

Maybe We Should Start a Co-operative!



Militant photo by J. H.

Cuba's campesinos are skilled farmers. The campesino to the right proudly shows tobacco leaves grown on his small piece of land in Pinar del Rio.

the government agency in charge of Agrarian Reform. Like virtually every Cuban, he worries about the State Department attacks against the popular new government and hopes that the American people are not taken in by the slanders.

Cuba's Dollar Reserves Show Heartening Rise

The dire predictions emanating from State Department circles and other representatives and spokesmen of big business last fall that Cuba faced early bankruptcy under its new government are turning out to be as far off base as the rest of the anti-Cuba propaganda with which they have been filling the capitalist press.

Cuba's dollar reserves. The figures are impressive. In January 1959, after dictator Batista fled the revolutionary wrath of the people, Cuba's reserves were down to \$77,400,000, Castro said.

fame as one of the military leaders of the rebellion, was placed in charge of the National Bank. Guevara disclaimed knowing anything about banking; but those who were aware of his coolness, intelligence and uprightness, expected that he would institute the necessary controls of Cuba's foreign trade.

Sorry, No Telethon! But Speed the Funds

By Tom Kerry Organizational Secretary, Socialist Workers Party

A glance at the \$16,000 Socialist Fund scoreboard, published on page two, will disclose that payments on fund pledges are lagging. As of April 26 we have collected 30 per cent of the total pledged.

Among the current crop of Democratic party presidential aspirants, says Humphrey, he is the only one who is not a millionaire. Nor does he have a rich papa to sweeten his campaign pot.

Be that as it may, it seems that the Democrats have corralled a stable of Hollywood performers for a telethon which aims to charm the money out of the pockets of TV viewers to line the coffers of the DP campaign chest. It seems that the Democrats have an edge in this field.

According to the statistics there are more Democrats among Hollywood performers than Republicans. To compensate, the statistics reveal that there are more Republican performers in Wall Street than Democrats. They'll probably have their telethon on closed-circuit TV confined to those with a Dun and Bradstreet rating.

Poor Boy's Lament

While on the subject of money trouble, I was interested in hearing Hubert Humphrey's lament about being the only "poor boy" in the presidential race.

Next Week: "The Truth About Cuba"

First in a series of articles by Joseph Hansen about the revolution on America's doorstep.

Comparing the statistics for the comparable time last year, Castro noted that on April 17, 1959, the reserves amounted to \$104,300,000; while on April 16 of this year they reached \$137,300,000, and the projected figure will shortly be approximately \$142,000,000, some \$40,000,000 more than the same date last year.

"For those who hoped that we would crash economically," said the prime minister, "these figures must mean something. For those who said that Che didn't know anything about this, the figures should mean something, and I believe that we can well congratulate Che on his political economy."

The trend is all the more significant in view of Wall Street's strenuous efforts to throttle Cuba.

Execution in California Spurs Renewed Protests

By Joyce Cowley

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22— "It's hard to die... even with a fair trial. But it's terrible to have to die when you got cheated out of a chance to prove you didn't have a fair trial."

This was the final appeal by Lawrence Wade, the first man to be executed in California since Gov. Brown reprieved Caryl Chessman and declared a 60-day moratorium on the death penalty. A court-appointed attorney explained that there was no ground for asking the State Supreme Court to review its decision on Wade, and he also failed to take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court because of a misunderstanding about the time in which he had to file an appeal.

Korean Dictator Ousted By Popular Revolution

Negro Youth in South Undaunted by Racists

By Myra Tanner Weiss Candidate for Vice-President, Socialist Workers Party

DURHAM, North Carolina— "Do you know what it's like to have someone spit in your face and you can't say anything or do anything except to keep walking, knowing they'll spit at you again?"

This question was asked of me by Laurette Williams, a pretty eighteen-year-old North Carolina University student here in Durham who has suffered these indignities in the struggle against segregated lunch counters.

Laurette Williams also told me about how she had been dragged out of a store and arrested on charges of "assault and battery." But as she was about to leave for a mobilization of students to picket three stores, her twin walked into the room to join her, and I thought how good it was that trouble for the racists should come in pairs.

Students in the North don't yet understand what the Southern sit-in students are really like. Older workers will have to stir their memories more than two decades back — to the heroic days of the CIO in the 1930's — to understand what is happening here.

New Spirit

A feeling of solidarity, of sacrifice for the common good and of purposiveness; confidence, determination and unbending hope for the future — all these have become part of the make-up of every Negro youth in the South.

The Negro students are not afraid. The racists spit at them, taunt them, curse them and even try to run them down with cars, but the demonstrations go on. When the cops jail the sit-in students they are proud to be in jail.

At Hampton Institute in Virginia, the students have lit a blow-torch while a more permanent torch is being constructed. The flame at the college gates will burn until Negroes can live in equality with whites in every corner of the land. The students have taken an oath to wait no more for "gradual implementation" of the anti-segregation laws, but to resist all degradation now.

At Shaw University in Raleigh, N. C., Jim Lambrecht, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, and I talked with the editor of the campus paper, Shaw Journal, and with the student body vice-president. We met in the headquarters of the sit-in movement. It looked like the strike headquarters that were common in the thirties.

In a small room at the back of the office were stacked the picket signs, some quite worn with use, some carefully printed, others bearing hastily painted slogans inspired by the news of the day. The walls were covered with clippings, posters and leaflets, recording the progress of the movement and expressing its spirit.

At Hampton Institute, in Vir-

ginia, one of the young student leaders expressed some worry over the fact that they have been able to mobilize only about forty per cent of the students for sustained activity.

"If something happens like an arrest or some other kind of attack, we get close to 100 per cent response, but for daily work, it stays around forty per cent." I assured him that it was a very high turnout for the daily picket grind. I don't think the union movement got that

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Myra Weiss, In South, Hits Segregation

"Segregation is harmful to whites and to Negroes," said Mrs. Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers party candidate for vice-president in an interview which appeared in the Richmond Times Dispatch on April 20.

Mrs. Weiss, who visited Richmond, Va. as part of a two-week tour of Southern cities, said, "All those when some are denied their rights. Many Southerners would like to see an end to discrimination; this has been demonstrated by surveys in high schools and colleges in the area. Governments in the South do not express the real sentiment of the people."

She described Southern students as "heroic in the face of vigorous opposition. If I were Negro, I wouldn't be willing to live as a second class citizen, but would fight as my ancestors did against the tyranny of England."

The Socialist Workers party, she said, stands for total integration.

Interviewed by the Raleigh, N.C., Times on April 22, Mrs. Weiss said the SWP favored the unions launching a labor party and predicted that such a party "will be strong enough to elect a president of the United States within ten years."

A labor party will quickly attract the majority of Americans, because "both Republicans and Democrats are for big business."

Canadian Union Tells McDonald 'Keep Nose Out'

"He should keep his nose out of our business."

That was how Russell Jones, a leader of the Canadian section of the United Steel Workers of America, replied to international union president David J. McDonald when the latter told newsmen he was opposed to the projected formation of a labor party in Canada.

After a steel union policy conference, it was predicted that the delegates from the 80,000-member union — the second largest in Canada — would be near-unanimous in their support for the new party which was slated to be launched at the Canadian Labor Congress convention the week of April 25.

McDonald told a press conference that he had "never believed in a political party for labor."

His statement was shrugged off as "simply one view" by the Canadian director of the union, William Mahoney.

"I'm wholeheartedly in favor of a party to give expression to the social views of working people," Mahoney said.

They Asked 'Why Are We Here?'



U.S. Marines on a Korean battlefield in 1952 watch cloud of smoke arise as American planes dropped napalm bombs. Hundreds of thousands of Koreans were burned alive by the horrifying jellied gasoline bombs dropped by American forces on North Korean soldiers and on villages both North and South. GI's were sickened by the slaughter and demanded to know why they were fighting. (See article on Korean War, page 2.)

Reuther Airs Politics On TV Panel Show

By Tom Kerry

I sat for three hours last week listening to United Auto Workers president, Walter Reuther, being put through his paces on "Open End," a television panel discussion show entitled: Some Insights and Fore-sights for the Next Decade. I must confess that at the end I was no wiser than at the beginning.

Of the many topics that entered into the free-wheeling discussion, the one of most immediate interest was that of labor's political policy in the 1960 elections. The panel moderator, David Susskind, tried hard to get from Reuther an understandable explanation of the political policy of the union tops. Never have I witnessed a more frustrated moderator!

One of the things I admire about you, said Susskind to Reuther, is your outspoken expression of opinion about any subject under the sun. How do you explain your silence on the matter of presidential candidates in the 1960 campaign?

Well, replied Reuther, you see, the AFL-CIO Executive Council decided to wait until after the two parties named their candidates before we would make our choice known. But, asked Susskind, doesn't that mean you sit back and take whoever the Democrats hand you? What will you do if the candidates are Lyndon Johnson and Nixon? Or, one of the panelists interjected, Eastland and Nixon?

I refuse, Reuther replied, to cross any hypothetical bridges until I come to them. Reuther apparently grows more reticent as the Democratic party nominating convention draws closer. It was not so long ago that he was loudly warning the Democrats: You can't have us and Eastland too!

Platforms Meaningless

All of the panelists agreed that it was becoming more difficult to distinguish any real difference between the two major parties. They also agreed that the political platforms adopted at the party conventions were meaningless as the elected candidates were in no way obligated to carry out the convention program. What meaning, then, is there in the AFL-CIO Council decision to meet after the nominating conventions to "weigh" the party records and candidates before making a "choice"? I think Susskind very aptly summed up the Reuther-Meany policy when he suggested: You'll sit back and take whoever the Democrats hand you!

Uprising Led By Students

By Daniel Roberts

The Korean people have brought an end to the twelve-year-old dictatorship of Syngman Rhee. Through two rounds of demonstrations involving several million people in the major South Korean cities, the population has taken the fate of the country into its hands.

The dictator, a creature of the landlords and capitalists and a stooge of the American State Department, tried at first to crush the movement of the popular masses through use of his murderous police.

On April 19, the cops had fired point blank into the thousands of students that marched on Rhee's palace to protest still another outrageously rigged election on March 15. The Rhee government said 124 were killed and 777 wounded. Unofficial estimates of the casualties ran twice as high.

But the people — and especially the young people — would not quit the scene. Rhee's backers in Korea and Washington forsook him, though hesitatingly, with many apologies and regrets — and praise for his bloody career.

On the evening of April 25, "students and waifs" — as one correspondent designated the marchers — gathered their forces for another demonstration. Throughout the night 500,000 people turned out in Seoul alone, demanding Rhee's immediate resignation.

During the next day, Rhee announced he would resign "if the people desire." If the dictator thought he could cling to power by a tricky formula, he outfoxed himself. The people were all in the streets. They knew what they desired. They decided then and there that the tyrant was through.

News of Rhee's "offer" quickly turned a "mob of anti-government demonstrators into a joyful crowd, celebrating victory," said an April 26 Associated Press dispatch from Seoul. (To American capitalist newspapermen, a people demonstrating for democratic rights is a "mob.")

The demonstrators "took virtual control of the streets... police... made themselves scarce. The wild throng pulled down statues of Dr. Rhee..."

"Another mob swarmed around a police station, and the frightened police opened fire. One eye-witness said he saw at least seven bodies fall to the ground; another said at least twenty were shot. The police fled through the back door, and the crowd set fire to the station..."

The martial-law commander, Lt. General Song Yo-chan then issued a proclamation ordering the people to go home, but "the demonstrators took no heed of the proclamation." Only when

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Court to Review Braden Case

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed, April 25, to review the contempt-of-Congress conviction of Carl Braden. The case arose out of a 1958 witch-hunt of anti-segregation leaders conducted in Atlanta, by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Braden is field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, a Southwide pro-integration organization.

In a statement on the high court's action, Braden said "I believe the Supreme Court will uphold the right of a citizen to work for integration without being constantly harassed by the segregationists who control the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee."

Report Strike Last Fall Of Young Soviet Workers

Soviet workers in several Siberian areas have recently gone on strike to win better wages and working conditions. The most bitterly fought of these struggles, according to information assembled from Soviet sources by Paul Wohl in the April 23 Christian Science Monitor, occurred last October in Temir-Tau, a fast-growing city of 45,000 people in north Kazakhstan designed to become one of the largest steel centers in the USSR.

Troops were used to crush the strike following demonstrations by young Communists who spearheaded the action. Many casualties resulted.

At the congress of the Kazakhstan Communist party in March, First Party Secretary D. A. Kunyayev did not blame the young Communists for the outbreak but placed responsibility on "the contemptuous attitude of the director of the Magnitka project toward the living conditions of the workers."

The strikers came originally from cities throughout the Soviet Union as volunteers to carry on the pioneering work of building the new center. They moved to Temir-Tau with the understanding that though life here would be rugged, conditions would improve rapidly. Their protest was directed at the failure of the authorities to institute the promised improvements in food, housing, sanitation and recreational facilities.

When the strike broke out, 2,000 older workers, belonging to the auxiliary militia, were charged with bringing the younger workers back into line. The demonstrators tore off the older workers' Communist party armbands to indicate their belief that the older men were not acting in a Communist spirit. Then the troops moved in.

Two strikers were sentenced to death, two to ten years' and three to five years' imprisonment.

Too Many Babies?

Hunger Disappears in World of Future

By Joseph Hansen
Last in a series of articles.

The Malthusian theory reduces man to little more than a gullet and a set of reproductive organs. Viewing food sources as relatively fixed, the Malthusian sees no way of assuring gullets of the future their wherewithal unless today's reproductive organs are neutered in one way or another. The supply of gullets must be kept in balance with the supply of roast beef and apple pie — otherwise the world will go communist. The Malthusian program can thus be stated in a single sentence:

For the sterilization of human beings, especially the colored ones in colonial areas!

We can see why such a program appeals to those who depend on stocks, bonds, rents and interest for their livelihood. It comes natural in these circles to agree that parasites must be unintelligent to multiply faster than their source of nutrition.

Marxists take a decidedly different view of humanity. They note that man has hands and a brain, the capacity to use tools and an inclination for teamwork. These have made him, in distinction to all other animals, a food producer. This is the secret of mankind's conquest of the earth, a conquest that would remain an impenetrable mystery if we were to confine ourselves to Malthusian concepts. (Where did these expanding numbers get their food?)

In remote antiquity, when human beings were only food gatherers, hunger was to be expected. Even after shifting from hunting to stock raising and culture of plants, famine remained an ever-present threat due to the low technological level. In today's world, hunger is completely abnormal. Humanity can produce all it needs and many times over. Moreover, man's capacity to increase his food supply expands with the increase in population and at an ever higher rate than population growth. A big population is an asset, not a liability. Failure to see this rather obvious fact is the basic flaw in the Malthusian argument.

The truth is that the world now has at its disposal more than sufficient means to rapidly eliminate the hunger and poverty inherited from past ages. The same means, rationally developed, could soon assure everyone on this planet a decent living. Luxury for all, including abundant leisure time, could be realized within relatively few years.

These means are not a recent acquisition like the capacity to make Sputniks, intercontinental rockets and H-bombs. We have had the means to end hunger since at least 1914, if not some time before. Does that sound startling? Not so long ago it was considered rather obvious. The years of McCarthyism, of screaming about the "communist menace," of teaching the most sordid careerism and cynicism to our youth have brought a great relapse in social awareness. We have to relearn some painful lessons.

Let's begin with the wealth and manpower wasted in World War I. Imagine those millions of men taken from the trenches and put to work in the plants and mills and farms for peacetime production. Add the efforts of those behind the lines who were turning out guns and bullets

and tanks and high explosives. Bring in as shock troops on the peacetime front the millions who lost their lives in the imperialist conflict. On top of this include what could have been done with the means of production that were wiped out.

When you have finished visualizing how those mighty forces could have advanced civilization, please repeat it — on the far greater scale of World War II.

Finally add all the waste effort going into preparations for World War III. Since Truman dropped the first atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the U.S. alone has been spending some \$40,000,000,000 a year on "Operation Nuclear Annihilation."

Suppose that the trillions spent in the past half century to destroy the flower of humanity and the wealth accumulated by generations had been wisely invested in schools and hospitals and homes, in mines and mills, farms and factories, highways and railroads, ships and ports, wouldn't ours now be a world of boundless abundance? Who can doubt it!

If you really stop to think about it, considerations as powerful as these are not needed to show that we have the means to end poverty quite rapidly. Simply consider where we would be today had all the factories that were closed down in depressions and recessions in the past half century been run at top capacity. Or consider how much farther ahead we would be if we had eliminated the useless duplication and appalling waste due to blind competition. Or if the billions of dollars spent in idiotic advertising were put to useful purpose. Consider how much more productive our economy would be if the standing armies were eliminated, the swollen government bureaucracies trimmed down, and the millions of people wasting their lives in these pursuits were given worthwhile occupations.

The parasitic way of life to which our rulers are accustomed is another costly item worth examining, but far more important is their habitual policy of blocking basic industry from running at full capacity. Most injurious of all is the barrier deliberately created by the monopolies to expanding our industries at the rate the needs of the people call for. If our industries were just turned loose, this alone would quickly give us such wealth, provided it were properly distributed, as to make hunger and poverty a thing of the past.

All right, many voices among the younger generation will reply; all this was not our responsibility. Our parents and grandparents failed to meet the obligations of their time. But our generation can correct all this. We can end the capitalist nightmare and assure the victory of socialism. We will do everything in our power to arouse our generation to its great responsibility and its unparalleled opportunity. Still we are not sure about the food supply after we win.

Let us suppose then that America has gone socialist. The victory in the U.S.A. was sufficient to knock the pins out from capitalism in the rest of the world; and the Soviet workers carried through the restoration of proletarian democracy in their area. Economic rivalries and national hatreds have been displaced by their opposites — economic collaboration and the brotherhood of man. The best minds of all countries have assembled to work out preliminary

plans for a joint effort of all peoples to make this earth really habitable.

What about the food supply? We can imagine the delegates from Africa and South America reporting that if only 20 per cent of the land reserves in those continents are counted, 900,000,000 more acres are immediately available for cultivation. The delegates from Oceania report another 100,000,000 acres available in their area. The Russians and Canadians might report another 300,000,000 acres available if only 10 per cent of their subpolar soils are brought into production. This would increase the world's cultivated area to some 3,000,000,000 acres, leaving another possible 5,000,000,000 acres for further exploration and development.

What would the U.S. delegates say? Perhaps something like this: "Under capitalism we exhausted 100,000,000 acres of virgin soil in less than two centuries. However, our scientists are convinced that we can restore this. Naturally, we're putting back into production the 22,500,000 acres of fertile soil that were withdrawn in the old 'soil bank.' Also, of course, we are making available immediately \$9,000,000,000 in corn and wheat and we don't know how much butter and canned stuff, stored in caves by the old government, that may still prove edible. And our farmers are saying that now that they are free to really start farming, they're going to break all the old records in producing food."

On this basis a population of 28,000,000,000 — ten times the present figure — could be fed comfortably even on the basis of old techniques.

However, the world's best scientists might bring in a preliminary report on some stirring possibilities. "Since we no longer have to waste our talents on producing finchish things like H-bombs, nerve gases and self-guiding rocket missiles, we can now turn our attention to what we have long wanted to do. Already we see immense potentialities in farming the sea — not to mention extracting minerals and metals from it. In addition we know from rather primitive experiments carried out in capitalist days, that hydroponics may prove to be one of our best bets; we can grow bigger, tastier and more nutritious fruits and vegetables in tanks than in soil, and we can use artificial light. All this, of course, constitutes only transitional measures. The future points to synthetic foods; and laboratory reports already indicate startling gains in this direction."

We can see some of the world's top engineers and technicians impatiently waiting to report on the tools and machines available to mankind. In an advance release they state that it will prove sobering to discover how much of our plant equipment is obsolete but that even here the virtues of rational planning will become evident. Machines that would be junked in the race for profits under capitalism can be saved for many years of almost cost-free service while fully automated plants are built in great complexes.

Will sufficient power be available for such ambitious projects? That will no doubt get a laugh. "Power! That used to be a Malthusian bugaboo. The discovery of atomic energy knocked that one out. Besides we have enormous resources in the tides and in solar radiation which remained untapped under capitalism. Even water power is still to be fully developed. We propose to save our fossil

fuels for much more fruitful use than burning them up the way they did in the days of capitalist savagery."

Our conservationists will take their place, too, under the batteries of TV cameras as the world listens to this historic conference. They will discuss plans for restoring our streams and lakes to the crystalline purity that was taken for granted before capitalism converted them into sewers and cesspools. And representatives of the health departments of our great metropolitan centers will discuss the quickest means to end pollution of the air we breathe.

What will be the most important resource of all to be considered? Why people of course. Our labor force. The active ingredient in the great overall plan to tie the world economy together in a scientific way. Most amazing of all the changes will be the approach to this resource. Under capitalism, the labor force got least consideration of all the components in the factory system. In fact, although it was clearly the source of profits, the capitalists generally approached labor as The Enemy.

"Now this has been completely revolutionized," we can hear them say. "The profitability of an undertaking is approached as a bookkeeping figure, of interest only as it might affect the new aim of production — the welfare of humanity."

"Every aspect of the labor force is now of first concern, from its care in prenatal stage to the days of final achievement in old age. New educational needs, multiplicity of skills and tasks demanded in the next years, health, leisure opportunities, general participation in physical labor, administration, exploration in science and the development of the arts — all of these topics are to be weighed now in determining the first great goals for all mankind to unite upon."

The conference will not go beyond a preliminary inventory and first approximation of aims, it is true; but what a dividing line it will mark from the past. The mass of humanity will get its first true estimate of itself as a living force. Won't they laugh at such a simple problem as liquidating poverty and hunger? What will really interest them is the mighty challenge of building a truly human civilization on this earth.

Will the size of the labor force be a question of importance? Undoubtedly it will. Most likely when the world pool of manpower is carefully studied, it will be found small in relation to the task of cleaning up the untidy mess left by capitalism; and certainly it will be regarded as only a pioneer band in building the bright new system of socialism, a society that will eventually mobilize the collective effort of tens of billions of human beings.

Some of the leaders of the Chinese people, after they had kicked out the Chiang dictatorship, made the mistake of thinking they had too many people. In 1956 they even put on an intensive birth-control campaign — not just to disseminate the elemental information everyone is entitled to know and use, but as a government drive to lower the birth rate. Then as their economic planning began to gather momentum they were surprised by labor shortages. That was in the most populous country on earth.

"All right," some half-Malthusian may still argue, "but eventually the size of population will become a problem. What then?"

Is it our job to attempt to solve problems that belong to a future generation in a society qualitatively different from ours? Or to let ourselves be diverted by speculation on how such things will be worked out by our descendants? We will do all right if we succeed in solving the problem of our time — the relatively simple problem facing our generation of bringing order and planning into the world's economic system.

Frederick Engels had something to say on this in a letter to Karl Kautsky, Feb. 1, 1881. His wise observation is still pertinent:

"There is, of course, the abstract possibility that the number of people will become so great that limits will have to be set to their increase. But if at some stage communist society finds itself obliged to regulate the production of human beings, just as it has already come to regulate the production of things, it will be precisely this society, and this society alone, which can carry this out without difficulty. It does not seem to me that it would be at all difficult in such a society to achieve by planning a result which has already been produced spontaneously, without planning, in France and Lower Austria. At any rate, it is for the people in the communist society themselves to decide whether, when, and how this is to be done, and what means they wish to employ for the purpose. I do not feel called upon to make proposals or give them advice about it. These people, in any case, will surely not be any less intelligent than we are."

Truth Is at Least Worth Reading!

How valuable is the truth to you? Is it worth your life? Perhaps you will say, "No. Other things are more important. Like a lot of money." If that's the way you think, stop reading right now.

But if you feel a duty toward the truth, if you feel sympathetic toward mankind's greatest leaders — those who believed truth to be the road to freedom and worth following with all one's energy and passion, then we've got a lot in common.

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What 54,000 GI's Died for in Korea

By Lillian Kiezol

"Korea is our ward — more perhaps, Korea is almost our flesh and blood. We simply cannot walk out and we have come gradually to be the prop of a corrupt and hated regime," a U.S. official told Philip Deane, Washington correspondent for the Toronto Globe and Mail on April 20, the day after "Bloody Tuesday" when the demand, "Rhee Get Out," shouted by hundreds of thousands of South Koreans could be heard throughout the world.

Rhee's regime was well known for its brutality long before the Korean war (1950-1953). In May 1948 a New York Herald Tribune correspondent described South Korea as "obviously in the hands of Rightist groups bent on rule as arbitrary as that of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spain."

Early in 1950, Walter Sullivan commented in the New York Times that "torture appears to be accepted practice" in South Korea. And a United Nations Commission report to the General Assembly in 1949 gave the following description of how Rhee dealt with a popular uprising in Cheyeyju that began in 1948:

"With the aim of suppression, the government sent

large forces of troops. But disorders did not die down until . . . May 1949. Villages were reduced to ashes, and the damage to buildings, cattle and crops amounts to billions of yon."

By 1950 trade unions had been proscribed, the masses starved and terrorized, the opposition press closed down and scores of opposition members of the National Assembly put in prison.

Under this corrupt regime, financed and armed by Washington, the average worker earned about \$2.50 a month, while a month's supply of rice for a family of five cost four times that amount. That was how Stanley Earl, a former secretary-treasurer of the Oregon State CIO described South Korean conditions on his return to the U.S. after the fall of Seoul in 1950. Earl had served in Korea as labor advisor to the Economic Cooperation Administration.

"Last year [1949] the Rhee government put 150,000 people with families in jail," Earl reported. "The prisons are bulging. I went through them. . . ."

The workers are "oppressed, suppressed and regimented" and the Rhee government-controlled machine "couldn't distinguish between communism and unionism. The people I worked with (unionists) were continuously being put in jail," and Earl spent much time trying to get them out.

Earl saw Rhee's "middle of the road" opponents jailed as "Communists or leftists." In prison they were subjected to the brutal methods of a force "made up in large part of police who dominated their fellow Koreans for 30 years under Japanese rule."

Bitter about American officials in South Korea who coddled the Rhee regime, Earl said: "You can't instill democracy with cocktail parties for the big shots and conferences with the bankers. . . ."

Earl said he didn't "go over there to sit at a desk and liquidate the working class" and he "did not think the American labor movement should lend itself to anything so corrupt."

This was the regime the GI's were sent to Korea to uphold, although what the GI's were

told was that they were in Korea to preserve the liberties of the people against "Communist aggressors," from North Korea.

What GI's Found

Nobody ever succeeded in explaining to the GI's, however, why those who were being "liberated" rose up in arms behind the lines of the "liberators."

For, as Marguerite Higgins, the correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, wrote:

"There is . . . definite evidence that many of the white-clad peasants who wave their hands to the Americans along the road change at night into guerrillas. When they see American troops in difficulties they come in for the kill."

And New York Times correspondent Walter Sullivan reported, "The soldiers said they felt the entire Korean countryside was either passive or actively hostile. 'We don't even know who the enemy is,' one soldier said."

The Korean civil war had a deep effect on U.S. soldiers and their families at home. Thousands of parents bitterly returned their sons' posthumously worn Purple Hearts to President Harry Truman. One mother called Truman's "police action" in Korea a "war without reason."

The GI's had no stomach for the fight, and as prisoners of war they exhibited hatred toward their own officers while respecting the decisions of North Korean officers.

At the cost of 157,530 American casualties, including 54,246 dead, U.S. intervention preserved the status quo in South Korea. It thwarted the Korean people's aspirations for an end to Rhee's dictatorship and for reunification of their country which had been arbitrarily divided by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin during World War II.

American Atrocities

The "liberators" kept Rhee in power through the slaughter of countless South Koreans.

"This means not the usual, inevitable savagery of combat in the field," said John Osborne, Life magazine's Senior Far East correspondent on Aug. 21, 1950, "but savagery in detail — the blotting out of villages where the enemy MAY be hiding; the shooting and shelling of refugees who MAY include North Koreans in the anonymous white clothing of the Korean countryside, or who MAY be screening an enemy march upon our positions, or who MAY be carrying broken-down rifles or ammunition

Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
New York	\$4,300	\$1,919	45
Denver	60	24	40
Connecticut	100	34	34
Detroit	625	207	33
Los Angeles	4,500	1,473	33
Cleveland	650	184	28
San Diego	245	68	28
Bay Area	925	240	26
St. Louis	80	20	25
Milwaukee	300	70	23
Chicago	800	175	22
Twin Cities	1,700	235	14
Newark	265	34	13
Allentown	110	10	9
Philadelphia	400	18	5
Boston	350	0	0
Pittsburgh	10	0	0
Seattle	500	0	0
General	80	20	25
Total through April 26	\$16,000	\$4,731	30

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Monday, May 2, 1960

Revolution in South Korea

The popular mass revolutionary uprising in South Korea has toppled the hated dictatorship of Syngman Rhee. In eight days the heroic student youth, backed by the whole population of workers, by the city poor, the pauperized and homeless and the "street waifs," braved tank and machine-gun fire and demolished the 12-year-old gangster regime which was installed and maintained by billions of American dollars, and a U.S.-trained and equipped army of 300,000 police.

The pent-up mass bitterness against thug terror at the polls, ballot stuffing, assassination and massacres burst into the streets in full force on April 19. The next day the New York Times described the events as "irresponsible student demonstrations." A week later, however, the Times editors admitted that a "full-fledged revolution" was underway.

For those concerned with promoting the cold-war strategy of the U.S. State Department, the uprising in South Korea has inflicted a defeat of incalculable consequences for U.S. imperialism and its drive to World War III.

Revolution discloses the true nature of things and this is particularly true in Korea. The mass uprising has ripped the mask off the cold-war lie that the U.S. intervened in the Korean civil war in 1950 to defend the "free world" against the "menace of Communist tyranny."

The Korean masses know the hideous face beneath the mask of "free world" propaganda. They know what Wall Street brought to Korea and what it is defending: a bloody dictatorship of imperialist stooges, landlords, capitalists, profiteers and speculators — the only beneficiaries of the "golden rain" of American dollars to "fight Communism."

What will happen now in Korea and what will be the consequences of this historic event? The information is too sparse to form definitive judgments. We must learn to what extent the sweep of revolution has brought the army over to the people; to what extent it is still controlled by the old officer corps attempting to ride out the storm and take the first opportunity to strangle the revolution. We must learn a lot more about the specific relation between the student and working masses and their respective relation to the liberal capitalist opposition to Rhee. And we must learn to what extent the U.S. State Department can gain a grip on an alternative force of capitalist politicians in Korea in order to deceive the masses and swindle

them of their revolutionary victory through some new parliamentary trickery.

As we await more information and the further unfoldment of events we have the invaluable instructive experience of the Cuban Revolution at hand. There are already significant indications that the Korean revolutionary students, who call themselves the "4/19 movement" after the April 19 date of their first great demonstration, will no more remove themselves from the scene than the July 26 Movement of Cuban revolutionary intellectuals and students did after their initial victory.

The Times reports April 28, "When the United States Embassy spokesmen and others say that the situation contains greater potentialities for trouble than have been recognized to date, they refer, in part, to the possibility that the students, having found their power, will resort to further mass demonstrations if a new government fails to effect desired reforms with the utmost speed."

The uprising in Korea is not isolated. It is a continuation of the Chinese Revolution of 1949 which freed one-fourth of the human race from the grip of imperialism, landlordism and capitalism. Furthermore, to the east of Korea lies Japan. In Japan the students are seething with discontent, engaged in demonstrations similar to the early stages of the Korean movement. In Japan, moreover, thousands of miners and other workers have been on strike and have clashed with the police. Japan has a large working class with considerable socialist consciousness and militancy. If the Korean revolution follows the path opened by the Chinese revolution and brings the masses into an open struggle for a united socialist country, this will have profound effect on the movement in Japan.

Viewing these perspectives the real meaning of the events of last week can be grasped. The Cuban Revolution and its impact on Latin America; the Korean revolution and its impact on all of Asia; the South African uprising and its implications for all of sub-Saharan Africa: all this spells bad news for capitalism and good news for socialism.

We in America have a great duty and a great opportunity in these circumstances. We must defend these revolutions with tireless propaganda for the truth. Above all we must demand that Washington withdraw all U.S. troops from Korea and keep its counter-revolutionary claws off the Korean people.

Important Letter on Puerto Rico

The April 25 issue of *Revolucion*, official newspaper of Cuba's July 26 Movement, reports a letter that should be of particular interest to Puerto Ricans. It bears the signatures of four former Latin-American presidents, Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico, Wolfgang Larrazabal of Venezuela, Juan Jose Arevalo of Guatemala and Jose Miranda Velasco Ibarra of Ecuador. Addressed to the Pro-Liberty and Democracy Congress, which is meeting in Caracas, the letter calls for complete independence for Puerto Rico.

"The definitive annexation of Alaska and Hawaii makes urgent the solution of the Puerto Rican problem," say the authors, but not by creating another new state. "Puerto Rico is a Spanish American nation and its destiny is definitively united to that of the Latin-American community of nations. The context, geographic, historic, and cultural, speak for recognition of its independence and the establishment of its sovereignty . . ."

"In view of these realities it goes without saying that the mere fact that the idea is being played with of definitively annexing Puerto Rico to the United States, as was done with Alaska and Hawaii, arouses disquiet and rings a resounding alarm bell in Latin-American consciousness. The formation of a State of the North American Federal Union in the Latin-American body cannot be conceived of except as an intolerable cyst."

The authors state their belief that Washington will not actually project such a course, but will orient instead toward resolving the Puerto Rican problem in the same way "it resolved that of the Philippines," by moving in the direction of independence.

In conclusion, the four former presidents "exhort all the conscious factors of Latin America to demand from the Washington Government the most prompt recognition of the independence of Puerto Rico."

The appeal deserves notice and discussion because of the prominence of the signers of the letter — and also because they advance considerations not usually associated with the question of indepen-

dence for Puerto Rico. The authors are obviously transcending the boundaries of the nations in which they are prominent spokesmen, to make a common appeal in behalf of a policy involving all of Latin America as an interlocking unit.

For years independence has been debated among Puerto Ricans as a national question, concerning primarily the narrow interests of their island homeland in relation to the United States. Within this bracket, sentiment has shifted considerably as to the pro and the con (and the present "in between" status), while the larger problem of Puerto Rico's relation to the entire struggle of Latin America for independence and unity has not always been given the weight it deserves.

Our position, as American socialists, has been to leave the question of independence up to the Puerto Ricans. We have emphasized at the same time, that if Puerto Rico should choose independence, the United States is duty bound to grant it without reprisals of any kind.

We think that one of the reasons for the relative decline in popularity in recent years of the independence movement in Puerto Rico is fear that the success of the movement might invite blows from the Wall Street monopolists and their government that could prove crushing to the tiny island. But if a truly democratic government were in office in the United States, a socialist government, it would most certainly do everything in its power to remove the least reason for such fears. Under normal conditions like that, the Puerto Ricans might gladly choose independence. And they would exercise no more than their elementary democratic right in doing so.

Whether sentiment for independence will take a new upturn in Puerto Rico remains to be seen. We note, however, the great popularity of the Cuban Revolution in Puerto Rico. This might well prove to be a harbinger to such a shift in sentiment. And considerations such as those advanced by the authors of the above thought-provoking letter, gaining fresh weight in Puerto Rico, would provide added impetus.

Algerian Freedom Fighters



Recruits to the Algerian Liberation Army training in the woods. The army is bracing for a new French offensive following President de Gaulle's recent declaration in Algiers that the French Army must win the five-year-old war before his scheme for Algerian "self-determination" can be put into effect. De Gaulle has refused to negotiate the question of self-determination with the National Liberation Front (FLN), which directs the Liberation Army. The FLN wants guarantees of freedom of speech and press for itself as well as access to radio time as some of the conditions for agreeing to a cease-fire. The Front also opposes partitioning Algeria, which De Gaulle has threatened to do if the Moslem majority insists on national independence.

French Murder Gang Attacks Friends of Algerian Liberation

By Trent Hutter

Pierre Le Greve, a Belgian high-school teacher, who is a prominent socialist militant and president of the Committee for Peace in Algeria was the target March 25 of an attempted murder in Brussels.

A book on French atrocities in Algeria was mailed to Le Greve. His wife took it out of the mailbox. When she opened it she noticed that after twenty pages the book's interior had been cut out so as to make room for a small package.

Mrs. Le Greve knew about the killings perpetrated by the "Red Hand," a French terrorist group which attacks friends of Algerian independence. Her suspicions were aroused, and she deposited the package in the garden. When Pierre Le Greve came home from school, he called the police. The package turned out to contain a skillfully made bomb, obviously the work of a professional. Luckily, it had failed to explode. Chance and her own prudence had saved Mrs. Le Greve's life.

Georges Laperches, a teacher at Chenee High School, was not so lucky. He received a similar package the same day. His mother gave it to him when he came home from school. The mailman had delivered it, and she had no suspicions whatever. When Laperches opened the book and started to turn over the leaves, a blast killed him.

... Execution

(Continued from Page 1)
ing into being that may be too late to save me, but that does not make it less important. If the work they are doing serves the end result, I'm satisfied." Lawrence Wade died this morning because he was poor — he couldn't afford an attorney and the Court appointed one. Being a Negro was an added disadvantage.

The State of California is stepping up operations, apparently to compensate for the sixty days that were lost. Ten executions are scheduled in the next eight weeks.

The next is Caryl Chessman. On May 2 he once again faces the gas chamber. A reporter asked him what carried him through these twelve years and sustained him against insanity as eight execution dates approached, and were postponed. "A fierce determination," Chessman replied, "to win vindication, to do something creatively useful with my life, and to demonstrate that gas chambers and executions have no place in our civilized society."

Caryl Chessman has succeeded, where many more conventional reformers have failed, in inspiring a vigorous protest movement. A week ago, 200 delegates met in Monterey to form a state-wide organization opposing capital punishment and to initiate a petition drive to put the issue before the voters of California in a referendum. They also voted to set up an all-night vigil before the execution of Caryl Chessman and before all other executions. The demonstration before Wade's execution was the first of these actions.

"There are many things in our penal system that need reform," one of the student marchers explained. "This is the worst. We have to start here."

He was the sixth murder victim of the "Red Hand" in Belgium and the first Belgian citizen among them. Why the terrorists selected him is not quite clear. While Le Greve is president of the Committee for Peace in Algeria, Laperches was merely one of its members. Evidently, the "Red Hand" was trying to intimidate the entire committee. Yet the murder of Laperches achieved the opposite effect.

More than 3,000 persons attended Georges Laperches' funeral. The Committee for Peace in Algeria is more determined than ever to defend the cause of Algerian freedom. It has gained new adherents.

Belgian labor organizations have protested the continued activities of the "Red Hand." And La Gauche, weekly organ of the left wing of the Belgian Socialist party, to which Le Greve is a contributor, has demanded that the Belgian authorities fight the "Red Hand" more energetically and has exposed the complacency of the pro-French capitalist press.

Algerian Murdered

On March 9, the Algerian student Akli Aissiou was murdered in Brussels. As Le Greve pointed out in an article in *La Gauche*, it is significant that this murder was committed under exactly the same circumstances as that of the noted Algerian lawyer, Maitre Amokrane Ould Aoudia in Paris on May 24, 1959.

Fifteen hundred people, including several high officials, participated in the services for Akli Aissiou, a member of the Algerian independence movement who was about to complete his medical studies and whose death deeply affected the students of Brussels University.

La Gauche has revealed that two armed men in a car with a French license plate had been looking for Akli Aissiou as long ago as last December, but had not succeeded in locating him.

When the Belgian police were informed of the evident preparation of an attack against Akli Aissiou, they did nothing. Although the French car attempted to trace Akli Aissiou for three days, it was never stopped by the police, nor was its license number checked.

The "Red Hand" killed a German named Puchert in Frankfurt and the Algerian delegate Ait Ahcene in Bonn, the West German capital, in 1958. It has sabotaged ships in the port of Antwerp in Belgium, and its operations extend to Italy and Switzerland. In 1958 the former French right-wing deputy Berthommier was arrested in Belgium for carrying a bomb.

The "Red Hand" is believed to be a semi-official French outfit. A certain Captain Serano in Lille, France, is said to head the terrorist group and to have hired Algerian quishlings as agents. These Algerians are professional killers, willing to spy on their fellow countrymen and to set traps for them.

Even *Le Soir*, leading Belgian capitalist daily, which is consistently pro-French, has had to admit that the "Red Hand" must be a "powerful and well-conditioned criminal organization," a French counter-terrorist network.

President de Gaulle of France has talked about a "peace of the brave" in Algeria and about self-determination for the Al-

gerian people. But he still refuses even to negotiate with the Algerians about a political settlement. His army continues to kill, burn, rape and torture.

And just as Dominican dictator Trujillo has had political enemies murdered or kidnaped on U.S. and Cuban soil — not confining his criminal activities to Dominican citizens, so the government of Gen. de Gaulle protects terrorists whose assignment is to kill Algerian patriots and friends of the Algerian liberation movement in foreign countries, including Belgium, German and French nationals. De Gaulle is in good company.

... Oust Korean Dictator

(Continued from Page 1)
student committees took charge of the streets — clear evidence that the revolution had won the day — did the ranks of the demonstrators begin dwindling.

Rhee's actual resignation, on April 27, was purely a formality. He had lost power many hours before.

To reach the decisive turning point on the road to victory, however, the population had to test out the mood of the army, which had replaced the 300,000-man police force in upholding "law and order" throughout the country after April 19.

According to Edgar E. Clark's April 26 dispatch to the New York Herald-Tribune, "bone weary" with 16 hours of "ceaseless struggles with youngsters and sick at heart at the very thought of firing on their own people, Korean troops had reached the limit. An entire company stood not only with rifles grounded but holding a banner, 'We give our lives for democracy,' while students sacked and burned to the ground a large police station.

"Elsewhere, armored units were 'overpowered' and tanks driven by students and with scores of others piled atop began churning up the main thoroughfare, toward the old Capitol Building and the Rhee residence behind."

How much of a disciplinary hold the army officer caste retains over the ranks is uncertain. There can be no question, however, that the revolution has considerably undermined the officers' power over the men.

Rhee's resignation has seemingly thrown the ruling class in South Korea into a condition of panic. The new caretaker government of Huh Chung enjoys little real power. Furthermore, wrote Robert Trumbull in the April 28 New York Times, "both the governing Liberal party, which Dr. Rhee founded, and the Opposition Democratic party appeared to be approaching the verge of disintegration . . ."

"There was considerable possibility in the opinion of Korean and foreign observers that sentiment and sympathy might return [Rhee] to office after the current emotion died down . . ."

The trouble with this pipe-dream of the South Korean ruling class is that the "emotion" — as Trumbull calls the popular uprising — is not dying down.

On the contrary, as Trumbull reports, "the capital city of nearly 2,000,000 people gives the appearance of celebrating a prolonged school holiday. Scores of students from Seoul's numerous uni-

The American Way of Life

The Good Neighbors

Some Americans firmly believe in applying the "good neighbor" policy at home as well as abroad. Recently, for instance, Michigan's attorney general, Paul Adams, called public attention to the Grosse Pointe Property Owners Association, who go to considerable trouble and expense to assure that residents under its jurisdiction are favored not merely with the choicest neighbors, but with the choicest neighbors.

The criteria for a select neighbor at the five upper middle-class Grosse Pointe suburban communities near Detroit are "general standing and the degree to which he has absorbed American customs."

Naturally, it's a complex business to determine how much "general standing" a prospective Grosse Pointe home buyer has, no less the precise degree to which he has absorbed "American customs." The association has been using a point-scoring system for grading applicants since 1945.

To qualify, an applicant must score a minimum of 50 points. If, however, the applicant is Polish, the minimum goes up to 55 points. For Southern Europeans it's 65 points and for Jews, 85.

For Negroes and Orientals, the system is simple — no minimum score at all. In fact, they aren't even listed on the score card. Neither are American Indians.

Grading applicants takes skill. According to the attorney general, the factors on which points are based include such things as "the degree of a man's accent" or the "swartheness of his complexion."

But no effort is spared in arriving at an accurate score. Where a broker or salesman is in doubt, a private investigator is dispatched to make discreet inquiries. You can never be sure when some unsporting Southern European claims to be an Anglo-Saxon to get in on the 50-point deal. And there's always the tricky problem of a Jew who may not have any degree of swartheness or accent.

Attorney General Adams thinks that the point system is "morally corrupt" and has hinted at possible legal action to end it.

In rebuttal, the association and an allied group of brokers insist it's "the most careful and considerate method possible of making the best of a difficult fact."

The "difficult fact" is, they say, "the prejudices of the public who do not yet live up to the aims of our Founding Fathers."

The association, of course, doesn't subscribe to such prejudices. But spokesmen carefully explain, prejudice "affects real estate values."

R. Noble Weatherbee

The association itself is quite enlightened. Its secretary is one R. Noble Weatherbee, who certainly must have scored high on the point system (assuming his accent and complexion are O.K.). He explains that the private investigators receive the following instructions:

"A station in life of sufficient eminence could be capable of producing a passing grade despite all other considerations in this report."

That's not just fancy talk. R. Noble Weatherbee adds: "For example, if Einstein wanted to move here he would have passed even if he didn't make the points."

Some disgruntled elements might deduce from this statement that the only Jew who could get into Grosse Pointe is no longer alive.

Others may be satisfied with the knowledge that the late Dr. Einstein, a socialist advocate of good neighborly relations among all human beings, would have told the Grosse Pointe Property Owners Association exactly where to go with its score card.

—Herman Chauka

I think he is one of the men that can be called the father of his country. . . . He has never ceased, as he has grown older, there would be no doubt that here and there there have been mistakes. Now in his last election, there were certain irregularities. [According to a UN report, these included ballot-rigging, beatings and murders of anti-Rhee campaigners — D.R.] and the most that I ever did, and this was a friendly gesture for a man I know and respect and admire. I said that trouble could come out of such irregularities and hoped that they could be stopped."

"I said this through the State Department, I believe it was published. No interference of any kind was ever undertaken by the United States and we had no part in inciting or knowing anything about the inciting of this difficulty."

Eisenhower is quite right. Washington foisted the Rhee dictatorship on the South Korean people and kept him in power against their will. The end of the Rhee dictatorship is entirely the doing of the Korean people.

First 15 Days of Drive Nets 190 Subscriptions

By Carolyn Kerry
Business Manager, The Militant

Friends and supporters of the Militant, are to be congratulated on their wonderful response to our special introductory subscription campaign. In the first 15 days of our subscription drive we received 140 new subscriptions and 50 renewals covering all sections of the country.

Beginning April 15, the start of our six-month sub for 50 cents election special, we have averaged approximately 10 new subscribers per day. At this rate our current sub drive promises to be a record breaker. While some branches get off to a fast start, others are just completing their plans for intensive subscription activity.

When all groups swing into action we look forward to being swamped, literally inundated with new subscriptions. What happier prospect for a Militant business manager than to drown in a flood of new subscriptions.

As an added spur to our wonderful sub campaigners I am happy to announce that beginning with the next issue of the Militant, we will carry the first of a series of articles on the Cuban Revolution written by Joseph Hansen, our editor. Hansen recently returned from Cuba where, together with Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers Party candidate for president, he studied the revolution at first hand.

Hansen talked with Cuban workers, peasants, students, trade-union leaders and government officials. He came back loaded with documents on the Cuban Revolution. His series will be based on this material.

We intend to increase our regular run so that we will have sufficient copies on hand in the business office to supply back numbers to any reader who begins his subscription in the middle of the Cuban Revolution series and wants all the installments.

The branches heading up the subscription campaign in the order of their standing are: New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago. Together they account for 127 new subscribers and 37 renewals. This means that all the others account for only 13 new subs and 13 renewals. We look forward to a marked increase when all groups get under way.

Population Growth Holds No Threats

Editor: I have thought of writing on the so-called "population explosion" for a number of years...

standards of living on the globe. One could go on and on. What the bourgeois wisecracks fail to state clearly, or even recognize...

One-half. In Russia the government is paying all. One world, one international socialist system, is on its way.

No Party Has All the Answers

Editor: I hope the Militant improves as much as the Worker has. Being a political and religious heretic, I believe no party or man has all the answers.

Verity Vancouver, Canada

Socialism Is Here; There'll Be More

Editor: Socialism is not coming, it is here now. Government ownership is socialism only by a different name.

As usual, those elements of the socialist movement who are more or less middle class have been influenced quite strongly by all this palaver; also, unfortunately, at least some working-class elements become, if only unconsciously, influenced by the screaming that we all will starve to death if a big Point Four contraceptive program doesn't start pronto.

... Negro Youth

(Continued from Page 1) much response even in its best days.

Jim Lambrecht and I have visited five cities, and in each one we have met young student leaders who are being tempered in the fire of struggle. They have all been eager to tell us about their experiences, their tactical problems and their perspectives.

We asked what would happen to the movement during the summer vacations when the students will be dispersed. We were told that leaders in all six cities are preparing the student bodies to scatter over the countryside as educators and organizers for sit-in actions in their home towns.

The demonstrations have been very effective in getting the Negroes in the various communities to boycott the stores that are picketed. The white community, too, seems to be responding to some extent. Only hate-bitten racists can enjoy eating lunch under the conditions created by the management of the stores to combat the sit-ins.

Walgreen's Drug Store in Durham, for example, has stacked merchandise around the counter to keep Negro customers out. Whites have to sneak behind the counter to get service. At another store, the manager hired a white woman to sit with one of her legs stretched into the aisle. She raised it for Negroes and lowered it for whites.

Many counters, of course, have been shut down completely, and the affected stores have had the rest of their business curtailed. Thus some stores in Durham advertised Easter candy at one-third reduction in price — before Easter.

A few courageous white students have helped to picket. Their presence on the line always shocks the prejudiced whites and forces them to look at the demonstrations and to think about them.

The April 16 Detroit Courier printed a report by Nadine Brown, attributing it to "reliable sources." Details—when, who, how — were not included. Reuther and his faction stubbornly refused to support a Negro candidate for the board at the UAW convention last October.

If the rumor is intended to quiet the demand, it probably will not work. Negro UAW members are fed up with "taxation without representation" and know it is not just an accident that their union, with so many Negroes, has never had a Negro board member.

Reuther's attitude is due for a test very soon. He will be invited to address the founding convention of the NALC, May 27-29. Whether he accepts, and what he will say if he does accept, will indicate if he is now ready to "give" a little on the demand for Negro representation in his union and in the labor movement generally.

Two Socialist Workers party candidates for the United States Senate have assailed the recently adopted Civil Rights Act of 1960 as a fraudulent measure that will not further Negro voting rights.

In Detroit, Frank Lovell, Michigan SWP Senatorial candidate, branded the "so-called voting bill" a fraud, a sham, a hoax and a sign of the impotence of our capitalist system to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution ninety years after it was adopted.

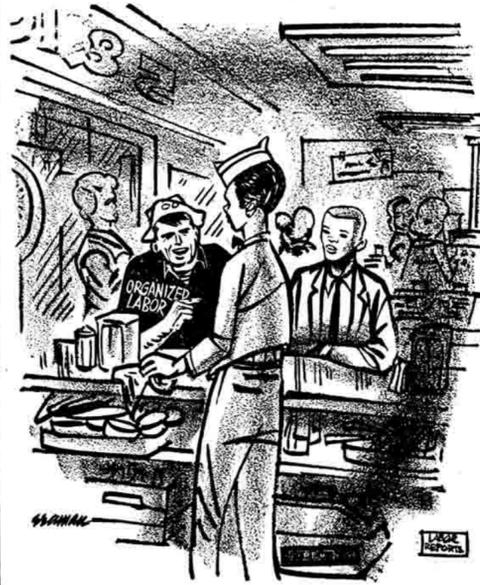
In Newark, Mrs. Gladys Barker, New Jersey Senatorial nominee, charged that none of the provisions of the act "will in any way deter the Southern racists from continuing to practice their denial of legal rights to Negroes."

"It should now be obvious," she continued, "that reliance on Northern liberals, either Democratic or Republican, will not gain the Negro people even the right to vote. The real gains for Negro equality are being registered today by the sit-in demonstrations in the South."

"This movement will inevitably win solid support from, and establish an alliance with, organized labor. Such an alliance would bring the formation of a labor party and labor and Negro representation in Congress — the only kind of representation that will guarantee effective civil rights legislation."

Therefore, according to the Reuther schema, an independent labor party based on the unions would not only be contrary to history and tradition but would be downright un-American. The two-party system is the thing for us. But, says Reuther, it must be a "genuine" two-party system. The trouble is, that both major parties are "polyglot." That is, they are composed of divergent elements. Both contain "liberals" and "conservatives" and there is, therefore, no genuine political division.

Or, as Reuther put it to his fellow panelists, "the Dixiecrats are Republicans with a southern accent." What we need, he insists, is a political realignment in which all the liberals would get together in one party and the conservatives in another. In reality, the Reuther policy of realignment aims to drive the Dixiecrats out of the Democratic party and win the "liberals" in the Republican party over to the Democrats, a la Wayne Morse.



"HE'S NEXT!"

Will Reuther Back Negro for UAW Board?

DETROIT — A rumor is making the rounds that UAW president Walter Reuther met recently with a group of Negro members and committed himself to support a Negro as a member of the UAW international executive board, now all-white.

The April 16 Detroit Courier printed a report by Nadine Brown, attributing it to "reliable sources." Details—when, who, how — were not included. Reuther and his faction stubbornly refused to support a Negro candidate for the board at the UAW convention last October.

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Some UAW and Democratic party bigwigs are angry at Stellato's candidacy. They don't want to offend Lesinski by endorsing Stellato because Lesinski is not much different from all the other liberal congressmen.

Others, perhaps a little more far-seeing, feel that it may be necessary to add a few union leaders to the Democratic list of congressmen to make the Democratic party "look better" to voters disgusted with its doing nothing record in Congress.

But if elected as a Democrat, Stellato would be only another Democrat, not a genuine spokesman for labor in Congress.

For one thing, he would be expected, as a good Democrat, to vote on the opening day of Congress to give control of the

Note to New Yorkers The Militant may be purchased at the National Memorial African Book Store at 2107 Seventh Avenue.

Room Service A San Francisco hotel offers guests "a centrally-controlled air raid warning device in each room."

The Other South By the Staff of the Southern Newsletter A history, from colonial times to the present, of how progressive white Southerners have fought for democracy.

First complete account of this subject ever compiled. Price \$1. Order from: Southern Newsletter Box 1307 Louisville 1, Ky.

Is Labor Aided By Stellato's Bid As a Democrat?

DETROIT, April 24 — Carl Stellato, president of UAW Ford Local 600, last week became a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congressman from the sixteenth district.

Stellato sought the nomination in 1958 too. COPE decided to be neutral in that primary, which Lesinski won by 28,000 to 21,000. Both COPE and Stellato endorsed Lesinski in the general election.

Lesinski repaid them by voting for the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin anti-labor bill. He generally votes "right" on the carefully-selected list of bills which COPE uses as a standard for determining "friends of labor."

Stellato at one time was considered the potential leader of a national UAW opposition to the Reuther caucus. But in recent years he has been doing everything possible to conciliate Reuther, especially since he got bitten by the Democratic congressman bug.

An opposition caucus with a generally progressive program was formed recently — the National Committee for Democratic Action in UAW. Stellato hastened to dissociate himself from this group. When it criticized Reuther for proposing "profit-sharing" instead of the fight for the shorter week, Stellato leaped into the role of attorney for the defense, arguing that Reuther "favors" the shorter week too.

Stellato's stock among Negro workers began to drop in the 1958 primary campaign, when he was accused of "playing down" civil rights in his Dearborn campaigning. It dropped further when he recently invited Hubbard to use Local 600's auditorium for a campaign talk, and then bitterly attacked the leaders of the Trade Union Leadership Council because they didn't like it.

Some UAW and Democratic party bigwigs are angry at Stellato's candidacy. They don't want to offend Lesinski by endorsing Stellato because Lesinski is not much different from all the other liberal congressmen.

Others, perhaps a little more far-seeing, feel that it may be necessary to add a few union leaders to the Democratic list of congressmen to make the Democratic party "look better" to voters disgusted with its doing nothing record in Congress.

But if elected as a Democrat, Stellato would be only another Democrat, not a genuine spokesman for labor in Congress.

For one thing, he would be expected, as a good Democrat, to vote on the opening day of Congress to give control of the

Note to New Yorkers The Militant may be purchased at the National Memorial African Book Store at 2107 Seventh Avenue.

Room Service A San Francisco hotel offers guests "a centrally-controlled air raid warning device in each room."

The Other South By the Staff of the Southern Newsletter A history, from colonial times to the present, of how progressive white Southerners have fought for democracy.

First complete account of this subject ever compiled. Price \$1. Order from: Southern Newsletter Box 1307 Louisville 1, Ky.

Calendar of Events NEW YORK "The African Revolution." Speaker, Frances James, contributor to the Militant and International Socialist Review.

Local Directory BOSTON Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO Socialist Workers Party, 777 W. Adams, DE 2-9736.

"The Other South"

By Arthur Jordan

THE OTHER SOUTH, A History from Colonial Times to the Present of How White Southerners Have Worked for Democracy. By the Staff of the Southern Newsletter, Box 1307, Louisville 1, Ky. 48 pp. \$1.00.

Southern history." But it does treat with the roles played by the two national parties of American capitalism. The Republicans sold out the Southern working people at the close of Reconstruction. The Democrats swallowed up the Populist movement and then proceeded to disfranchise its supporters, black and white alike.

The impact of the New Deal on the South is noted by Perry Cartwright, one of the editors. After bitter strikes, Southern workers were stuck with NRA wage "differentials" — below the national levels. The AAA "pushed the little farmers off the land while the big ones took the allotment money and bought more fertilizer."

At the same time the Farm Security Administration made a futile attempt to keep the small landholder solvent and to pull the sharecropper up to his level. This, says Cartwright, was "Jeffersonianism — a century too late."

The remark suggests that the old Southern liberals' dream of an agrarian utopia of yeoman farmers has been washed out forever in a flood of industrial capitalism. Since World War II industrialization "has virtually destroyed the old agrarian society. The white people of the South are no longer farmers. They are workers. Eventually they will unionize." When they do, they will bring massive if tardy reinforcement to their Negro fellow workers already on the march.

GLAD TIDINGS — The F. W. Woolworth chain, which is sparking business resistance to desegregation of Southern lunch counters, suffered a 8.9 per cent drop in sales in March of this year as compared with sales in March last year.

A TICKLISH SITUATION — The development of automation offers the prospect that "brute labor or even repetitive routine work by human beings" will no longer be necessary, says Dr. John R. Dunning, dean of New York's Columbia School of Engineering. At the same time, he warned, the refinement of intercontinental nuclear missiles that can be accurately dispatched to any part of the globe in a matter of seconds means that no man, woman or child "can really count on living more than another half hour."

GUARDING THE CROSS — Cops in Macon, Ga., kept a crowd of whites and Negroes separated April 21 while hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan erected an electrically illuminated cross in front of a building in a previously all-white neighborhood into which three Negro families had moved in. Meanwhile, in Sylacauga, Ala., a white woman was fined \$5 for "marring private property." She had painted out a Klan sign on the Birmingham highway. The Sylacauga News, which said it agreed the Klan "welcome" signs were poor publicity for the city, noted: "For others who are considering yielding to the same temptation as the lady, we admonish them that \$5 is not necessarily the established price."

COMPULSORY ROTC CONTINUES IN MICHIGAN — Despite strong student protest over the past several years, the Michigan State University board of trustees has voted 4 to 2 to retain compulsory two-year military training through the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

STEEL STRIKE ADVERTISING — The Steel Companies Coordinating Committee spent \$2,405,469 for newspaper advertisements as part of its effort to defeat last year's steel strike, according to the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The United Steel Workers of America bought \$1,359,524 worth of advertising to answer the company attacks.

RAPID CALCULATION — A bank in Phoenix, Ariz., held a contest among employees to find a name for its newly installed electronic accounting system. One employee suggested "NITRO" — short for "not intended to replace officers."

GRAY-FLANNED ARYANS PREFERRED — Opportunities for Jewish business college graduates to obtain executive positions are "drastically limited compared with their Christian fellow students of equivalent scholastic levels," according to Dr. John Slawson, executive vice-president of the American Jewish Committee. He cites the findings of a survey the committee made at an Eastern university business school. It showed that where a Christian and a Jew of the same educational background apply for an executive position, the odds are thirty to one the Christian will be hired. Slawson said that in major industries, Jewish personnel constitutes about one half of one per cent of management executives and that the greatest anti-Jewish bias is shown by banks and insurance companies.

HOW TO SQUEEZE PROFITS FROM ORANGES — The Florida State Citrus Commission may penalize Tropicana Products, world's largest fresh-chilled orange-juice dealer, for adding sugar and water to a shipment of "pure" juice. An April 14 Associated Press dispatch referred to the incident as "another chapter in the multimillion dollar citrus scandal." Anthony Rossi, president of Tropicana, assumed responsibility for adulterating the shipment of juice. He said he had had a "moment of weakness and temptation."

EXPLOITING THE AGED — Two New York City investigations have officially confirmed the long-known fact that private nursing homes are victimizing 130,000 elderly patients by denying them adequate care. The investigators estimated that these "homes" are bilking the city out of about \$3 million a year in subsidies by falsifying reports on the number of nurses and attendants they have. Mayor Wagner promised a "crackdown."

SPARKLING SALES TALKS — A New York restaurant reports that champagne breakfasts for business meetings are gaining in popularity. A spokesman for a transistor company which recently unveiled new products at an early morning champagne fete pointed out: "It starts the day off right."

TRIPPED UP AT THE DOOR — Salesmen of little computers for small offices are having trouble with office workers, according to the Wall Street Journal. One such salesman explained: "I have a hard time getting to see the office manager or boss sometimes. The girls know my machine may replace them, so they try to keep me out."