in a newspaper now to be an unhappy choice of an analogy, stated that “this will be the largest and potentially most important meeting since the Versailles conference of 1919.” And about as successful, too.

Two Ideas

But to this top drawer meeting the U.S. really brought only two major ideas. The first was the proposal to establish intermediate range missiles in Western Europe. The other was that the NATO allies should reject any proposal for negotiation with the Russians.

The outcome was just about the opposite. The U.S. got no firm commitment, only an agreement in principle, to set up missile bases for missiles which, incidentally, are not available yet. And the European allies forced the U.S. to accept the principle of joint disarmament negotiations with the Russians.

Walter Lippmann in the N.Y. Herald-Tribune observed that “this program was also a crucial miscalculation of Soviet interests and of European feelings that it is no wonder the conference has shown it was an important lack of confidence in American leadership.”

While Dulles was writing articles in Life on the indefatigability of any kind of negotiations, the administration was made it abundantly clear from Germany that the Bulgarien letter “has struck a responsive chord in West Germany.” The indefatigable position of the Western government and the Berlin zone could no longer be defended. Guns and rockets were no substitute for political solutions of the East-West crisis.

Consequently when the conference began, Chancellor Adenauer of Germany, receiving the U.S. Secretary of State in his office, made it abundantly clear that the U.S. position in Europe, took the line of emphasis in the Reopen the question of negotiations and in de-emphasizing the support for missile bases. Left up in the air was a West German commitment to accept missile launching sites. Prime Minister MacMillan, who in October had agreed to accept a new round of missile negotiations, showed his lead. These decisions appeared to be turning into a rout when the Norwegian and Danish prime ministers specifically refused to allow these missiles in their countries.

One More Try

The feeling is widespread, since these missile launching sites place Western Europe in the crossfire of any possible war that whatever the experience has been in the past, it is determined not to be made to be a way out of a renewed armament race, through negotiations with the Russians.

The missiles are too strong and too widespread for either Adenauer or MacMillan to ignore. And neither could Dulles and Eisenhower ignore it. Therefore, the U.S. Secretary of State agreed to send three more to the northerly to disarmament negotiations with the Bulgarien, with the price the U.S. had to pay for the “Indifference” agreement on missile bases. These “In principle” agreements were belittled by Dulles just prior to the NATO meeting as virtually meaningless. This alone indicates the magnitude of the defeat handed to the U.S. foreign policy.

Dulles Swallows Words

Dulles had to swallow a good deal of what he said on the eve of the Paris conference on negotiations in order to forestall the perception of America’s retreat. And to make the best of the situation, this setback is being hailed as a step forward. Henceforth NATO policy will consist of both halves of the compromise. But the U.S. and the Western nations will differ as to whether it means missiles and negotiations, or negotiations and maybe missiles.

It is certain however, Eisenhower, Ad- enauer, and MacMillan an agreement over the precedence in this dual policy. For them the new commitment was necessary and vital.
A Final Report and Summary of THE AFL-CIO CONVENTION

By GORDON HASKELL

The second convention of the American Federation of Labor-Con-
gress of Industrial Organizations was a problem to the extent that is what it concentrated on. This problem was whether or not the American labor movement could begin to rid itself of some of the practices and influences most alien and harmful to a workers' movement which, having grown to a gigantic national enterprise, needed to be consolidated and legitimized as responsible trade unionists. (For a more complete analy-

HELP!

A group of young Negro and Puerto Rican workers and leaders make the entrance to the United Labor Con-
genation at Atlantic City calling on the Congress of Workers and "labor protection rackets.

One of the leaders entitled "An Ap-

sent: "We are workers. We work in New York City sweatshops for $1.00 per hour. We are the victims of the VICIOUS LABOR PROTECTION RAC-
tes. We are afraid to organize, and we are afraid to join the union. We are afraid to be tolerated and legitimized as responsible trade unionists. (For a more complete analy-

LABOR ACTION

needs if it is to perform a really vital function.

The answer, however, is not to stand-
on it, but to improve it. It may be that the labor movement has not yet reached the political maturity to plan such a paper possible, and indispensable.

The same problem is then whether the probable collapse of Labor's Daily will be used as "closing the eyes" on the idea of a labor daily is "visionary" and "impossible.

This problem is the "morphing" of the atmosphere. It must be said that in the attack against the unions the dominant unionism atmosphere of the convention was far more democratic than this writer re-
calls it to have been at the CIO conven-
tions where the Stalinist-led unions were in control. The general tenor of the official position were the given floor, the line against the "anti-

union" and "anti-Soviet" was never so loud or so clear in the debates on thearkin of the teamsters which always were a noisy group.

COMPANY UNION? As the conven-
tion drew to a close, the Resolutions Com-
mittee was given a task of putting up the draft for the Executive Council without debate.

BAN NUCLEAR BOMB TESTING. A resolution introduced by the United Auto Workers was adopted

to suspend such testing as long as other nations do likewise. But Mike Quill's United Transpor-
ters Workers. It was given a fast shuffle by the Re-

duction, it must be remembered that is covered in the gen-
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tion. For by an end to bomb testing, this gen-

eral resolution becomes meaningless. The United States is outspend Russia at the earliest possible date in nuclear and ball-

istic missiles, a move to put up a fight for the anti-bomb test resolu-
tion that others have been successfully opposed in the past.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. This reso-

lution repealed many of the standard policy positions of the CIO, including AFL-CIO under its Meany-Loventhal di-

rectorate of international affairs, foreign policy, military policy, against colonialism; for expanded foreign aid, etc. But a step in the right direction was taken when the CIO's own foreign officials took places on the board of the International Free Trade Union Committee which has been the de facto foreign department of the AFL-CIO. At this convention it was decided to liquidate the Committee, and put it in the direct supervision, with a view to con-

continuing its activities with the activities and policies of the ICFTU. At the same time the CIO undertook to raise at least $1.5 million dollars for the ICFTU's International Solidarity Fund during the next two years.

Just how the new decision will work out in practice only time can tell. Lovestone is reported to have opposed it vigorously. In any case it is surprising to see convicting Meany on foreign policy is-

ses and activities. The question now is how far he has influence on the Convention.

In the discussion of the AFL-CIO's own foreign activities, theophilists like the Sleeping Car Porters made a speech in Chicago asking that an "abandon their "abandonment" of a program of the training of African trade unionists. He de-

scribed the American labor movement as reflecting the "American labor movement as the "free world" as the U.S. government has an interest in the govern-
ments of the same area. This was the same attack on the idea of working closer with

the ICTU, and even subordinating American workers to those of the world. It was also rumoured that Randolph's speech had been rewritten by Lovestone as a little monkey-wrench thrown into the wheels of AFL-CIO col-

laboration with ICTU.

In any event, Meany took the floor and openly sided with Randolph. He said that Randolph was misleading the Convention as to what was really going on with regard to the African training pro-
nounced more. He said that the American labor movement should make a large rift on policy and issues of staff loyalty be behind this exchange?

COMPANY UNION! As the conven-
tion drew to a close, the Resolutions Com-
mittee was given the task of putting up the Draft for Labor's Daily informed the AFTL that it had to go in the face of this expensive involved, and the spokesman for the AFL-CIO's affiliated American Federation of Teach-
s' right to organize, and voting scattered among the floor. Though there were few to comment in favor of this resolution's timid language, he did not make a real fight on the issue, and the amendment carried from the floor.

LABOR'S DAILY. The International and the National Union, which has been taking the debate for Labor's Daily informed the AFL-CIO that it could not make up the deficits for Labor's Daily. Should the AFL-CIO take the plunge to suspend such testing as long as other nations do likewise. But Mike Quill's United Transport Workers. It was given a fast shuffle by the National Committee, but it must be remembered that is covered in the general resolution on foreign policy already opposed the convention. For by an end to bomb testing, this general resolution becomes meaningless. The United States is outspend Russia at the earliest possible date in nuclear and ballistic missiles.

LOVELACE'S DAILY. The International and the National Union, which has been taking the debate for a final report and summary of the AFL-CIO convention. The effort was killed by referring the report to the Executive Council without debate.

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Chicago Forum Hears Zeidler

The newly founded Democratic Social-

ist Party in Chicago held its organizing a-

tivities on December 13 with a lecture by Frank Zeidler, mayor of Milwaukee for the Democratic Social-

ist Party in Chicago. The subject is "A City Plan for Chicago."

The new forum was announced last week in a statement signed by repre-

sentatives of the three organizing organiza-

tions: Peter Meyer for the SP-SBP, Wilbur for the Independent Socialist

League, and Morris Polin for the Join.

The purpose to conduct forums of public interest

representing all tendencies of democratic socialism, with an emphasis on

scrutinizing the work of the new Democratic Socialists. The forum has already obtained as future speakers the following: Charles Chiafula, as-

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'EAGLE HALL

Roosevelt University, 430 S. Michigan Avenue

Spokesmen for the Socialist-People's Democratic Federation, Independent Socialist

League, Jewish Labor Bund

Chicago Democratic Socialist

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New York Press Starts on Hysterical Note

5: The Press: The New York Times and the Herald-Tribune became literally hysterical. The New York Post quipped: "It seems to be a matter of life and death that the subway strike be settled before the New Year!"

On the other hand, the strike was precipitated by a decision of the Transit Authority to conduct a system-wide examination of employees. The examination meant a probable reduction in pay for those who failed the test. The strikers represent all workers who refused to take the examination and were consequently denied pay.

Newspaper men have been attacked as " selfish" and "selfish" by the strikers, who feel that they are being forced to work for less pay.

The New York Times and the Herald-Tribune, however, refused to print the story. Their refusal was seen as a sign of their bias and lack of concern for the workers.

Republican Promise Aid to Motormen

The Republican party in New York City is making a strong effort to get out the vote for the Republican candidates. The Republican Party has no national candidate, but the party is hoping to make a showing in the election.

The Republican party is also trying to appeal to the working class by promising to help them in their fight for better working conditions. The party is also appealing to the farmers by promising to help them in their fight for lower taxes and better prices for their crops.

Industrial Unionism and Craftsmen's Demands

There is another aspect to the situation. The radicals in the union movement are demanding a larger role for the workers in the running of the company. They believe that the workers should have a say in the decisions that affect their lives.

The radicals are demanding that the workers be given a voice in the company's decision-making process. They believe that this will help to ensure that the workers' interests are taken into account.

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Cooperated With the Stalinists

Why Did They Collaborate?

By MEL STACK

Four and one-half years have passed since the end of the Korean War. And in this short span of time, the war has become part of the dim, past. Now, Eugene Kinckedhu has written an extensive article in the October New Yorker, dealing with the behavior of American prisoners of war in Korea. The article is startling, fascinating, and important for the light it can throw upon the over-all story of that war in Korea.

At the end of the Korean hostilities, the American people were shocked to hear that 21 Americans had been resighted to be repatriated. Overall, their initial reaction was, "How could we have let the Commies get away with them?" But, when the 21 American POWs returned to America, they were treated withmarked respect and veneration.

The gist of Mr. Kinckedhu's report has been commented on previously in LADY ACTORS, (Aug. 25, 1956), but it deserves further reviewing on two accounts: (1) Kinckedhu brings to light new facts that are of vital importance to every situation even more tragic; and (2) the lessons of relying upon military strength, and military strength alone, to save man. Mr. Kinckedhu presents this even more urgently today, because the conflict he is describing is just beginning on the horizon of the Cold War.

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And, of course, 21 Americans who refuse repatriation—"the only time in history that American captives have chosen not to return home because they preferred the enemy’s form of government to our own," or at least so it would appear.

Obviously Eisenhower's answer was not a serious attempt to solve theiddle; it was still true that the United States won the Korean War, because the POWs were repatriated. Before giving our own analysis, let us see a little further what the military study had presented and what answers they came up with.

Kinckedhu extensively quotes in his article interviews he had with Hugh Milton II, assistant secretary of the Army for manpower, and General Mr. Kinckedhu added the Army commission that studied the American prisoners of war in Korea.

RIVAL SOCIAL SYSTEM

Milton understands, in his own way, the need for a competitive social system in Korea, one that will allow the American POWs to develop their skills and become useful citizens of the United States. He is not alone in his view. The American military establishment, which is responsible for the training and discipline of its members, must be prepared to deal with the POWs. But the military establishment, which is responsible for the training and discipline of its members, must be prepared to deal with the POWs.

But where in this glittering rhetoric is the change? Have not the American boys always been brought up cherishing homes, hearth, and church? Are they not always taught the difference between right and wrong? Are they not constantly being urged to do the right thing?

New Perspectives for American Socialism

The Case for Unity

Introduction by Max Shachtman

Independent Socialist League
112 West 14th Street
New York 11, N.Y.

LADY ACTORS is the voice of the American public, and its purpose is to bring up the issues that concern us all. In the October edition, LADY ACTORS has published a report from Eugene Kinckedhu, a former American POW, who is now writing a book about his experiences. Kinckedhu's story is an important one, and it is a story that we must all take to heart.

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Students and Intellectuals in Mao’s China

The Stick and the Carrot

By MICHAEL HARRINGTON

Recent reports indicate that the Chinese Communist Government is in the midst of a stick-and-carrot campaign directed at the students and intellectuals. On the one hand, severe, draconian measures have been announced, apparently designed to stifle all dissent. On the other hand, it has been made plain to all who are willing to conform that they will be handsomely rewarded for their obedience.

The campaign of discipline against students and intellectuals is incredibly broad: in a single Chinese university 30.6 per cent of the teachers and workers have been sent to work on the collectives. Eighty thousand youth from the middle and upper classes were taken last September from the Panpug and Puyang Administrative Districts; fifty thousand from the Nantung Administrative District. Behind this figure is a massive program of compelling students from their schools to the collective farms. And to underscore the very importance of the campaign, it is necessary to keep a complex of facts in mind.

First of all, last year was marked by extremely important developments in China. The news of the Hungarian Revolution made a deep impression on the students. For example, in Mao’s famous speech of July 17 to the Communist Party, he called for a “new path” on June 12th and 13th of Hanyang in Central China. As a result, an order of the Communist State Council on July 13 provided for a security check on the political background of all students in institutions of higher learning. Those with any “unorthodoxist” ideology were to be labeled “deviant.” This policy is being followed up with a venereal disease campaign and a series of the “antilexical” rallies of students to leave school and go to work on a form.

SECOND REASON

Just in case the point of the July 17 order is selling itself, another implication of all students was lost on a few of these young people. On September 7th, the three all closing rings of the June riots had been executed.

The second reason for the transfer of students to rural work is, perhaps, even more basic for it is intimately related to the general social and economic crisis which is shaping up as a whole. In 1956, the Chinese Communists announced a three-year plan forward on a “new path” of reform—and one of them was education. The political, in particular, is in terms of peasant resistance to agricultural plans. By September, 1956, a large part of the National Economic Commission, and then the new Five-Year Plan was being revised. And yet, the harm had already been done throughout the campaign.

SURPLUS STUDENTS

In the field of education, the cut-back necessitated by the drastic downwarding of the 1956 plans is spectacular. The 1956 college enrollment was 80 per cent over the 1955 college enrollment of 200,000,000 tons of grain; the goal was reduced to 101,000,000 tons; and the official number of the Chinese Ministry is that the actual yield will be 750,000,000 tons. There are three essential groups that are to be lost in the 1956 Government: dropped in some cases, a slump in irrigation and other work gathering work among peasants; the students of the Chinese Ministry that some cooperatives “still affected by old ideologies” look after their own private affairs to the restaurant and some students who have not revealed their true harvests so they can keep surpluses for their own use. In short, the general crisis in the Chinese countryside continues unabated, and the regime is not only faced with the problem of individual peasant appropriation (the regime’s normal target against the urban oppressor), but with what has been officially described as a “blind exodus” (“from the farm to the city.”

STUDENTS FORCED TO PAY

Here, too, the students are forced to pay for being sent to the countryside. One of the ways that the regime can re-inforce lagging agricultural programs, and under the same time limitations, is to press those students who, after a witchhunt is not only as to make peasants, or recent experience seem to be a happy state of education, are found to have “un- socialist” thoughts.

There will be, we can be certain, those outside of China who will read the official hand-outs from Mao about how the students enthusiastically rallied to deport themselves to the countryside and believe every word of it. But they can accomplish this willful suspension of disbelief (for it involves ignoring everything we know about students throughout the world) only by forgetting all statements of the regime. The July 15 order for the massive political check on all students, with its orientation of “labor reform” for those not found to measure up to the standards of patriotism set by the tautological state was a declaration that has already passed the test of the recent developments are unrelated to it.

But, then, the Chinese Communists are not only using the stick to beat the students. The intellectual propaganda is also employing the tactic of “the-carrot to keep the students in service goal was very effective. It will be remembered that a period of open criticism was to take place this year. It was heralded in Mao’s speech of February. After a few weeks of muck and extremely competent writing (often enough, under the official sponsor- ship of the government), Mao had had enough of blooming flowers, and he turned to the society of the campaign against the rightists.

TENSION ROSE

It was during this sharp repression that some of the student tension rose to its high. Now, there is apparently an attempt at a new turn, one which will be capable of building the some support for the Communists among the students and intellectuals. (In one student riot, reported by Kung Hsiu ChingNien paper, the Com- mand of the students took the side of the demonstra- tors.) Even Mao, it would seem, a campaign is a small nation. A small War will play a key in any possible way to ‘to make students do forced agricultural work’ in order to win his way back to power, the role of the students in the continued struggle against the rightists. So along with the repression, there is a campaign of battery and cajolery aimed at the intellectuals.

But in September, there were highly publicized indictments of intellectuals into the Party. A typical case, reported- ed by Times Berliner, involved the reception of two- fifty scientists and writers into the Party, and praise for their having “ex- hibited the communist philosophy of life activity,” being, thereby, a kind of publicity in the press. As Durida said it from Hong Kong, “You can only be cooper- ative a way to cement their relations with the Communist leadership and safeguard their professional careers.

LOCK, STOCK AND BARREL

In all of this, it should be kept in mind that Mao took over, more or less lock, stock and barrel, the entire intellectual apparatus of the defeated Chiang forces in 1949. New China News Agency announced in 1952 that “The public functionaries left by the Kuomintang reaction- ary regime were retained to maintain order and to carry out the People’s Government at the time of the take-over.” In other words, the regime has a long history of bringing functionaries, both intellectual and apparatchik, even those who were, the day before, yesterday, “fascists.” Moreover, they are attempting every way to replace those elements which were inherited from Chiang’s intellectuals, and the current campaign of the students in the Party is part of this process.

Thus, the Chinese Communist policy toward intellectuals is as follows: on the one hand, a program of ideological-revolutionary indoctrination aimed at stamping out every possible center of opposition or even criticism, and, on the other, a program of making the new line stick, that of sending students to the collectives; and on the other hand, a woeing of those who are willing to accept the ideological conditions which the regime sets down for all who would make a “success” in “New” China. In both cases, there has been further growth and extension of the totalitarian power of the regime. In March, the regime let the hundred schools contend to the contrary.

The Young Socialist League is a democratic social- istic organization striving to aid in the basic tendencies of this society on the role of the intellectuals and the ways and means of production and distribution shall be directly owned without democratic control. The TYS is at the attempt to make the young workers and intellectuals, who form its core of activity, conscious of the role of socialism directed against kapital- ist and Stalinism.

The TYS rejects the concept that state ownership of the democratic process does not exist and that socialism can be achieved without political democracy, or even through democratic means, or is that in any way other than the conscious active participation of the people in the building of the socialist society. TYS is not backward the working class, on the class which is capable of leading society to the establishment of socialism.

——From the Constitution of the YSL——

Texas A&M Fight on ROTC

The Student Publications Board at Texas A & M College has upheld Joe Timmer’s suspension, in the case of the Appeal Board at Texas A & M has not existed for students since the Spring of 1945.

An informal appeal was brought to the college by some students when the only appeal that the college had, was a request to the college relations board for the appeal. That the college’s board, had resulted in the Texas A & M’s has not ex- isted for students since the Spring of 1945.

An editorial in the Dallas Morning News of December 4 asks, “Is the main function of a student to make professional officers officers of the branch of the service, or...to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanical arts?” The quotation is taken from the Federal Civil Service Act, which is establishing land grant colleges, all of which must teach military tactics; the act does not, however, require compulsion training. The editorial goes on to point out that students not taking ROTC make higher grades. It ends with a rec- omendation to return to the system of non-compulsory training.
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Entries marked with an asterisk are from the Young Socialist Challengers section (which see below). The fullest listing is by SUBJECT.

INDEX TO CHALLENGE

*Articles in the Young Socialist Challenge section are included in the general index; but they are distinguished from other articles in this section by an asterisk. Note that when the Challenge consists of 4 pages, its pages are numbered 1C, 1D, etc.

General political articles will be found under subject headings, for eg, head geo, etc.

The bulk of Challenge articles will be found under the following subject headings: ACADEMIC PROGRESS, FREE ACADEMY, STUDENT LIFE, YOUTH SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

ABREVIATIONS

L-Letter to the editor.
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Americanism for Democratic Action—See Liberalism

Atomic Bomb—See Nuclear Warfare

Auto Workers—See Labor, UFO, and Laboratory Problems

International Relations, Foreign—See Labor, UFO, and Laboratory Problems

Labor, UFO, and Laboratory Problems—See Labor, UFO, and Laboratory Problems

Labor Problems—See Labor, UFO, and Laboratory Problems

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BOOKS AND IDEAS


By H. B. BENSON

How were so many creative writers driven to write about God? Why did they remain so long? These questions are asked by Howard Fast in his book, "The Naked God." Fast traces the roots of Western religion back to the ancient Greeks and the non-writer alike—when the truth was stark and ugly, and could no longer be conveniently tucked away into some mental pigpen.

In the fourteen years between the beginning and the end, he was oppressed by the guilt feelings of the part he played in the party bureaucrats' contempt of all others and passing down directives to the local committees. He realized the arts perfected by the successful "party bureaucrat" as they moved above, neutrality at proper moments, and acquiescence in the bad name of those when it was proper.

Fast watched while delinquent questions of conscience were wrung out and shredded by William Z. Foster and his "group of disciples." The result was that the leadership in general of a bureaucratic regime is presented here in its living embodiment. He, himself, winced under the treatment. His writings came under microscopes of party officials or self-appointed censors. They denounced him when the characters in his novels would not act in accord with their own notions. The art of writing failed him, despite attack 4-8-55, 4-15-55. The real Blytoll define 5-2-55. Gustave Fleischer 8-24-55. Hofas moves fast to pickup union card 10-2-55. New issue of prey in labor wars 11-21-55. Hoffas latest 11-21-55. Hoffa 12-11-55. Hoffas group 12-11-55. Bakers, Teamsters, expelled 12-11-55.

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Howard Fast's "The Naked God"

"Who Knows What We Thought?"
NATO—Index to Labor Action 1957

adjacent to getting started on the missile program. It is the sop made to the well-known "good will" campaign and to the race.

In support of the compromise, Prime Minister Macmillan quoted Churchill's slogan that "the man who pays the piper calls the tune" and said that "we pay our way". Even the American press is beginning to catch on. The New York Herald Tribune in an editorial on December 16 says: "The Soviets let its readers in on its own--

The conference... has stipulated a new formula for dealing with the Soviets. There is... agreement in Europe. But the agreement is by no available means complete. It does not, but will, the old Chancellor can be quoted to say: 'Meanwhile, we Americans need to think twice about the dangers we face. Can you imagine any people being so stupid as to think that war is now being done the best generals in the world tell them is necessary?' He will tell us:

'It is sure, there are still more ways than there are ships in the sea to achieve your goal. The purpose of the Khruushev-Bulganin stick and carrot approach is clear enough. They don't use it if they can't. And in every way to weaken, to pray apart and drive the US from the alliance and thus strengthen their own hand. They are therefore the real instruments of their alliance. They encourage every form of neutralist, semi-neutralist and quasi-neutralist sentiment inside of the Western camp while vigorously opposing it inside of their own camp. The purpose is clear enough.

SEIZE ON EACH WEAKNESS

They seize upon every weakness in the US, its military bloc and every program and project with which it attempts to manipulate it to its own benefit. And they have no more than a fair amount of success, chiefly not due to the Italian-American public sentiment, but to the inability of capitalist America to develop a democratic foreign policy. The Stalinists have been able to manipulate to their advantage the peace, negotiations and peaceful co-existence program of the United States as a military policy of building positions of recognition of the Stalinists have been able to manip-

The Stalinists have been able to manipulate to their advantage

Seize on each weakness. The United States State Department itself being drawn into another corner and another change--in the Kremlin. Once again both sides will assassins their familiar roles--US preparing deflections and the US readying itself to make

The network result is that Moscow comes out on top in every case, the champion of peace, while Washington

Negotiations will remain a blind alley while the United States official policy is not changed. The US continues to bring to the same situation--in fact, the US government in the United States official policy to stay. It enables the Stalinists to appear as the champion of European unity and the illusion of the arms race, as well as justifying their counter-revolutionary role in Hungary.

Adjourned page 11

December 30, 1957

Soviet"--"Soviet leaders... 7-31. An early start on the 7-29-57.

CHESLOVIA -- A tourist- eye

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- Trujillo & the U.S.

Soviet in Sao Paulo: Ades-

MUSKOVY BOMB--See Nuclear War.

INDEX TO LABOR ACTION 1957

December 30, 1957

NATO--Index to Labor Action 1957

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Louis P. Goldberg

We announce to our readers with sorrow the death of Louis P. Goldberg, national chairman of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation on December 11, at the age of 55.

For many years comrade Goldberg was the national chairman and was chairman of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. In the 1939-40 period, he was the national co-chairman of the Socialist Party and was the national co-chairman of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. He served on the City Council as a candidate of the American Labor Party and during 1946-49 he served in the same post as a candidate of the Liberal Party.

Goldberg was a leader of the social democratic movement in the 1920's, when it was one of the biggest socialist concentrations in America. He was a one of the most prominent tenants' unions in Brooklyn. His candidates for various judicial positions on the SP ticket was often endorsed by the Social Democratic Federation. In 1936 he wrote the book on the SP. He was also active in various Jewish charitable organizations, and the League for Jewish Social Democracy.

Comrade Goldberg's devoe to socialism, his devotion to 40 years of his life by his leadership of the Socialist Party, his devotion to the painful struggle of the party and the Social Democratic Federation. He persevered in this effort in the face of repeated attacks and the hostility from a considerable number of elements both within and outside the SDP. He helped in helping to lay the foundation for a revitalized socialist movement in this country, this indeed was a worthy close to a life devoted to socialism.

Max Shachtman Speaks At Philadelphia Meeting

On Friday, December 13, Max Shachtman, national chairman of the Independent Socialist League, addressed an audience here on the topic, "Socialism in the United States. More than 50 people sat spellbound on February 12, 1972, as the League traced the history of the radical political movements in the U.S. and answered questions from an audience. Shachtman talked about the first of a series of programs planned for the League of the local I.S.L. and the Philadelphia Young Socialist League.

The talk emphasized the unique development of radicalism in this country, the role of the working classes, and the potential of the peasantry as they were led by the workers into the cities when feudalism crumbled, as it did. feudalism as a social and economic concept: America has become big enough that it has emerged from the agrarian ideas of Jefferson. America's political and economic traditions.