

3,000 Protest Racist Bombing

Nashville Negroes March on City Hall; Assail Mayor on Police Role in Violence

By Harry Ring

More than 3,000 Negroes marched on the city hall in Nashville, Tenn., April 19 after the home of a Negro leader was bombed. The demonstrators demanded that Mayor Ben West use the police to prevent racist violence instead of conducting mass jailings of Negro sit-in demonstrators.

Since Feb. 27 when the Nashville sit-ins began, 158 Negroes have been jailed, while only a handful of the whites who have launched gang attacks on demonstrators have been arrested.

The dynamiting came shortly after Democratic party leader Harry Truman had hurled another racist stink

bomb at the movement fighting for civil rights in the South. This time he declared that the Negro sit-ins, like the sit-down strikes of the 1930's that led to the birth of the CIO, were "engineered" by—"the Communists." Four weeks ago, Truman said that if Negroes were to sit down in any store of his, he would throw them out. "The Negro should behave himself," he said.

The turnout at the Nashville city hall was organized within hours after the dynamite blast which wrecked the home of Alexander Looby, member of the City Council and an NAACP attorney who has headed the legal defense for arrested sit-downers.

Nashville has been a center of militancy in the current sit-in movement, with the demonstrators standing up against fierce police intimidation and attacks by white hoodlums. More than 80 people, mostly from Fiske University, were arrested in the first sit-ins and given sentences averaging 33 days. Three thousand Negroes turned out for the mass trials but were barred from the courtroom. Another 60 were arrested while protesting lunch-counter segregation at the Greyhound bus station. More Negro arrests were made last week when the riot squad was called out after racist gangs attacked demonstrators.

Since then, virtually the entire Negro community has boycotted the downtown stores. The community accounts for about 15 per cent of downtown retail sales. Similar boycotts were being carried out in other Southern cities.

Top Racists Split on Policy In South Africa

APRIL 21 — Wholesale arrests of freedom fighters, and threats of brutal reprisals continue in South Africa.

But the crisis that grips the country came dramatically to the fore yesterday when a principal architect of the "apartheid" system spoke of the need for some concessions to the Africans. His speech left National party ranks in Parliament "in confusion and in disarray," reported this morning's New York Times.

The speech was made by Paul Sauer, Minister of Lands, who has been presiding at cabinet meetings while Prime Minister Verwoerd lies in a hospital with two bullet wounds in his head. Sauer had first popularized the Hitlerian "apartheid" concept in 1943. Yesterday he spoke of the need to curb "excesses" of the "pass" system and to raise wages of Negro workers.

Socialist Fund Drive Aids Fight for Truth

By Tom Kerry

Organizational Secretary, Socialist Workers Party

The Socialist Workers party is appealing to its members, friends and supporters, for a \$16,000 fund to carry the message of socialism to the American people.

It is no easy matter to breach the conspiracy of silence which aims at stifling the voice of a minority party that teaches the need for a fundamental transformation of our social system. It is understandable that the minions of capital seek to suppress the truth about the evils of the profit system. Our appeal is not to them.

Nor is it addressed to those pious hypocrites who loudly proclaim the virtues of capitalist "democracy" while blinking at the most outrageous violation of the elementary democratic rights of the working people and minorities. To them we do not appeal — they we fight!

There can be no socialist truth without total commitment to the struggle for genuine democracy. That is why the program of the SWP in the 1960 election campaign lays such heavy stress on the struggle for democratic rights. Not only here, in this country, but everywhere in the world.

Cuba's Revolution

Can you learn the truth about Cuba by reading the capitalist press, listening to the radio or viewing the television broadcasts? You can not! That is why the SWP sent its presidential candidate, Farrell Dobbs, to visit Cuba to see the revolution in action, to listen to what the Cuban people had to say about their problems and then to come back and tell the American people of the heroic struggle of the Cuban workers and peasants for a better life.

Can you expect the truth from the capitalist-controlled mass media of communications about the fight for civil rights in the Dixiecrat South? You know you can't. The SWP candidate for vice-president, Myra Tanner Weiss, is now visiting the South not only to see and hear and tell, but to help organize a sup-

porting movement in the North to assist in winning full citizenship rights for the Negro people.

These are but a few of the projects that the SWP has undertaken, despite limited resources, to dispel the fog of confusion, distortion and outright falsification with which the lackeys of Washington and Wall Street have sought to envelop these basic struggles.

Ballot Fight

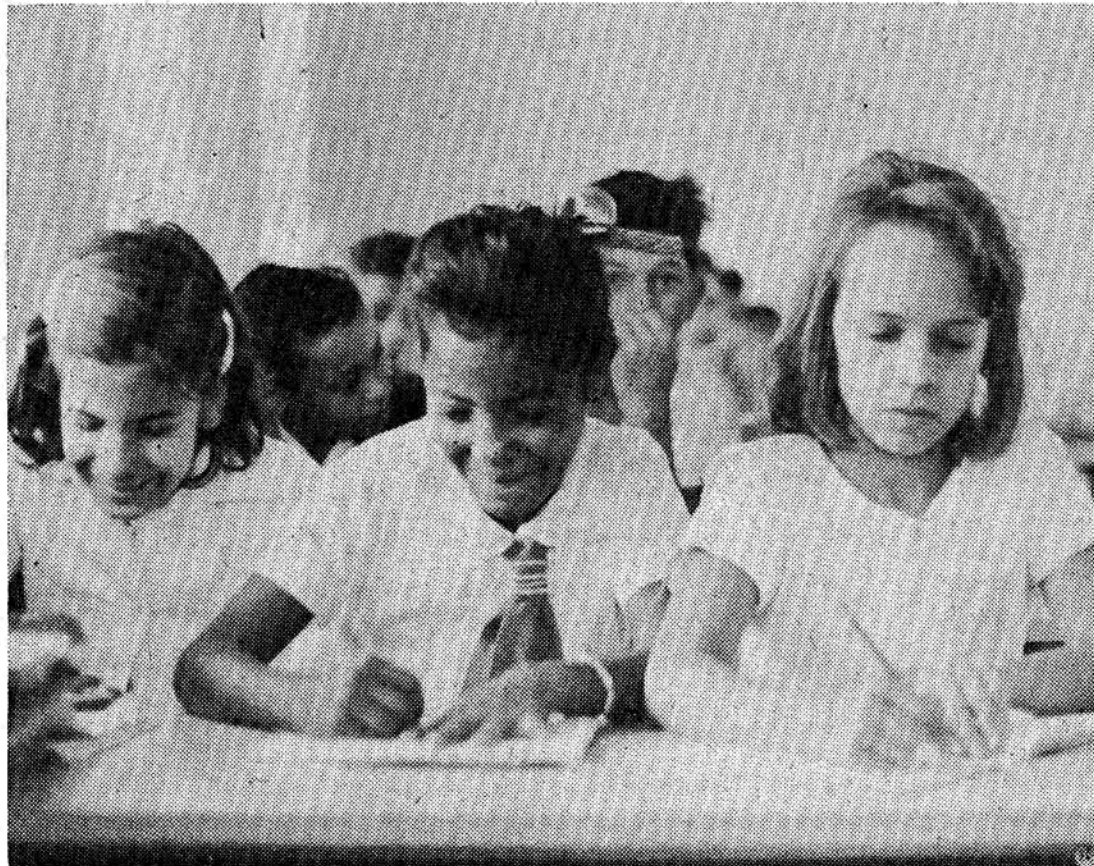
A prominent labor leader spoke on television last week of the importance of safeguarding the right of all views to freely compete "in the market place of ideas." This is a lofty and noble sentiment. But what is this right worth in these United States of America in the year 1960?

The SWP has expended considerable time, effort and money, to get its candidates on the ballot so that they may compete with the capitalist candidates in the "market place of ideas" during the period of a presidential election campaign. In a few states it has been possible, through expenditure of extraordinary effort, to surmount the obstacles placed in the path of a minority party seeking to qualify candidates for the ballot. In most states the obstacles are virtually insurmountable.

Our appeal for funds is directed to those who are genuinely concerned with the preservation and extension of democratic rights. To those who are genuinely alarmed about the insidious erosion of such rights. To those who feel that the right to present a socialist alternative to capitalist reaction is of the essence in the struggle for genuine democracy.

(See Fund Scoreboard on Page 2)

It's Fun to Learn Things Together!



Militant photo by J. H.

At a brand-new model school built by the Hermanos Sainz co-operative in Cuba. In the 15 months since the revolution, almost 10,000 schools have been organized. Many of them are held in makeshift quarters, but new buildings are going up at a feverish pace. Boys and girls of all colors share the great emancipating experience of getting an education under teachers of progressive outlook. Brightly illustrated new texts, written since the Batista dictatorship was toppled, are given each student free of charge. The present budget for primary education is above \$85,000,000; under Batista it was some \$35,000,000 and much of that was dissipated in graft. The one note of anxiety detectable among Cuba's schoolteachers is whether the U.S. government, influenced by companies like United Fruit, will foment a counter-revolution that would set the torch to Cuba's new schools.

Koreans Seek End Of Rhee's Tyranny

By Lillian Kiesel

Dictator Syngman Rhee, U.S. puppet in South Korea, has turned his American-supplied tanks and guns on huge demonstrations in the capital city of Seoul. But his hateful regime of "landlords" and "capitalists" is still caught up in the worst crisis of his existence since the Korean war, when Rhee's tyrannical rule was preserved at the cost of 160,000 American casualties.

Rhee's cabinet and the Executive Committee of his Liberal party have resigned in a body while demonstrations continue throughout the country and guerrilla bands in the mountains northeast of Seoul battle government troops.

Small demonstrations, led primarily by students, were touched off by government-sanctioned poll frauds and police brutality — including several murders — on Korea's presidential election day, March 15.

Rhee ran unopposed in the election because of the sudden death of the candidate of the moderate Democratic party. (In the previous election, Rhee's opponent also died suddenly shortly before balloting day.) Fraud at the polls, habitual in South Korean elections, assured the victory of Rhee's vice-presidential candidate, Lee Ki Pong, his hand-picked successor.

The mass protests began in the city of Masan. They spread from there until many hundreds of thousands turned out, April 18-20, in Seoul and at least six major cities.

South Korean troops and police then fired their guns point-blank into crowds of unarmed demonstrators as Rhee placed

the country under martial law. The full toll of dead and injured has been concealed by a tight censorship. However, in the Seoul area alone, the United Press estimated on April 20 that 123 people were killed and more than 400 were injured.

Rhee's massacre of demonstrators, coming on top of flagrant ballot manipulations have embarrassed the State Department and have caused Washington to rebuke the dictator.

In a statement, April 19, the department described the U.S. "as the principal sponsor of the Republic of Korea" for UN membership. The U.S. has always "been closely associated with Korea as a friend, supporter and ally."

Stressing the "seriousness of the repercussions abroad," the department "suggested" that Rhee "restore public confidence, take... action aimed at protecting democratic rights..." and preserve the "secrecy of the ballot."

While the surface of the demonstrations are the elections, "the roots obviously lie deeper," Associated Press correspondent Nate Polowsky reported, April 19. "There is the abysmal poverty of much of the population. Many Koreans are without hope."

"The students say 'they have been used as political tools by the Liberal (Rhee) party,'" Polowsky continued. "Now many are calling for 'freedom of the campus' and protesting police intervention in the schools."

Rhee's answer to these legitimate demands has been to charge that the demonstrators are "communist-led" and to threaten further reprisals.

120,000 at London Rally Demand 'Ban the Bomb'

The cry, "Ban the Bomb" rang through England last week as 40,000 Britons marched 54 miles from the site of the British nuclear experimental station in Aldermaston to London. The third and largest Easter weekend trek, organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, culminated April 18 when 120,000 people jammed Trafalgar Square in the most significant anti-war demonstration of recent times.

In the front ranks of the five-mile line of march, along with scientists, Members of Parliament, clergymen and journalists, walked Professor Nicholas Kemmer of Edinburgh University who worked on the first atomic bomb in the U.S.

Larger numbers of youth, trade unions and Labor parties, than ever before, participated in the march and rally. The crowd roared approval of demands for nuclear disarmament by Britain and withdrawal from alliances, based on nuclear weapons, such

as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Rev. Lewis John Collins, Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and a leader of the march, told the throng: "Let Prime Minister Macmillan go to the meeting at the summit and say that whatever any one else is going to do, we in Britain are not going to have any more nuclear weapons or any more nuclear bases and no more allies with nuclear weapons and their bases."

Pointing to the giant crowd, representing all shades of political opinion, Rev. Collins said, "If that doesn't tell Mr. Macmillan something, I do not know what would."

One union leader described the rally as the greatest London has known since the Chartist processions of 1848. Attesting to the international character of the demonstration, delegations were present from more than 13 countries.

'Operation Lie' Against Cuba Hits New Low

Weiss Flays Top Demos On Sit-Ins

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 — National spokesmen for the Democratic party "who claim in the North that they favor civil rights," were challenged today by Myra Tanner Weiss to make a tour of Southern campuses "where Negro students are being jailed by local Democratic administrations for daring to oppose Jim Crow."

The Socialist Workers party vice-presidential nominee issued the challenge on the eve of a visit to Southern Negro campuses.

She is making the trip along with James Lambrecht, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Mrs. Weiss charged that while Democratic party leader Harry Truman smears the sit-in movement as "Communist-engineered," Democratic candidates for national office have either ducked the issue or "mouthed pious generalities intended to placate Northern civil-rights partisans without alienating the racist Democratic machine in the South."

Mrs. Weiss will report on her tour of the South at a May Day rally in New York sponsored by the Committee for Dobbs and Weiss on Sunday evening, May 1, at the Hotel Albert, 23 East 10th street.

Latin Press Agency Reports Dobbs Stand

The statement of Farrell Dobbs, socialist candidate for president, calling for U.S. friendship for the Cuban government was reported April 15 by Revolution, newspaper of the July 26 Movement in Cuba. The full text appeared in last week's Militant.

Revolution credited the story to Prensa Latina, a news agency recently formed to report Latin American events accurately. PL has many outlets in Latin America, Africa and Europe.

Smears of New Government Pictured as "Patient" Policy

By Joseph Hansen

The State Department's campaign against the Cuban Revolution is becoming more and more ominous. Not a day passes without an attack on the new government as "communist." Castro's statements are combed for phrases that can be presented as "anti-American ravings and rantings." The Cuban press, which is freer than the American, is pictured as "muzzled." A murderer who escaped from prison and fled to the hills is pictured as a former follower of Castro now bravely leading an insurrectionary movement.

Scare stories are planted in the press to frighten American tourists from visiting Havana where the streets are more peaceful than those of New York. Big business has clamped down on Cuba's credit. The right to purchase certain products in the U.S. is denied and when the Cubans turn to countries of the Soviet bloc, this is used as "evidence" of a "communist trend." And all this is called a "go slow" policy and proof of Eisenhower's "patience" under "provocation" from Castro.

This week Castro's objective observation that Washington appeared to be following the policy of "fascism" in screaming about "communism" was torn out of context by Lincoln White, spokesman of the State Department, and made the pretext for a new lie about Cuba. (See text of Castro's interview on page 4.)

The purpose of this frenzied propaganda is plain. The State Department seeks to isolate the Cuban Revolution, to bury it under a mountain of lies, and then at a propitious moment to move in with force and violence as it did in Guatemala in 1954.

Here is a typical sample of the garbage: "President Eisenhower and his State Dept. and Pentagon advisers are now convinced that the Castro regime is determined to provoke a break in official relations with the U.S. and to bring Cuba wholly within the Soviet orbit by making it a military, as well as an economic and propaganda, outpost of the Kremlin."

That's the opening paragraph (Continued on Page 2)

Dobbs on Tour To Tell True Story of Cuba

NEW YORK — Farrell Dobbs, presidential nominee of the Socialist Workers party, who has just returned from Cuba, will tour the country to help rally public opinion against the Wall-Street-inspired slander campaign directed at the Cuban revolution.

He will open his tour at a May Day meeting in Los Angeles where he will speak on "The Cuban Revolution as I Saw It." Sponsored by the Socialist Workers party, the rally will be held Saturday evening, April 30, at Forum Hall, 1702 East Fourth Street.

"Both major parties," Dobbs charged here, "have joined in a bipartisan smear campaign aimed at repeating in Cuba what was done in Guatemala, where a democratically chosen government was overthrown to again make that country 'safe' for plunder by the United Fruit Company."

"The Cuban revolution," he said, "is supported by the great majority of the Cuban people. It is creating jobs for the unemployed, building homes and schools, providing land for the landless."

"I will urge that people visit Cuba," he continued, "that unions, Negro and student organizations send delegations to see for themselves, as I did, why it is to their own interest to defend this revolution against the Wall Street gang that is out to destroy it."

Young Socialist Alliance Formed

By David Stevens

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 — A three-day conference was concluded here today which founded, for the first time since the thirties, a revolutionary socialist youth organization in the United States, the Young Socialist Alliance. The 75 regular, alternate and fraternal delegates plus a large number of visitors packed the hall with representatives from 16 college campuses, students in high schools and trade schools and young workers in industry. The average age of the delegates was 22 including a good percentage of teenagers.

The delegations came from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Seattle, Denver, Twin Cities, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Boston, Baltimore, New York, Newark, New York and Philadelphia.

The atmosphere of the conference was marked by youthful energy and optimism. The delegates tackled the task of deciding their program and mapping a plan of action in dead earnest, yet the deliberations were repeatedly illuminated by brilliant flashes of humor. There was sharp controversy; nothing was taken for granted; nothing was cut and dried; and when the conference arrived at fundamental agreement on point after point it was not until everyone had been heard, every difference aired and the issue to be voted upon clearly understood.

The excitement animating the conference was enhanced by the fact that delegates came here directly from picket lines against Woolworth and other

chain stores in their areas in support of the Southern Negro student sit-ins against segregation.

One of the main reporters at the conference came into the hall directly from last Saturday's picket line in New York City at Woolworth's Herald Square store. He had a police summons with him which he must answer on his return from the conference.

Another delegate from Philadelphia was called to the rostrum to speak but the conference was informed that he was at that moment doing duty on a picket line at Woolworth's on 13th and Chestnut Streets and would speak later. During the lunch intermission delegates joined the same picket line.

The conference explicitly defined the Marxist program of the Young Socialist Alliance. While it retained and even strengthened all the features of an independent organization of youth with its own unique requirements and tasks in bringing socialist ideas to the new generation, it adopted a stand of "basic political solidarity, on the principles of revolutionary socialism, with the Socialist Workers party."

In his report on "Where We Stand," Tim Wohlforth, the YSA's new National Chairman, analyzed how the new movement emerged as the product of an intensive three-year period of regroupment. "A movement that does not evaluate its past has no future," he said. He declared that the YSA "is connected to the militant mass struggles of the thirties and the

historic revolutionary movements throughout the world by the red thread of those who have been the continuators of Marxism since the thirties." He added, "We are proud of that tradition."

The resolution on "Where We Stand" states: "The YSA bases itself on the traditions of Marxist socialism pioneered by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky,

Luxemburg, Liebknecht. We believe that socialism can be initiated only as a result of struggle, international in scope, of the working class against the capitalist class — the struggle culminating in the creation of a new type of state, a workers' state. Socialism means that for the first time in history man will control his own creation — (Continued on Page 2)

Noted Radicals Address Rally of Young Socialists

By Ed Finer

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 — Distinguished speakers from the socialist movement shared the platform here tonight at a public meeting of the Young Socialist Alliance held in conjunction with its founding convention.

On the platform were Dr. Otto Nathan, economist and independent socialist; Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, author, lecturer and 1958 Independent-Socialist candidate for Lt.-Governor of New York; Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss, presidential and vice-presidential nominees of the Socialist Workers party.

Greetings to the new youth movement were read from Vincent Hallinan, 1952 Progressive party presidential candidate; from the noted civil rights attorney, Conrad Lynn; from "Keep Left," British Labor party youth publication; from

the Autonomous Youth of France; and others.

Co-chairing the rally were Tim Wohlforth, national chairman of the YSA, and Martha Curti, editor of the monthly YSA paper, the Young Socialist.

Dr. Nathan expressed his great happiness at seeing the national founding of "a serious and determined group" of young socialists. Dr. Rubinstein urged the building of a socialist movement that would appeal to youth on a broad humanitarian basis.

Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss were introduced by Nora Roberts, chairman of the newly organized national committee of Students for Dobbs and Weiss. Dobbs described the revolutionary dynamism of Cuban youth as he observed it during his recent visit there. Mrs. Weiss assailed both major parties for the refusal to support the Southern sit-in movement.

How Democratic Is the United States?

An Open Letter to a Cuban From a Socialist Candidate

Detroit, Michigan
April 20, 1960

Dear Friend:

President Eisenhower, through a letter sent to Chilean students on April 8, charges the leaders of the Cuban revolution with betraying "the right freely to choose a representative government."

Eisenhower's letter was met with indignation in Cuba, as was only natural in view of your experience with the dictatorial governments kept in power against your will by powerful American interests for more than half a century. I know that you cite this experience when you try to explain your revolution to American visitors; but it is possible that you could use some facts about politics in the United States to help demonstrate the truth of the saying: "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Eisenhower lives in a glass house, as can be seen when you examine how much political freedom of choice we citizens of the United States have; how representative our government is; and how democratic the U.S. is in general.

This year we are having a national election to choose a president, all the members of the lower house of our Congress (House of Representatives) and one-third of the members of the upper house (U.S. Senate). In the great majority of cases, voters will be able to choose only between the candidates of two parties, Democrats and Republicans.

Limited as such a choice is, it would have some meaning — if

Do Voters Have a Real Choice?

Now if the Republicans and Democrats are essentially one party, so far as program and policy go, then the voters do not have a real choice in the election — unless other parties can be placed on the ballot too.

Can they? Instead of giving you my opinion, which is colored by some bitter experiences, I will cite the conclusion of a scholarly study printed in the Harvard Law Review of Oct. 9, 1958. The authors, Ralph Nader and Theodore Jacobs, write:

"In state after state there is a practical monopoly of the ballot by the Democratic and Republican parties. The perpetuation of this monopoly is insured by laws which subject the entry of new or minority party slates to the ballot to almost impossible burdens, and by judicial interpretations of these laws which ignore their prejudicial effect on small parties."

Each of our states (which somewhat resemble your provinces) has different requirements. In order to obtain a place on the ballot, minor parties must obtain petitions with signatures from registered voters equivalent to 2% of the vote cast in the

preceding election in Missouri (36,000 signatures), 3% in Massachusetts (71,000), 5% in California (259,000) and 7% in Ohio (259,000).

These and other burdens I have no room to list are truly almost impossible for new or small parties to meet. To merely qualify in California, the Socialist party estimated recently, would cost \$400,000!

If, after arduous and grueling efforts, a minor party does comply with the onerous requirements of the law, it still has no assurance that it will be on the ballot. In 1956, in my state of Michigan, the party to which I belong, the Socialist Workers party, secured the necessary number of signatures, and thousands more besides. But then the Michigan secretary of state, a liberal Democrat, arbitrarily ruled us off the ballot on the alleged grounds that some of the signatures and addresses were illegible or the signers were not registered. Lawyers assured us we had no chance of reversing his ruling through the courts.

The right to cast a write-in vote is recognized in most states. But, Nader and Jacobs point out, "In practice, the write-in

... Form Young Socialist Alliance

(Continued from Page 1) society — rather than be controlled by it. The dynamic of socialism is a continual expansion of human freedom in all spheres: in politics, economics, culture and in every aspect of personal life."

The resolution gives a detailed account of how the YSA emerged as a result of intensive struggle against the "reformist, pro-State Department, anti-class struggle" program of the Social Democrats, as well as in opposition to the Stalinist policies of the Communist party. The conference warmly greeted the decision of the Socialist Workers party to run Farrell Dobbs for President and Myra Tanner Weiss for Vice-President in the 1960 elections

Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
New York	\$4,300	\$1,779	41
Denver	60	24	40
Detroit	625	207	33
Los Angeles	4,500	1,473	33
Cleveland	650	184	28
Bay Area	925	240	26
St. Louis	80	20	25
Chicago	800	175	22
Connecticut	100	22	22
San Diego	245	36	15
Milwaukee	300	35	12
Allentown	110	10	9
Newark	265	25	9
Twin Cities	1,700	140	8
Philadelphia	400	18	5
Boston	350	0	0
Pittsburgh	10	0	0
Seattle	500	0	0
General	80	20	25
Total through April 19	\$16,000	\$4,408	28

vote is a somewhat illusory privilege. No party has ever won an election in this manner, though an occasional independent has been elected in this way."

One reason is that few states bother to count write-in votes. In 1956, the secretary of state not only ruled the Socialist Workers party off the Michigan ballot but instructed election officials not to count write-in votes for its presidential candidate, Farrell Dobbs. When we challenged this ruling in court, an expensive business, the court decided against us.

What Counts Is the Bulging Purse

It is precisely at this point that lofty words about free choice become a hollow mockery. In practice they are almost completely negated by the monopoly power of big capital.

The U.S. is a large country; Michigan's population alone is greater than all of Cuba. Under modern conditions a free choice for voters is possible only when all parties have equal access to television, radio and the press. But under our present system such access requires money — a great deal of money.

In my state it is estimated that no candidate for the U.S. Senate can expect to be elected without campaign expenditures of at least \$500,000. (As Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Senator this year, I would be delighted if my party could raise 1% of that amount for the campaigns of all our candidates in Michigan.) A single national broadcast on TV runs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Freedom of choice is an empty formality when big business monopolizes the means of communication and information.

In 1934, Congress passed a law requiring radio stations, if they gave free time to any political candidate, to give "equal time" free to all other candidates for the same office. This was later extended to TV. As a result most stations give no or little free time. This of course does not stop big business candidates from buying time.

Last year Congress amended the law with "exceptions" which will result in minor party candidates getting less free time than before, if any at all.

No iron curtain could be more impenetrable than the big newspapers, which do not even make a pretense of impartiality. They print millions of words during election campaigns, but when their readers get to the polls on election day they sometimes are astonished to discover that a minor party has managed to battle its way onto the ballot, and probably wonder what it stands for and why they never heard of it before.

No one expects capitalist papers to favor socialist candidates editorially. But it is asking too much for them, once in a while, to include reports of our activities and meetings in their supposedly non-partisan news columns? Evidently it is.

As a candidate I have often had the experience of speak-

ing at a meeting, say, of 50 people. On the same day a capitalist party candidate may address a meeting of similar size, or smaller. The next day the Detroit papers have a long column quoting what he said, and a total blackout for me.

The only time a daily paper in Detroit gave a halfway adequate report of my candidacy and platform was in 1954 — the day after the election! This was considered "stunt" journalism, the angle being my "queer" statement that I intended to keep on campaigning for the socialist program even though the election was over.

Once, when I was running for mayor of Detroit, I went to one of the newspaper editors to protest their discrimination. It was during a depression, and one of the things I advocated was government seizure and operation of all idle factories (something I am pleased to see your present government doing).

Look, I said, I am campaigning as vigorously as most of the other candidates — what do I have to do to get the honor of some reportage in your paper? The editor replied, "If you want some publicity in our paper, do something newsworthy." Like what? "Like jumping off the bridge at Belle Isle" (into the Detroit River).

Then there is the final if — if, somehow, a socialist manages to get a majority of the votes and to get them counted, he is still not certain of getting the seat for which he ran. When I was a child, a socialist from Wisconsin was elected to Congress and five socialists to the New York Legislature. But Congress and the Legislature, asserting the right to determine the qualifications of their members, simply voted not to accept their credentials and left their seats vacant. This has not happened recently (mainly because so few anti-capitalist candidates get elected) but the precedent remains and may be used against future winners of elections.

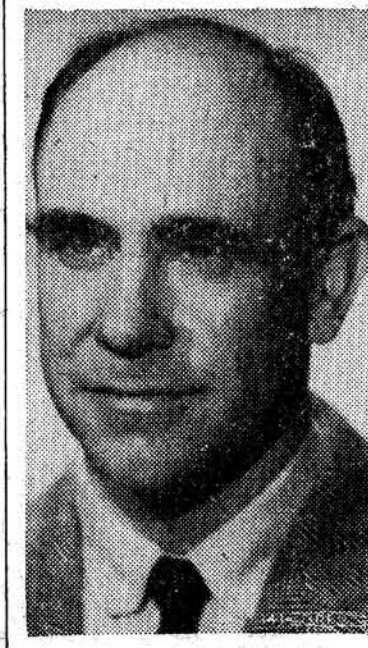
Oh yes, we have free elections, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, democracy and all that. But mainly for supporters of the capitalist status quo.

Another thing that disqualifies millions of U.S. citizens from enjoying the blessings of democracy and representative government is, of course, the color of their skin. (Socialists in Detroit were happy to hear my wife, on her return from a recent visit to your country, report that she had not observed any signs of racial segregation or discrimination in Cuba. Believe it or not, but this offense against "the American way of life" is one of the grievances that our Southern Democratic congressmen have against your country.)

A majority of the 18 million Negroes in the U.S. live in our South. Since you know they are denied the right to sit in classrooms together with white children in the public schools, or to be served at lunch counters of department stores in the South, it will not surprise you to learn that most of them cannot vote, and that there is not a single Southern Negro in the Congress of our oh so representative government. In places like Greene County, Alabama, where Negroes are 83% of the population, there is not one Negro voter.

Here is another clear demonstration of the yawning gap between formal guarantees and actual violations of the most elementary democratic rights. The U.S. Constitution, Amendment XV, is very explicit on the matter. It says: "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

But let a Negro, brandishing this constitution, try to vote in Greene County, Alabama. He will be shot in cold blood, or beaten brutally, or jailed on false charges, or fired from his job and driven out of the state. And Eisenhower will not be able to find in his heart one-thousandth of the indignation that he feels over the pos-



FRANK LOVELL, 46, Detroit auto worker, is Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Senator from Michigan. The SWP won ballot rights in Michigan this year by submitting 32,000 petitions. One plank in its election platform reads: "Sympathetic co-operation with Cuba and all other countries fighting for independence and a better way of life."

sibility of your government reducing the profits of United Fruit by a single peso.

Amendment XV of the U.S. Constitution was ratified and presumably went into effect in 1870 — 90 years ago. You can see what the rulers of my country mean when they instruct you that progress must be "gradual" and "orderly."

As you may have heard, Congress has appropriated a large sum of money for the purpose of expanding its propaganda broadcasts to Latin America. Undoubtedly a good part of this broadcasting time will be devoted to patting U.S. democracy on the back for its passage this month of a law ostensibly designed to guarantee Negro voting rights in the South. I think

Votes of Various Horsepower

The effect is to give a voter in Nevada 40 times as much voting power for the Senate as I have in Michigan. No matter how words are twisted, this can be called neither democratic nor representative.

(This is why, as a socialist candidate for the U.S. Senate, I am campaigning, among other things, for the abolition of the Senate and the establishment of unicameral legislative bodies in both Congress and the states.)

There is also gross inequality in election of the House of Representatives. I live in the 15th congressional district of Michigan, whose population (1950 census) is 383,000. This is twice the population of the 12th congressional district of Michigan, whose population is 178,000. Yet each district elects one representative, and each representative has one vote in Congress.

Doesn't this mean that the 12th district resident has the equivalent of two votes to my one?

Or compare my district with the 2nd of Mississippi (population 262,000). In my district 100,000 people voted in the 1958 congressional election. In Mississippi's 2nd district, only 7,900 voted (Mississippi is really a one-party state, where most poor whites as well as Negroes are disfranchised). The winning candidate in my district got 79,000 votes, or ten times as much as the victorious candidate in the Mississippi district.

Isn't this the same as giving the Mississippi voter ten votes while I get only one?

There's a reason for this, of course. The voters in my district are chiefly factory workers, strongly unionized, many of them Negroes; to get elected, the congressman from this district must promise to support and introduce pro-labor and pro-civil rights legislation. Voting in the Mississippi 2nd district, which is rural and conservative, is restricted by hook and by crook to members of the ruling class, plantation owners, white supremacists and their associates, all bitter opponents of unionism.

The congressman from my district may introduce and vote for progressive legislation, but none of it can pass without the agreement of congressmen from districts like the 2nd in Mississippi.

We all have one vote — that's the formal side of democracy. But the Mississippi plantation owner's vote is worth ten of mine — that's the reality underlying the democratic facade. And such inequality is woven throughout the entire fabric of U.S. politics.

Reviewing this situation in December, 1956, the AFL-CIO publication, Labor's Economic

Review, proposed a number of reforms to reduce the inequality in voting and representation. (In my opinion, snow will cover Cuba every month of the year before these devices will be abandoned willingly by their Democratic and Republican creators.)

The basic condition for political democracy is economic democracy. Of that we have none, as I can assure you on the basis of my own experience. I am an auto worker, an occupation that consumes the best part of the day and the best years of my life. I belong to a union, the United Auto Workers, which affords me a certain amount of protection (for example, seniority) and bargains with my employer about certain conditions (wage rates, vacations, etc.).

But, neither my union nor I have much say about basic questions. We have no vote in the management of the industry, or the economy as a whole. If my employer wants to shut down my shop, or move it to the other end of the country, we have no legal right to interfere. What is produced, how much and at what price — not even our opinions are asked on these matters, which are the sole prerogative of the employer.

I do not find it surprising that political democracy in my country is so limited. It is limited for the same reason that there is no economic democracy for the great majority of the people.

I do not mean to minimize any democratic rights, even if formal and restricted, because they are better than nothing. But I cannot restrain my anger when the letter of democracy, which we have more or less, is equated with the spirit of democracy, which we have not or have only in warped and distorted form. From the many examples I could cite, I shall give only one more.

In theory, the vote of each citizen is equal to the vote of every other citizen. That thought disturbed the authors of the U.S. Constitution. They were willing to accept the forms of democracy but not the essence — which starts with the idea of the rule of the majority. So they wrote this provision into the Constitution (which they made very difficult to amend): While the lower house of Congress (Representatives) is elected on the basis of equal representation (one member for a certain portion of the population), the upper house (Senate) is elected on an unequal basis (two Senators for every state, regardless of population). And before any bill can become a law, it must be passed by both houses. Thus the votes of states with a minority of the national population can and often do outweigh the votes of states containing a majority of the national population.

... "Operation Lie"

(Continued from Page 1) of a syndicated column by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott (April 15). "Castro has begun construction of a submarine base," continue these unofficial voices of the State Department, "and is obtaining Iron Curtain technicians to complete this secret project. Also... he has brought a number of MIG jet fighters from Czechoslovakia, which is providing a mission to train Cuban pilots and mechanics. "That is the background for this country's markedly stiffened attitude."

The real background for such charges is worth recalling. At the height of the civil war in Cuba, dictator Trujillo sought, with the following press release, to justify sending arms to his fellow dictator Batista: "Fidel Castro has been supplied by Russian submarines that have landed arms and ammunition on the coast of Oriente for his rebels."

The Cuban rebels would have been justified in accepting such arms — if they had been offered. But Trujillo's lie has now been stretched into a complete "submarine base" (for interplanetary rockets?).

As I am sure you know, as a timid lot — bureaucrats whose only aim is to "compromise" with the financial sharks dominating my country and who are abashed and embarrassed by the boldness of your government in standing up to Washington and Wall Street. I mention this because I think it adds significance to the conclusion which followed the listing of the proposed reforms in their review:

"Only if these changes are made can American democracy achieve truly representative government."

Actually, many more changes than these will be required to make the U.S. truly democratic. They overlook the fact that political democracy cannot endure or prosper in the absence of economic democracy. Voting representation in my country is rigged for economic reasons primarily.

"But those who detect a cool-

ness toward Dr. Castro from Moscow — and as yet they are unwilling to lay any odds on their estimate — think the Kremlin has found Dr. Castro a bit too hot to handle, at least at this phase of their Western Hemisphere plan."

The conclusion is that "the Kremlin is not willing openly to encourage too much trouble, virtually on the doorstep of the United States..."

Hence "the cautious feeling here that the 'go slow' policy toward Dr. Castro's rabid rantings is beginning to pay off."

Thus Castro is accused of moving to convert Cuba into a "military outpost" of the Soviet Union. And such "go slow" accusations are paying off — in the form of a Kremlin chill toward Cuba!

Both the idiocy and the brazenness of this propaganda are fully in the big-lie tradition of Hitler.

Lowered Incomes

Thirteen states reported a decrease in per capita yearly incomes from 1957 to 1958. Ohio's per capita dropped from \$2,261 to \$2,184 and Indiana's from \$2,048 to \$1,990.

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Monday, April 25, 1960

May Day, 1960

May Day, the international holiday of the working class, is above all a day for affirming our unshakable confidence in the socialist future of mankind.

May Day is also the day of youth. For it is especially the young people who strive toward a better future. It is the youth, with their audacity, enthusiasm and courage, who fight the revolutionary battles through which mankind has scored its decisive advances.

The working-class socialist movement has always attracted the youth to its banner. Where the workers' organizations suffered failure of leadership and defeat, the political stirrings of the youth have often signaled a revival and new surge forward in the movement as a whole. And where the workers' organizations have shown revolutionary decision and scored victories, the youth have turned in overwhelming numbers to the working class, and filled the front lines of the struggle.

In our country's history it was the young journeymen mechanics and the apprentices of Boston who provided the most reliable cadres for carrying out Sam Adams' bold policies in the First American Revolution. Again, it was the youth who wore the "red badge of courage" in the Civil War — the Second American Revolution. Finally, it was the young assembly-line slaves of the auto-plants, who forged the historic fighting unity of Negro and white workers in the sitdown strikes of the 1930's. These momentous class struggles led to the creation of the CIO — an act that marked the first installment on the Third American Revolution.

Now look across the globe on May Day 1960 and observe again the rising of the youth!

Cuba is a nation of young people bursting with energy and new confidence. Boys and girls — many of them barely in their teens — build, train themselves, shoulder the heaviest responsibilities and offer every ounce of their energy and nerve to the revolutionary struggle against the American imperialist overlords.

No wonder the Cuban revolution has been embraced as their own by great masses of youth throughout Latin America and has won deep admiration and sympathy from young people in the United States.

During the last three years, the anti-imperialist revolution has extended to the African continent below the Sahara. The struggle has now erupted in the continent's stronghold of capitalist exploitation and racist reaction, the Union of South Africa. Again, we see in the forefront of the magnificent struggle against apartheid, tens of

thousands of young men and women — workers and students. The leadership of the Pan-Africanist and African National Congress movements is composed in large part of youths in their teens and early twenties — and this is all the more true of those leaders who are directly in charge of organizing the mass struggles.

In Japan, the student movement has risen to new heights of revolutionary vigor in the last year. Students, during one of their recent mass demonstrations against the Japanese-American military pact, beat back the cops who sought to disperse them.

In Korea, the American-supported dictatorship of Syngman Rhee is being shaken by a great mass upheaval touched off by the students.

In England, ever larger numbers of students have joined the movement to abolish nuclear weapons. Their determination to end the threat to human survival has helped to arouse sections of the British labor movement to the menace, too — despite the policies of the right-wing leadership of the Labor party and the unions.

And here in the United States, we see at long last a new era opening up as a result, in good part, of the courageous initiative of the Negro students in the South. In every Southern state — including Mississippi — the movement against segregation is developing. In the North, a significant movement of students, Negro and white, has come to the support of the Southern students.

These struggles of the youth are helping to break up the moods of political conservatism that are still dominant throughout the country and that have aided the labor bureaucrats in keeping the unions chained to the capitalist-party machines.

The inspiration we take in the worldwide resurgence of youth — and especially in the new movement in America — is heightened by the news that young people have just held a three-day convention in Philadelphia to found a national organization, the Young Socialist Alliance.

The YSA did not appear out of thin air; it was not the result of hasty improvisation. A small band of determined and tireless young revolutionists prepared the way. The convention in Philadelphia last week, for example, was the seventh national gathering of this movement during the last two-and-a-half preparatory years. The Young Socialist Alliance couldn't have been formed at a more auspicious time. It has a glorious future. We greet our young comrades on this May Day and through them we offer our greetings to the heroic fighters for mankind's future in every country of the world.

Police-State Methods in Virginia



Richmond, Virginia, cops arrested thirty-five Negro students on Lincoln's Birthday as part of racist attempts to crush the struggle for civil rights. The students were charged with "trespassing" by owners of Thalheimer's department store for protesting against segregated lunch counters.

They Denied Us Service But We Continued to Sit

By Charles Kenzie Steele, Jr.

About 1:35 p.m., I arrived at the Inter-Civic Council office. The other members were there as planned. We practiced demonstrations and were given instructions. The main point stressed was not to fight back. . . .

We arrived in Woolworth's about 2 p.m. I purchased a few articles. . . .

We went across to the lunch counter. I took a seat between two white men. Another CORE member sitting about two seats away ordered a cup of coffee and a sandwich. The waitress told him: "I'm sorry, we can't serve you."

She moved on down and told me the same. We both replied: "I'll wait."

Whites Stay

Both men sitting next to me finished their meals slowly and both had second cups of coffee after I was sitting there. . . . Finally they left, and signs were put up saying the counter was closed. . . . None of the white people seated at the counter left because of our being there.

Merritt Spaulding, who was with us, asked a white lady sitting two seats from him if he might borrow a pencil. She said: "No, but I have a fountain pen." Which she let him use. . . .

The waitresses seemed all very jittery and the head waitress was obviously trembling. She gave a man a cup of coffee without cream or sugar and he had

Three sons of Rev. C. K. Steele — Charles Kenzie, Jr., 17, Henry Marion, 16, and Clifford, 15 — have played a notable part in the Tallahassee, Florida, lunch-counter sit-ins. Rev. Steele is chairman of the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council, the organization that led the 1957 bus boycott.

The two oldest sons were among the young people imprisoned for conducting sit-downs.

Henry, who was kept in jail for six days and released pending appeal, is the first high-school student to have been imprisoned during the Southwide demonstrations.

During one sit-in, Charles Kenzie, Jr., recorded what was said and done. His stenographic account is reprinted here from the April issue of the Southern Patriot journal of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

asked for both. She neglected also to give him a napkin. . . .

The other white people just sat there and finished their meals. They smoked afterward and smiled at us.

After all of the white people had left, we continued to sit there. . . . I noticed that the others seemed very calm. . . . There was no violence or inclinations toward violence. . . .

Then I heard a customer in the store say: "Look, there are some cops outside."

About five minutes later a well-dressed man, followed by about four others and two uniformed policemen, walked down the counter and spoke to one of us. He was directed to the spokesman. . . .

Then he walked down the counter to where I was sitting and yelled: "Do you all understand? This counter is closed."

Priscilla Stephens, the spokesman, asked us if we still wanted to stay. She said: "The mayor has ordered us to leave." All of us agreed to stay.

Then about 15 or 20 policemen marched in and told us we were under arrest. They said: "You niggers stand up now and get out of here."

Whites Applaud

As we left the store, a group of white people who had gathered began clapping. Miss Mary Ola Gaines looked back and said: "We'll be back."

When we reached headquarters. . . they ushered us all into one small cell — four girls, one woman, and six boys. . . . They still hadn't told us what we were charged with. . . .

About an hour later an officer came and read us our charges. . . . In the meantime, we talked to a drunk who was thrown in with us. Then we sang. One fellow amused us by reciting a poem in French. . . .

Finally we were told that a bondsman had been secured for us. . . . They ushered us out the back door. . . . And that was it.

The American Way of Life

City Living Can Be Pleasant

Feeling glum about the housing situation? These excerpts from an April 18 Wall Street Journal should brighten you up.

"Luxury apartments, largely neglected by builders since the gaudy days of the 1920's are enjoying a nation-wide boom.

"Here on the rocky island of Manhattan. . . builders now are planning or erecting 140 apartment buildings — almost all of them in the luxury class (monthly rent of \$50 a room or more).

"Along the windy Lake Michigan shore in Chicago, work starts next month on a pair of 60-story circular 'living towers,' surrounded by a broad plaza and equipped with a boat basin for 700 small craft, a restaurant, a skating rink and a theater.

"Rising above the trees of a Tulsa residential section is a 17-story apartment building whose \$300 to \$1,500 a month rents will entitle its tenants to use of a putting green, swimming pool, greenhouse, club rooms and a pool of domestic servants kept on call.

"And before the year is out, residents will be shelling out \$300 to \$675 a month for the 78 apartments in another 17-story structure in downtown Boston. . . .

"For those who can afford them, the fancy new living units offer a number of amenities: convenience, inexpensive maintenance, comforts such as air conditioning and in many cases, even more space than in most houses. A seven-room apartment in the new Imperial House nearing completion beside the East River here will feature a living room 28 feet long, separate dining room, library, two bedrooms, maid's room, four baths, six 'walk-in' closets and a 35-foot-long 'gallery' opening onto a terrace. Rent: \$1,200 a month. For an extra \$65 a month a tenant can garage his car in the basement where it will be washed whenever it's dirty — 'every day if necessary,' says Zachary Fisher, partner in the building firm, Fisher Brothers.

"The kitchen, which will feature a special entrance for deliveries, will be linked by a private phone system to stores, a bank, package delivery room and a servant procurement service on the ground floor. There will, however, be no 'social rooms' such as those planned for many other luxury apartment buildings around the country.

"Most of the tenants will have them in private clubs nearby," Mr. Fisher explains. "Anyway, if they are like typical New York apartment dwellers, they won't meet their neighbors for a long time and won't bother to, either." One already-

signed leaseholder: Actress Lucille Ball, who will join two apartments on the 25th floor to gain a 54-foot living room."

"Imperial House" is about a 15-minute walk away from East Harlem, center of New York's Puerto Rican community. Here is a description of one building in that neighborhood, typical of hundreds, as provided by the New York Post:

"In the furnished room of Mr. and Mrs. Pablo Perilla, three adults and five children share a 12 by 15 foot space.

"Mrs. Lydia Comba and two children are in a room so small that only a bed and a wooden chair will fit. . . and the chair must be hung on a nail when the door is opened.

"Mrs. Mildred Daniel and her five children share a room that has no running water or toilet facilities.

"The house is in such bad repair, tenant David Phifer told the Post, that the door to his room fell off and smashed his ankle. He hasn't been to work since."

Prosperity Held "Illusory" for Negro People

The widely touted economic progress of American Negro families is "illusory," says the National Urban League.

While in 1958, according to government figures, the average annual income of white families was \$5,300, the average income of non-white families was \$2,711 — almost fifty per cent less than that of the whites.

Furthermore the economic gap caused by racial discrimination is growing.

Citing previously unpublished Census Bureau statistics, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the Urban League, said April 7 that in the period from 1950 to 1958, the annual income of white families increased 54 per cent while the income of Negroes increased only 45 per cent.

"At the rate we are moving now," Granger said, "the faster we move the further we fall behind."

Why not pass this copy of the Militant on to a friend?

Too Many Babies?

Hunger in World Is "Man-made Plague"

By Joseph Hansen

(Twelfth in a series of articles.)

Marxist analysis has shown us that when we speak of "overpopulation" in capitalist society we must add a most important qualification. It is "relative." Not relative to the food supply, as the naive Rev. Malthus believed, but relative to the part of investment that goes by the attractive name of "payroll." The size of the payroll, as everyone knows, is only partially determined by common human needs. The capitalist, a devoutly religious man, leaves the final say on payroll matters to his god, Profits, the Moloch to whom he piously offers the flesh and bone of his workers.

That is why an "overpopulation" of millions can appear in a few short months in a country as wealthy as the United States, flooding the employment offices, and just as suddenly disappear when the economic cycle enters a period of boom.

The real meaning of "overpopulation" can be seen with exceptional clarity in colonial or semicolonial countries whose economies have been molded by imperialist interests. Cuba offers a good example.

When he was tried for leading an unsuccessful revolt against the Batista dictatorship in 1953, just before his twenty-seventh birthday, Dr. Fidel Castro gave the following eloquent description of the Cubans whom he sought to arouse. It is worth studying for the picture it offers of the kind of people the Malthusians are talking about when they advocate an intensive campaign to persuade the world's "overpopulation" to get themselves sterilized.

"When we speak of people, we do not mean the well-to-do, conservative segments of the nation always ready to reap some advantages from any regime of oppression, from any dictatorship, and from despotism, kneeling down, if need be, before the master in turn. . . .

"When we speak of battle and refer to the people, we mean the 600,000 Cubans who are out of work and who want to earn an honest living here instead of having to emigrate in search of a better opportunity.

"We mean the 500,000 farm workers who live in miserable huts, working four months and going hungry with their children the rest of the year, with not an inch of land to farm, and whose existence would move to compassion were it not for so many stone-hearted.

"By people we mean the 400,000 industrial workers and laborers whose retirement funds have been robbed, and from whom all benefits are being taken away, whose housing con-

sists of single rooms in tenement houses, whose salaries go from the hands of the employer to those of the money lender, whose future is a cut in wages and dismissal, whose life is one of never-ending work, and whose only hope for rest lies in the grave.

"By people we mean the 100,000 share croppers who live and die working a land that is not theirs, contemplating it as Moses did the Promised Land, only to die before managing to own it and, like feudal slaves, having to pay for the use of that land with a large part of the crop, and who can neither love that land nor improve it or beautify it by planting a cedar or an orange tree, because they know not when the balliff will come around with the rural guard to tell them they must leave.

"By people we mean the 30,000 self-sacrificing teachers and professors, so indispensable for the better destiny of future generations, who are so badly treated and poorly paid.

"By people we mean the 20,000 debt-ridden small merchants, ruined by the economic crisis and to whom venal public officials are dealing the finishing blow.

"By people we mean the 10,000 young professionals: doctors, engineers, lawyers, veterinarians, dentists, teachers, pharmacists, journalists, painters, sculptors, etc., who leave the universities with their degrees willing to fight for a living and full of hopes only to find themselves in a dead-end alley, with all doors closed to their clamor and pleas.

"Those are the ones I call people, those are the ones I mean when I say people, the ones that suffer all the misfortunes and because of it are capable of fighting courageously!"

If we extract from that description the figures on the basic labor force, we see that out of 1,600,000 industrial and agricultural workers and sharecroppers, more than one-third were totally unemployed while almost another third were unemployed eight months of the year. Is it hard to understand why they finally undertook a revolution?

To round out the picture, we should of course take into consideration the fact that this large "overpopulation" in Cuba was a great convenience to the American sugar interests. They paid four months wages to a skilled and highly industrious labor force and then put those hundreds of thousands of workers into mothballs for the next eight months. During those months, the "dead time," the Cubans could not even work at their own crops, for they were denied access to the land although much of it was uncultivated. So they starved. And this on a fertile tropical island easily capable of feeding a population many times larger!

Cuba is not exceptional. Ours is a hungry planet.

Here are some suggestive figures from an editorial in the Dec. 14, 1959, Christian Science Monitor:

"There are now about 2,850,000,000 persons on our planet. Only about 1,600,000,000 of them are adequately fed. That means that almost seven times as many people as there are in the entire United States go to bed hungry every night. Of the 90,000,000 children born this year, more than half are not being adequately fed.

"In parts of South Asia children eat only two meals a day, and sometimes skip days before the next food comes in. In India 25 per cent of the population is without housing. A street or the field is their only address."

Going to bed hungry is, naturally, a good thing from the Malthusian point of view. It reminds you of the need to practice continence so that the world's population won't outweigh the earth by the year 4460 A.D.

In his excellent book, "The Geography of Hunger," Josue de Castro lays the blame for the world's endemic hunger exactly where it belongs:

"Hunger has been chiefly created by the inhuman exploitation of colonial riches, by the latifundia and one-crop culture which lay waste the colony, so that the exploiting country can take too cheaply the raw materials its prosperous industrial economy requires. For economic reasons misery was hidden from the world's eyes; tragedies like that of China, where in the nineteenth century some hundred million individuals starved to death, or like that of India, where twenty million people died of hunger in the last thirty years of the century, were glossed over."

De Castro includes vitamin deficiencies in his survey of hunger, saying about this:

"The feudal, slave regime of southern agriculture, based on the monoculture of cotton, implanted pellagra in this region of the United States just as the monoculture of sugar planted vitamin hunger along with the cane in certain of the Antilles, and as the mono-exploitation of rubber brought beriberi to the Amazon basin. In each of these cases, hunger has been cultivated by man himself; it has arisen as a man-made plague."

The Malthusians are fond of pointing to South America as a prime example of abysmal poverty and hunger due to an "exploding" population. De Castro indicates the true story:

"The prevailing starvation in South America is a direct consequence of the continent's historical past. This history is one of colonial exploitation along mercantile lines. It developed through successive economic cycles the effect of which was to destroy, or at least upset, the economic integrity of

the continent. There were the cycle of gold, the cycle of sugar, the cycle of precious stones, the cycle of coffee, the cycle of rubber, the cycle of oil. And during the course of each of these cycles, one finds a whole region giving itself up entirely to the monoculture, or mono-exploitation, of a single product — at the same time forgetting everything else, and thus wasting natural wealth and neglecting the potentialities of regional food supply.

"The one-crop culture of cane sugar in the Brazilian northeast is a good example. This area once had one of the few really fertile tropical soils. It had a climate favorable to agriculture, and it was originally covered with a forest growth extremely rich in fruit trees. Today, the all-absorbing, self-destructive sugar industry has stripped all the available land and covered it completely with sugar cane; as a result this is one of the starvation areas of the continent."

Imperialism has plundered our planet, annihilated entire populations, condemned hundreds of millions of human beings to death by starvation and doomed the majority of mankind today to chronic hunger. As De Castro shows in his book, not even the American people with the highest standard of living in the world have escaped the ravages of this ruthless economic system.

Robert J. Lampman, economics professor at the University of Wisconsin, recently made a study indicating how widespread poverty actually is in the United States today. In the Dec. 26, 1959, issue of Labor, weekly newspaper of the railroad unions, we find the following summary of his findings:

"Using official figures, Lampman found that in 1957 fully 19 per cent of all Americans had poverty incomes. He defined such income as \$2,500 a year or less (at 1957 prices) for a family of four — and correspondingly less or more for smaller or larger families. For a family of two, for example, the poverty income level would be \$1,638 or less a year.

"Thus, nearly a fifth of all Americans live in deep poverty. In addition, Lampman found, 30 million more live on the fringe of poverty — making less than enough to maintain modest but 'adequate' living standards.

"This minimum 'adequate' income is officially estimated at \$4,000 a year (at 1957 prices) for a family of four. In 1957, Lampman found, 36 per cent of all Americans — 62,000,000 people — had less than this minimum 'adequate' income."

If the Malthusian theory is correct, there's another 62,000,000 people who should be persuaded to get themselves sterilized for the sake of elbow room on our planet 2,000 years from now.

(Next week: What Can Be Done.)

UN-MISSISSIPPI ACTIVITIES — Five Negro students were suspended from a segregated high school in Meridian, Miss., for wearing "subversive" buttons which praised the Supreme Court school desegregation decision.

JUST LIKE TRUJILLO DOES — Two exiles from the Dominican Republic were arrested in New York April 14 for selling El Dominicano Libre, an anti-Trujillo newspaper.

FROM THE SAME BATHTUB — A dissembling company announced in New York that it will be offering partisan whiskey this election year.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS — Roman Catholic elementary and high schools now have a record enrollment of 5,090,012, according to church spokesmen.

DRUG PROMOTION — Price-gouging drug companies are bombarding doctors with an estimated 24,247 tons of "ballyhoo" advertising material annually, according to Dr. James E. Bowes of the University of Utah.

MAYBE THE PRICE WASN'T RIGHT — Gov. George Docking of Kansas, an opponent of capital punishment, recently commuted the death sentence of a prisoner and was bitterly assailed for doing so by Alf M. Landon, ex-governor and one-time presidential aspirant.

KEEPING IN TRIM AS GENTLEMEN — Maj. Gen. Chester McCarty has ordered officers of the Fourteenth Air Force command to hold formal dinners periodically and has handed down precise instructions as to how they are to be conducted.

of the United States and to the Air Force chief of staff, with no smoking until after the toasts. Between the main course and desert, there will be a twenty-minute rest period.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL CARE — Following a newspaper expose last year of conditions in city hospitals, New York's Mayor Wagner pledged a thorough clean-up.

WILL THEIR EMBLEM BE THE GAG AND THE NOOSE? — Retired U.S. Army General Albert Wedemeyer has urged that the chief of the nation's political police, J. Edgar Hoover, run for president.

HIROSHIMA TOLL STILL MOUNTING — A Hiroshima hospital reported the twelfth death this year ascribable to the A-bomb dropped by the U.S. on the Japanese city in 1945.

THE SIMPLE PLEASURES — William Capitan, president of the Center for Research in Advertising, recently advised the home furnishing industry that it is "contemptuous of the consumer" and "considers her to be ignorant."

THOSE ARMY MANUALS — The continuing stream of army manuals, which cost an estimated \$72 million a year, includes one on the problem of marriage.

THE RICH GET RICHER — Net after-tax profits of all manufacturing corporations except newspapers totalled 9.6 per cent of stockholders' equity in the last quarter of 1959.

... Batista Downfall Stirs Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

by being told that that was where they were baptized.

It is an accepted fact, he continued, "that the vast majority of Latin Americans believe that we favored the dictators." Then, in an obvious reference to a trip he had made to Cuba during the Batista regime, he said: "Certainly some of our ambassadors seemed to have made it a point to hobnob in public with the dictators when they and the rest of the world knew of the horrors and cruelties that were being committed by their governments."

As an example, he said: "A professor in the University of Havana said to me, 'you know, in the last two years they [the Batista officials] killed one hundred of my students and tortured half of them.'"

The greatest need in Latin America, Tannenbaum declared, is to promote the process of social change. But social change under conditions of rule by a dictator or military caste can be accomplished only through revolutionary means.

And once the revolutionary masses are set in motion, as the experience of Cuba demonstrates, the resulting revolution is no respecter of private property or the profit system. It is this fact that impels the capitalist government in Washington to bolster the dictators and support the military adventurers in their counter-revolutionary assaults upon popular revolutionary movements in Latin America.

Therefore, he continued: "We are wedded to the status quo. So in their majority are the governments of Latin America—and yet the status quo if taken literally would make any change impossible and provide no remedy for the poverty and social deficiency preliminary to mutual confidence between the United States and Latin America. Our problem is to find a way for the Latin American people to identify us with their aspirations for a better life. The task of the local leadership is to prepare the ground for the needed changes. A differently



MEANY.

oriented leadership is required at both ends — and," he concluded, "that is most difficult to find."

Tannenbaum, in his report, pointed up a lesson of decisive importance to an understanding of the revolutionary development in Latin America — the role of the standing army. Fidel Castro learned this lesson well and proceeded to substitute for the army the power of the people in arms.

"We were told many times," Tannenbaum concluded, "that strengthening the armies in Latin America was a political error and that it would identify us with the enemies of democracy and with the opponents of freedom. Certain policies we have pursued in the best of faith have not improved our image and those who have been injured have long memories."

Tannenbaum gives Washington credit for acting in "the best of faith" which it does not deserve. That is the fundamental weakness of his whole presentation. The U.S. State Department acts in the interests of the dominant section of the American capitalist class and can not do otherwise. But what of the leaders of American labor?

The AFL-CIO conference provided for discussion on reports but the time was so limited that only two speakers participated in the discussion on the Tannenbaum report: Serafino Romualdi, inter-American director of the AFL-CIO and Victor Reuther, director of international affairs for the United Automobile Workers.

Romualdi Pops Off

Romualdi, speaking for the Meany wing of the AFL-CIO, gave a straight State Department assessment of the revolutionary developments in Latin America. The greatest threat to inter-American unity, he asserted, came from the "international communist conspiracy."

He charged that the "communists" were plotting to "divide Uncle Sam from Latin America." He lauded the State Department-controlled Organization of American States and urged that American labor call upon the OAS to carry through an immediate intervention in Cuba to "stamp out communism" in that country.

Romualdi sounded the alarm over the danger of a spread of revolutionary infection to this country. The great danger, he warned, was that "people will begin to say: Let's try to do in our country the same things they are doing in Cuba."

Without naming Romualdi, Victor Reuther took strong exception to his remarks. To attribute all the "evils" in Latin America to "communism," said

Victor Reuther, was an oversimplification. These social evils, he affirmed, predated the Russian revolution and were to a large extent, "of our own making." The American labor movement, he asserted, had too long remained silent and permitted the United Fruit Company and others of that ilk, to speak for us.

While our own country was born in revolution, said Victor Reuther, we are now the most terrified of revolutions in other countries and seek to hold back and prevent revolutionary movements instead of giving them encouragement, support and leadership.

Our record, said Victor Reuther, referring to the American union movement, is not as pure as it might have been. Nor can we intervene effectively by delegating the American bankers and business men to speak for us, he added.

Addressing himself to the question of Cuba, Victor Reuther expressed sharp criticism of the policy of the American union leadership. Must we always wait until a Mikoyan appears on the scene, he asked, before we become concerned about the problems and aspirations of our neighbors? We had all been aware, he insisted, of the extent to which the Cuban people had been oppressed under the Batista regime, but said little about it. "Or," he asked sarcastically, "are we concerned only when the threat of communism is raised?"

We remained silent too long, Victor Reuther added, when Batista was jailing and murdering students, workers and peasants in Cuba. We found it too easy to associate with people in the Cuban labor movement who were staunch supporters of Batista, he added.

Then, in what was probably intended as a criticism of Castro, Victor Reuther added: "Castro may be a good revolutionary but he is a bad administrator."

It is hard to tell what is meant by the latter statement. It is presumably intended to apply to the Castro regime's attacks on U.S. government policies. But it is not Castro the allegedly "bad administrator" with whom the State Department cannot abide — it is Castro the "good revolutionary."

Unfortunately, it is the policy expressed by Serafino Romualdi that finds favor with the AFL-CIO tops and not the attitude expressed by Victor Reuther. It would be a good thing for the rank-and-file members of the American trade unions to elect delegations in the shops and factories to go to Cuba and see for themselves what is being done there. Such first hand reports from visiting American trade unionists would be the greatest contribution to arriving at a policy of vigorous American labor support for the Cuban revolution.

Los Angeles Pickets Cut Woolworth Sales

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, April 15 — Negro and white pickets in front of Woolworth's store in Compton put a big dent in the store's Easter business tonight. Pickets at one entrance reported that the cashier there was ringing up only about one sale every 15 minutes.

Organized by the local NAACP as part of the national movement to boycott Woolworth, the picket line is being held every Friday evening and all day on Saturdays.

The line has been bolstered in both size and morale by strong contingents from General Motors Local 216 of the United Auto Workers and Local 2058 of the United Steel Workers.

The UAW support is official and members carry signs reading: "Local 216 Supports NAACP Boycott in Support of Southern Students." The steel workers on the line expect to make their support official at the next local union meeting.

Though pickets distribute leaflets explaining the purpose of the demonstration, these often aren't necessary. Compton is an interracial working-class community, and for many people the mere sight of the picket line is

enough to induce them to buy at another dime store.

About a dozen picket lines are now being held on a regular weekly basis in the Los Angeles area. College-age youth have been concentrating on the Woolworth and Kress stores in downtown Los Angeles. In Westwood, the local Woolworth is being picketed by the Southern California Boycott Committee, a student group from the University of California at Los Angeles.

Among the organizations giving support to the demonstrations are the Congress of Racial Equality, the Young Socialist Alliance and the Independent Students Union. NAACP picketlines have been extended to Woolworth stores in the San Fernando Valley.

Socialist Ticket To Open Drive At Detroit Dinner

By June Carey

DETROIT — The Socialist Workers party election campaign in Michigan will open Saturday, April 30, with talks by SWP candidates at a May Day Dinner here.

Nominated by the SWP state committee were: For U.S. Senator: Frank Lovell, auto worker. For Governor: Robert Himmel, restaurant worker. For Lt. Governor: Evelyn Sell, office worker. For Attorney General: Larry Dolinski, auto worker.

After the dinner Lovell, Dolinski and Mrs. Sell will give short talks presenting their program and plans to bring the ideas of socialism to Michigan voters. The May Day celebration, to be held at 3737 Woodward, Detroit, will have the following schedule:

5:30 — social hour. 6:30 — full course dinner. (\$1.25 for adults, 90 cents for students.) 8:00 — after-dinner talks. Then — music, dancing, etc.

There will be no admission charge to hear the talks at 8. Proceeds of the dinner will help finance the SWP's election campaign.

Myra Weiss To Speak in Philadelphia

By June Carey

PHILADELPHIA — First-hand accounts of the Southern integration struggle will be featured here at a May Day dinner and rally, Saturday evening, April 30.

The principal speakers will be Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers party vice-presidential nominee, and James Lambrecht, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance. Both will be returning from a tour of Southern campuses.

Also on the program, which will kick off the Socialist Workers party's campaign in the state, are Morris Chertov and Ethel Peterson, SWP candidates for State Treasurer and State Auditor General. The SWP will appear on the Pennsylvania ballot under the designation "Workers Party."

The SWP dinner and rally will be held at 1303 W. Girard Ave., with the dinner at 7 p.m. and the program at 8 p.m.

SWP campaigners here view the coming contest with optimism. They feel the "pro-labor" reputation of the Democratic party has been pretty well tarnished with the conduct in office of Mayor Dilworth and Gov. Lawrence. Dilworth and his stabbed Westinghouse strikers in the back in their fight for unemployment compensation, now intends to hike the city sales tax. Lawrence has already pushed through a higher state sales tax.

Text of CBS Interview with Castro

So that our readers can judge for themselves how far the State Department goes in twisting, distorting and tearing out of context the statements of officials of the Cuban government, we are printing the full text of the interview between Fidel Castro and Richard Bates of the Columbia Broadcasting System as published in the April 19 issue of Revolution. (Our translation.)

It was from this interview that Lincoln White, spokesman of the State Department, lifted the reference to the propaganda policy of "fascism" in order to make the false claim that 95 per cent of the Cuban press is government-controlled and that Cuba's new government is therefore dictatorial. White's declaration was of course given front-page headlines in America's 100 per cent capitalist press, while the context of Castro's statement was ignored.

Correspondent: This interview is taking place in the offices of the newspaper Revolution. Dr. Fidel Castro wishes to make completely clear that the declarations which he made to me at the beginning of the week in relation to the possibilities of conversations between him and President Eisenhower or Secretary of State Christian Herter were made in reply to a question of mine. My question was more or less the following: "Dr. Castro, is there anyone in the United States with whom you would like to talk calmly in order to try to seek a solution of the current problems between Cuba and the United States?"

Dr. Castro replied, as I recall it, that if there were anyone with whom he would like to speak in the United States, it would be with President Eisenhower or Secretary of State Herter.

Fidel: I replied that that question should be directed to Herter or to Eisenhower, because they would know better. Then you asked me if I would agree to such a conversation and I replied that I was ready to talk with anyone. Do you recall this?

Correspondent: Yes, I recall it. Fidel: Then you recall what I ended up saying?

Correspondent: Yes, I recall. You said that you would be ready to talk with anyone who could help improve relations between Cuba and the United States. That's the way I remember our conversation.

Fidel: I remember the idea.

It seems that someone in the cable agencies changed my words and made it appear as if it were I who was suggesting this conversation.

Correspondent: That's correct; you didn't suggest such a talk, but limited yourself to replying to a question of mine.

Fidel: I have read some declarations of Mr. Lincoln White in reply to this supposed suggestion of mine, and I wish to say to the public opinion of the United States that I did not suggest a talk of any kind and that Mr. Lincoln White should not have any illusions in this respect. I did not suggest anything. I answered you sincerely on what you asked me, and I believe that this proves that understanding between the government of the United States and the Cuban government is not easy, since everywhere someone alters the facts and does not present to the people of the United States the truth regarding our deeds and our words.

Correspondent: Dr. Castro, it seems to me that something should be clarified. What do you mean when you refer to the United States? Do you mean the government or the people?

Fidel: I refer, of course, to the government of the United States. The people cannot be charged with the sins and mistakes of their government. I know that you want a better understanding between the Cuban people and the American people. Consequently I would like to ask you to explain why the previous interview and my words were changed by the UPI and the AP.

Correspondent: I haven't read the cabled report but I understand that what you want thoroughly cleared up is that what you said in relation to the possibility of a talk with President Eisenhower was in reply to a question of mine and that you did not ask for a talk.

Fidel: But what do you think about their altering my words; why did they alter the meaning?

Correspondent: I believe that they didn't understand well that you were answering a question and not proposing conversations between you and President Eisenhower. This was not clarified in the report.

Fidel: I believe that they altered my words with the full intention of presenting the Cuban government as asking some favor of the American government. They did this to discredit the Cuban government, and this is a new proof of the

way in which they create difficulties. They don't wish in any manner to be well informed. They use every kind of stratagem to produce confusion and misunderstanding. That's what I want to say to the public opinion of the United States.

Correspondent: Dr. Castro, do you believe that relations between the governments of Cuba and the United States will improve?

Fidel: Well, I would like these relations to improve, but I believe that the government of the United States is utilizing every opportunity to create confusion. And if there is anyone in the government of the United States who estimates that the Cuban Revolution can be defeated in this way, he is making a mistake, because the Cuban Revolution will continue without any hesitation and without any vacillation.

Correspondent: Dr. Castro, may I ask you a new question?

Fidel: Don't you believe that my words will be altered?

Correspondent: I believe that your reply will be transmitted exactly as you state it. Do you see any way of bettering relations between Cuba and the United States?

Fidel: Well, it's difficult to answer that question because the only way is to understand our right to respect, our right to sovereignty and respect for the dignity of our nation. I believe that President Eisenhower had no right to speak in the way he did about the Cuban Revolution and the Cuban government. He said that the Cuban government had betrayed the Revolution. As Prime Minister I have been faithful to the Revolution. Cuba is going through a profound and genuine revolution and this is the prime reason for the misunderstanding, which is due to many interests who will never be in agreement with a genuine and just revolution.

Correspondent: Dr. Castro, when you speak of a genuine revolution, do you mean anything besides a political revolution? Do you refer to a social revolution?

Fidel: I mean a social revolution. Cuba is going through a profound and genuine social revolution. Correspondent: Dr. Castro, recently it has been said in Cuba that to be against Communism is to be counter-revolutionary. What do you think about this?

Fidel: I believe that Hitler and Mussolini began to talk about communism in order to persecute all free men, in order to

violate every kind of justice. Remember Hitler, remember Mussolini, remember Mr. Franco, the friend of Eisenhower. The thing that Franco, Mussolini and Hitler were accustomed to say was that the enemy was communism. And, talking about communism, they sought to justify every kind of crime and every type of aggression, and I believe that some similarity exists in the policy of the American government, which appears to have adopted the policy which in other times served to advance fascism.

Correspondent: Dr. Castro, you have to deliver an important speech the First of May. Could you indicate on what theme you are going to speak?

Fidel: But I still have a lot of time to think over what I am going to say.

Correspondent: What are you going to say?

Fidel: I have many themes to handle and I have time to ripen my ideas. You will have time to hear me. On that day the workers, the soldiers, the campesinos will be present in mass and it appears to me that it will be a great occasion. You can come to find out whether the people of Cuba are united in defense of the Revolution.

Correspondent: Dr. Castro, you have said many times that there are dangers menacing the Revolution. Do you believe that the Revolution is in danger now?

Fidel: The Revolution cannot be in danger. The Revolution can face the necessity of fighting and the necessity of resolving its difficulties, but the Revolution in reality is not in danger because the entire people are ready to defend it.

Correspondent: Against whom will they have to defend it?

Fidel: Against the counter-revolutionaries and the foreign interests who are against social justice and the Agrarian Reform and all the revolutionary measures which are being undertaken here. You will have to excuse me because my English is very poor and I lack the words to express myself.

Correspondent: As I told you a year ago, your English is much better than my Spanish.

Fidel: That can only mean that your Spanish is very bad.

Correspondent: Thanks a lot, Dr. Castro. Fidel: I would like you to have the opportunity of transmitting my words to the people of the United States and I hope that this time my words will not be altered.

Meeting to Hear Cuban Official

NEW YORK — Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban Minister Plenipotentiary and Alternate Delegate to the United Nations, will speak at a public meeting here Wednesday, May 4.

Sponsored by Monthly Review Associates, the meeting will also hear Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy, editors of Monthly Review, who recently visited Cuba.

The meeting will be held at 8:30 p.m. at New York Center, 227 West 46th Street.

Plan Protest in New York Against 'Operation Alert'

When the air-raid sirens go off May 3, warning the public to seek shelter against a mock attack, many people will remain seated in New York's City Hall Park as a protest against the Civil Defense exercises.

Plans for the demonstration against the annual "Operation Alert" are being coordinated by the Civil Defense Protest Committee, which predicts that this year's action will be much larger than those of previous years.

A non-partisan organization, the committee is devoted to exposing "the futility of civilian defense preparations in an era when there is no defense against massive nuclear war." "Rather than defend the public, CD drills only create a false

Celebrate May Day

Advertisement for May Day celebrations in New York, Los Angeles, and Minneapolis. Includes dates, times, and speaker information for each city.