

Prague Accepts Trotsky's Killer

Natalia Trotsky Predicts His Reward Will Be Liquidation by Stalin's Heirs

On May 6 the Mexican authorities announced that they had released the assassin of Leon Trotsky from prison...

The news appeared only briefly in the headlines. It was drowned by the furor over the capture of an American military plane...

Whatever doubts may have remained in some minds over the political identity of the killer were completely removed by the circumstances of his release.

He was taken from the prison just before noon, driven in a prison van for about a mile and transferred to a government limousine.

warming its engines. There the prisoner was met by two Czechoslovak diplomats, Oldrich Novicky and Edward Foulches. They made the flight with him.

And on what kind of passport did the killer make his exit from Mexico? Not on the one with which he came into the country. That was a Canadian passport bearing the name "Frank Jason."

The Czechoslovak government provided "Jason" with a diplomatic passport for his exit from Mexico. Made out in the name of "Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschid," it did not list his place of birth or the names of

(Continued on Page 2)



LEON TROTSKY, co-leader with Lenin of the Russian Revolution, assassinated by a Stalinist agent in 1940. His killer was released from a Mexican prison May 6.

Unions Launch Labor Party in Canada

By Tom Kerry

The convention decision of the Canadian Labor Congress to launch an independent political party has given some of our top labor statesmen a bad case of the jitters.

The CLC is the Canadian section of the AFL-CIO. At its recent national assembly in Montreal, 1,600 delegates representing 1,458,576 members, enthusiastically adopted a resolution submitted by the CLC executive committee to collaborate with the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) in preparing a founding convention to launch the new party.

The action of the Canadian AFL-CIO unions constitutes a challenge and repudiation of the ruinous coalition politics to which the American union leaders cling despite disastrous consequences in both countries.

The labor movement in Canada, as in this country, has been subjected to ferocious employer attack bolstered by savage union-busting legislation. Spearheading the assault on labor are the capitalist political parties in control of government. This gangup on labor by the Canadian version of the Republicans and Democrats led to a fundamental reconsideration of the coalition policy which was patterned after that pursued by the American union heads.

This critical evaluation of labor's political policy has occupied the attention of the Canadian union leaders for the past several years. The April 1960 special convention issue of

(Continued on Page 4)

Dobbs Flays State Dept. Cuba Policy

Urges Amity in TV Appeal

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—"I don't know what provocation Castro has given us. Everything he has done has taken place in Cuba. How can that provoke the United States? He hasn't come over here and messed in American affairs like the corporations and the State Department are messing in Cuban affairs. Why can't we act on a live and let live basis?"

That was how Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers presidential nominee, replied to a television interviewer's query on Cuban "provocation" of the U.S. in a telecast here May 5. Dobbs is touring the country speaking on "The Cuban Revolution as I Saw It."

Dobbs was interviewed by Pat Higgins on the local NBC program, "Up to the Minute," while on a campaign visit here. He was also interviewed on KFBM.

On the "Up to the Minute" show, Higgins also asked Dobbs if it wasn't true that the Cuban government has made the U.S. a "whipping boy."

"From what I've seen in Cuba," replied Dobbs, "the Cubans have very good cause for complaining about the treatment they are getting from the United States."

In support of this view, Dobbs cited the "petty harassing action of the U.S. in withdrawing its agricultural inspectors from Cuban ports. These inspectors had checked shipments of tropical fruit before they were loaded. In case of complaint, a correction could be made before shipping. Cuba must now ship uninspected fruit to U.S. ports where rejection may mean loss of the cargo as well as the cost of shipping."

Declaring the revolution "is bringing many important benefits to the Cuban people," Dobbs told his television audience that U.S. policy toward Cuba is making the American people look "mean, greedy and grasping."

Lovell Assails Washington on Plane Incident

DETROIT, May 10 — Frank Lovell, Socialist Workers party candidate for U.S. Senator, bitterly denounced the White House, State Department and Pentagon for "a sinister conspiracy to keep the cold war alive through provocation and espionage." He also accused them of "calculated lies that show the brazen contempt they have for the American people."

Lovell's indictment hit the Democrats as well as the Republicans: "Not a single Democratic presidential candidate, of the many yacking away for months, have so far had the nerve to denounce this latest outrage of the administration." Lovell is campaigning for an end to atomic tests and production, withdrawal of all U.S. troops from abroad and an end to cold-war provocations of any kind.

"Need to Put Union in Politics," Says Chicago Teamsters Rally

By Howard Mayhew

CHICAGO, May 7 — Thirteen thousand teamsters jammed the Stock Yard Amphitheatre last night in a giant rally to defend the unions against the current employer-government attacks. The theme of the meeting was expressed by the mammoth lapel buttons inscribed, "Teamsters' Volunteers in Politics," distributed to the huge throng as they filled the hall.

"This is the first time the Teamsters are forming a political body," Chicago Teamster official and chairman of the rally, Ray Schoessling, told the audience. "We recognize the great political power of our own membership, once it is organized. We are in a great struggle. We need a political body."

James Hoffa, general-president, reviewed the past 28 years of the American labor movement, the role of the teamsters

Spy Plane Aggression Alarms Entire World

"We Need a Better World for Our Children"



Gladys Barker Grauer, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. senator from New Jersey, at her home in Newark. She is an active member of the Avon Ave. Parent Teachers Association and the Clinton Hill Neighborhood Council, which is pressing for improved school facilities in the area. When the sit-in demonstrations began in the South, Mrs. Grauer joined the weekly sympathy picket line organized at the Woolworth store in the downtown shopping area. Her three children in photo above are Edward, Antoinette and Edith.

"They Can't Scare Us," Say Students in South

By Myra Tanner Weiss

NEW YORK CITY, May 7 — Today's New York Times reports that nearly 50 youth have been arrested in Durham, North Carolina — seven white students and about 40 Negro youth. They sat down at a lunch counter in a Kress store and refused to leave until they were served. For this "crime" the manager of the Kress store had them ar-

rested and sent to jail on charges of "trespassing."

The New York Times didn't list the names of those who were taken to jail. It happened to so many hundreds of students throughout the South that even the police can't keep the records straight. In Orangeburg, South Carolina, Jim Lambrecht and I attended the trial of what was supposed to be 51 of 380 students arrested. When the roll of prisoners was called, it was discovered there were only 7. Four students had been listed twice.

I don't know for sure who is among the 50 new victims of Kress' "justice" in Durham, but I am almost certain three young men Jim and I talked to are included. One was Donovan Phillips, 19, business administration major at North Carolina State College. Another was John Edwards, a quiet, young worker-leader of Durham's high school and college youth. And the third was Robert Markham, sociology major at North Carolina State.

All three of these young men have given themselves completely to the struggle to end segregation in the South. Every day is a tense day of organizing — organizing pickets, organizing protest demonstrations at trials, organizing legal aid and raising funds for the struggle. Studies at school will have to wait for the victory of the integration movement.

A racist with foul language on his tongue came up to Mr. Phillips on one of the picket lines and promised to cut his throat from ear to ear. "Okay," Donovan Phillips replied. "Cut my throat. I'll just be dead." Nothing could be worse for him than to submit without protest ever again to the injustice and humiliation of segregation. "They just can't scare us any more," young Phillips said with quiet pride.

With this spirit the sit-in movement in Durham has been built. From the beginning of their struggle last February they succeeded in closing the lunch counters of segregating stores — Walgreen's, Woolworth's and Kress'. The May 3 arrest of 50 more youth in Durham should tell the segregators that the movement will not stop until integration is won.

In Orangeburg, South Carolina, Jim and I met almost the entire Student Council at South Carolina State College. It was already dark when we arrived in town. We pulled up at a gas station and asked the white

proprietor for directions to the street we were looking for. He looked at us with confusion on his face: "You can't be looking for that street, lady," he said. "That's colored."

The street we wanted was (Continued on Page 3)



Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers candidate for Vice-President of the United States. She recently made a tour of six states in the South together with Jim Lambrecht, National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance. They talked with student leaders of the sit-in movement on seven campuses. Comrade Weiss will soon begin a national tour to help rally support for the Negro demonstrators in the South.

Dobbs Scores War Threats

By Murry Weiss

At a press conference in San Francisco May 9, which was widely reported in the Bay Area, Farrell Dobbs, presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers party, denounced the flight of an American plane over Soviet territory as a provocative cold-war act that has shocked the entire world.

"The foreign policy of this country is one of deceit, lying, spying and general misleading of the public," he charged.

"Both the Democrats and Republicans," the socialist candidate continued, "rushed in to say how Russia brutally shot down an unarmed pilot who happened to stray on the Soviet borders. Then it turns out the pilot was clear in the heart of Russia. . . . The Pentagon gang and their hirelings in the bought press were caught red-handed, spying and lying. . . . The people feel Washington is trying to make fools out of them."

Dobbs was interviewed by the major San Francisco dailies at the office of Vincent Hallinan, prominent attorney and a nationally known independent socialist. Hallinan announced at the press conference his support of Dobbs' candidacy. (See story below.)

Brazen Course

The events since May 7, when Khrushchev announced the capture of an American pilot whose plane had been shot down May 1 while on an "espionage" mission deep in Soviet territory, fully bear out Dobbs' charges.

At first the State Department, the White House and the Pentagon replied to the Soviet report by tripping over each other in a series of bald-faced lies. When Washington saw that its lies would be exploded because the U.S. pilot declined to use his suicide kit, the State Department decided on a course so brazen as to defy historical comparison.

It blandly-announced that, yes, the U.S. pilot was on a spying mission; that spy planes would continue to fly over the Soviet Union; and that the imminent danger of a Soviet "massive surprise attack" on the "free world" was "ample warrant" for such invasions of Soviet territory.

These madmen are utterly contemptuous of the truth. They even ignore the memory of the American public about widely known facts. These assertions were made a few days after the U.S. Army itself had released a study proving "that the Soviet Union was not even attempting to build a force that would enable it to start a gen-

(Continued on Page 4)

N.Y. Meet Will Hear Dobbs Cuban Report

NEW YORK — Farrell Dobbs, presidential nominee of the Socialist Workers party, will speak on "The Cuban Revolution as I Saw It" at a public meeting here Friday at 8 p.m., May 20. The meeting will be held at the Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place.

Hallinan Endorses Dobbs As Presidential Candidate

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 — Vincent Hallinan announced his endorsement of Farrell Dobbs, presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers party, at a joint press conference with Dobbs here today.

The 1953 Progressive party presidential candidate said, "While I do not belong to Mr. Dobbs' party, I support his bid for the presidency. He is the only socialist candidate in the field. I cannot support any Republican or Democratic politician."

Commenting ironically on the low caliber of major party politicians, Hallinan quipped that this country is unsurpassed in the amount of "intellectual democracy" it permits. "Where else," he said, "could you find a country that allowed men of

such low intellectual stature as Harry Truman or a Richard Nixon to become President and Vice-President respectively?"

As the 1952 Progressive party banner bearer, Hallinan vigorously opposed the U.S. "police action" in Korea. As attorney for Harry Bridges when the government tried to deport the West Coast Longshore Union leader, Hallinan was twice railroaded to prison for his exposure of the government's red-baiting anti-labor attack.

He opposed the liquidation of the Progressive party, maintaining the need for continuing opposition to the two capitalist parties. He supported the Socialist Workers presidential ticket in 1956 and has actively promoted united independent socialist political action.

The Truth About Cuba

Do They Have a Case Against U.S. Role?

By Joseph Hansen

Second in a series of articles.

A favorite theme of the capitalist press is that the new Cuban government is doing everything it can to "provoke" the United States.

Here we are in the U.S., an easy-going people like the Swiss, inclined to mind our own business, anxious just to get by and live in peace, not bothering anybody; and then, for no good reason at all, this big, paranoid country of Cuba, a militaristic nation armed to the teeth, suddenly starts pushing us around, like it was trying to start something. Most ominous of all, according to this way of reporting recent developments, the Cubans began screaming subversive anti-American sentiments at us. That, of course, proves the existence of a sinister plot, the ultimate aim of which is to move in on our country and take us over.

If you visit Cuba, you get a different impression. It's a small narrow island that would reach from San Francisco to about Salt Lake City. In area it's no bigger than Pennsylvania. They guess that the census now being taken will show about six and a half million people.

Although the countryside is a lush tropical green, the people are poor. Here's how Robert Taber, in the Jan. 23

(Continued on Page 2)

Help Fight Bipartisan "Operation Suicide"!

By Tom Kerry

When in the past we've spoken of the struggle for a socialist America as a life and death matter for humanity there were always some skeptics who accused us of exaggeration. Can there any longer be any doubt? The lunatic self-touted leaders of the "free world" who rule this country have once again pushed mankind to the edge of the abyss. This is "brinkmanship" gone berserk!

When in the past we made a special appeal for funds to contest the election of capitalist candidates, there were always some who said: We sympathize with you, we feel it is good for socialists to speak out against the evils of capitalism, but as a practical matter we think it is better to spend our time, effort and money to help a 'lesser evil' candidate who has a chance of being elected.

Can there be any lesser evil choice among any of the candidates of the rival capitalist parties who have, without exception, rallied to the support of "leader" Eisenhower in his game of "Russian roulette" with the lives of the people?

The whole world stands aghast at the brazen effrontery of the dollar patriots who, having been caught red-handed, now claim the sacred

privilege of conducting war-like operations over the territory of the Soviet Union. All, of course, in the name of "freedom, democracy and peace."

The "blunder," they say, was not in violating the sovereignty of another nation, but in getting caught. This is in line with the axiom of the ward-heeling hoodlums who dominate and control the two capitalist parties. Any Tammany hack will tell you: "It's no crime to steal — the real crime is in getting caught." This is the morality that pervades the ruling circles of the most hypocritically pious government on earth.

In a way, Eisenhower's "operation suicide" is symbolic of a putrefying social system, which has too long evaded the historical oblivion which is its ultimate fate. Speculation is rife about how the American spy-pilot remained alive after all of the elaborate precautions taken to preclude such a possibility.

The young man was given a revolver, a dagger and a poison needle, and specific instructions to use one or all three to avoid being captured alive in case of "accident." Die? For what? For the greater glory of Washington and Wall Street? To save face for the stockjobbers, money-grubbers and price gougers for whose benefit this

capitalist government is run? Better to live and let the lying scoundrels wriggle out of the tangled web of fraud and deception which is of their own weaving. The plane was equipped with an automatic device to blow itself apart presumably after the pilot had been safely ejected. Knowing the morality of his employers and their total disregard of life and limb — someone else's of course — in the service of the almighty dollar, he took no chances of getting himself blown up along with the plane.

The capitalist politicians and their pundits are outraged! Congressmen in House and Senate, Democrats and Republicans, assailed the hallowed halls of government with anguished howls of the "psychological defect" which led the misguided pilot to stay alive to the embarrassment of the saintly Eisenhower and his cronies. The journalistic toadies are already implying that the pilot was, in reality, a "communist" agent.

Under capitalism, operation suicide is the perspective offered mankind. The only alternative is socialism. There is no "lesser evil." If you believe that, you will help us carry forward the struggle for Socialism. Send your contribution to: Socialist Fund, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y. (See Scoreboard, Page 2.)

Leaders of Anti-Pass Struggle In South Africa Are Socialists

By Frances James

According to British as well as South African sources the Pan-Africanist Congress was the initiator and organizer of the recent mass actions against the hated pass system of the racist Verwoerd regime. In the light of the deep impact this mass movement has made on the freedom movement throughout Africa, it is exceptionally important to report that the Pan-Africanists openly proclaim a socialist program and reveal considerable knowledge of Marxist theory and method.

The Pan-Africanist Congress grew out of a left-wing split with the older African National Congress in November, 1958. Years of ideological battles, programmatic disputes and tactical differences preceded the split. According to PAC leaders, these internal struggles and the test of experience in action have thoroughly demonstrated that the ANC leaders have abandoned "African nationalism and its historic tasks" of liberation through self-determination and have become identified "with the ideas and program of the ruling class."

... Truth About Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

Nation, succinctly described their situation before the revolution that overthrew the Batista dictatorship.

"Cuba's illiteracy rate was one of the highest in the hemisphere, 33.5 per cent. A million Cuban women and children had never worn shoes. Half a million campesinos had never tasted milk, or meat. More than a million had never had even the most rudimentary medical care. Thousands of guajiros in the Sierra Maestra were as isolated from the rest of the nation as though they lived on an island in the Pacific, without roads, communications, or any contact with the outside world."

To go to Cuba and talk with these people is highly educational. They are most friendly. In fact they are eager for Americans to visit Cuba. If you ask them about their revolution they will go out of their way to explain it to you, for they are as proud of it as we are of our revolution of 1776. In fact you'll find much in common, for they like to cite us as one of their examples. From Patrick Henry's famous words they even chose the main slogan of their revolution: "Liberty or Death!"

But you had better brace yourself for a shock if you haven't done a little reading about Cuba before landing in Havana. They think that in its attitude toward struggles for independence the USA has changed considerably since 1776. They look at the United States today the way our revolutionary forefathers looked at Tory England. Instead of acting as a good neighbor, America, they are convinced, has done them great damage. It has forced their economy into abnormal shape, siphoned off their wealth, and saddled them with oppressive regimes.

They do not blame the American people. Their experience is that the ordinary American is a well-meaning, favorably disposed person; unfortunately he doesn't know much about Cuba or any other Latin-American country and he is inclined to accept as gospel whatever he reads in the newspapers. The Cubans blame the financiers and monopolists, who, in contrast to the working man, study Latin America assiduously and are very alert to economics and politics below the Rio Grande.

One of the things that rankle with the Cubans is a long-standing tendency in Washington to look at their country as a prize to be taken like the Louisiana Purchase or Texas, California, and the other parts of the West which were seized from Mexico. They can quote declarations going back as far as Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams on the advisability of eventually grabbing Cuba. They cite proposals of statesmen of the Southern slavery to wrest Cuba from Spain and make it another slave state.

Cuba's struggle for independence from Spain began in 1868. It is the conviction of the Cubans that this struggle could have been won rather rapidly had aid been forthcoming from America. Instead, Washington's policy was to prevent Cuba from gaining her independence, the reasoning being that it was better to let the declining Spanish empire retain rule until the "fruit" became "ripe" whereupon it could be expected to drop into the waiting American lap.

Cuba's freedom fighters continued to battle against the Spanish tyranny. By 1898 victory was in their hands. However, in January of that year President McKinley began open preparations for war on Spain. At the end of the month, the U.S. battleship "Maine" was sent to Havana harbor. On February 15 it blew up with a loss of 266 lives. The true cause of the explosion was never determined, but the suspicion remains that it was a cloak-and-dagger operation hatched in Washington.

In any case, utilizing the explosion as a pretext, Congress voted \$50,000,000 "for the national defense" and on March 25 declared that a state of war had existed with Spain for four days.

American troops were landed in Cuba under the proclaimed aim of aiding the Cuban struggle for independence. The Spanish-American War was short. Spain signed a peace treaty on December 10 ceding the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico outright to the United States and relinquishing Cuba. But American troops did not leave the island. They stayed four years as an army of occupation.

Among the things this army did was to prevent the Cubans from forming a government of their own free choice. The Wall Street interests sought to annex Cuba. However, public clamor rose in the United States against such a brazen move. The Democratic party, in striking contrast to its present-day, bipartisan, "me too" attitude, made an issue in the 1900 elections of "Republican" imperialism. "Imperialism," whether Republican or Democratic, was an accurate label for America's new role in world affairs.

Today, to expose the hypocrisy of State Department propaganda, the Cubans remind Americans of that army of occupation. "You demand that the Castro government hold immediate elections," they say. "But when your army occupied our country, you prevented elections from being held for four years."

split in the Congress movement is given by P. Nkutsou Raboroko, one of the PAC leaders, in the April-June 1960 issue of Africa South:

"The Africanists are the former members of the original ANC Youth League, the hard core who remained unwaveringly loyal to the ideas and principles of the liberatory movement when disintegration set into it and gravitation began towards the ideas of such movements of the ruling class as Moral Rearmament, the Congress of Democrats and the Liberal party."

The Pan-Africanist Congress has a membership of about 200,000 according to the testimony of its president, Robert Sobukwe, in the Johannesburg regional court where he is now standing trial for "inciting Africans to violate the pass laws."

The old Congress movement adheres to a program of "broad humanism" expressed in the internationally known "Freedom Charter" which proclaims in its preamble, "We, the people of South Africa, black and white together — equals, countrymen and brothers — adopt this Free-

dom Charter. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing neither strength nor courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won."

No Equality

The Pan-Africanists have criticized the "chartist" perspective of the ANC on the following grounds: "To them," writes Raboroko, "master and slave—the exploiter and the exploited, the oppressor and oppressed, the degrader and degraded — are all equals. To them indigenous African nationals and immigrant European foreign nationals — the dispossessed and their dispossessors, the victims and their robbers — are all countrymen. For the progressive and the reactionary — the African subject and his foreign overlord, the African nationalist and the colonialist or white supremacist, the liberalist and collaborator — are all brothers."

The Pan-Africanists for their part envisage the establishment of "a non-racial democracy in South Africa as well as throughout the whole of Africa" as a goal that can be reached only through a prior victory in the struggle for the national self-determination of the Africans.

Raboroko, in the previously cited Africa South articles, quotes the Africanist program as follows:

"To unite and to rally the African people into one national front on the basis of African nationalism.

"To fight for the overthrow of white domination and for the implementation and maintenance of the right of self-determination for the African people.

"To work and strive for the establishment and the maintenance of an Africanist socialist democracy, recognizing the primacy of the material and spiritual interests of the individual.

"To advance the concept of the Federation of Southern Africa and of Pan Africanism."

Charge of Black Racism

In answer to the ANC charge that the Africanists expound a "poisonous and sterile racialism" and represent a "virulent black fascism" Raboroko says: "Africanists attach no political significance to the biological make-up of any people. . . . The crucial issue today is whether the interests of the five million Europeans throughout Africa must continue to dominate over those of the two hundred and eighty million Africans, or whether the reverse process should obtain."

Africanist President Sobukwe answers the charge of black racism in the November, 1959 issue of the magazine Drum, published in Johannesburg: "All nationalist movements on the continent aim at wiping out racism, imperialism and so on. In a United States of Africa there will be no 'racial groups' and I am certain, that with the freedom movement from Cape to Cairo, Morocco to Madagascar, the concentration of so-called 'minority groups' will disappear."

P. Raboroko expresses the Africanist position on this question in terms that reveal a deep familiarity with the Leninist concept of the interrelation between national self-determination struggles and the achievement of equality through the socialist revolution. Referring to the contradictory "opposites" of worker and exploiter, black and white, indigenous African and European colonialist, he says, "The problem of the synthesis of opposites cannot be resolved by the wave of the magic wand." The "ultimate reconciliation" between these "sets of antithetical categories," he insists, "is possible only in Africanism," that is, in militant African nationalism and the establishment of socialist democracy.

Korean War — Who Lied, Who Told Truth?

By Art Preis
(Second in a series of articles)



TRUMAN

U.S. participation in a war was attacked for the first time in a radio broadcast during the war.

Speaking over the network of the American Broadcasting Company, under the FCC regulations, Joseph Hansen, SWP candidate for U.S. Senator from New York State, devoted a half-hour address to an exposure of the imperialist nature of Truman's policies and the class character of the struggle in Korea.

Hansen said: "America is dangerously close to the police state. The people were not consulted about plunging into the civil war in Korea. Not even Congress was consulted. Truman usurped the power of taking America into war."

He concluded with the appeal: "We ask you to protest armed intervention in Korea. Let's get out of this undeclared, unapproved, unjust, unpopular war with Korea. Let the Korean people decide their own fate."

If the conflict in Korea was a civil war, then U.S., UN or any other outside interference was expressly prohibited by the UN charter. It forbade UN members "to interfere in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." The clever British diplomatists, with several centuries of background in every sort of imperialist intervention, were the quickest to see the huge hole

in the U.S.-UN propaganda dike. They rushed to plug it. British Tory Anthony Eden, who was to succeed Winston Churchill in 1955 as British Prime Minister, wrote in the New York Times of July 17, 1950: "The fighting in Korea is not, of course, a civil war in a distant land. It is a trial of strength between communism and the free world."

Great Britain and the "free world" — which boiled down to only 16 members of the UN outside of the United States — actually contributed about 50,000 troops in all to this "trial of strength," compared to the five million members of U.S. armed forces sent to the Korean theater of war in three years.

In a historic declaration published in the Militant and reprinted throughout most of the world except in the Soviet bloc countries, James P. Cannon, SWP national secretary, on July 31, 1950, addressed "A letter to the President and Members of the Congress." His uncompromising attack on the U.S. war-makers answered the chief lies about the Korean struggle. He wrote in part:

"The explosion in Korea expressed the profound desire of the Koreans themselves to unify their country, to rid themselves of foreign domination and to win their complete national independence. It is true that the Kremlin seeks to take advantage of this struggle for its own reactionary ends and would sell it tomorrow if it could get another deal with Washington. But the struggle itself has the overwhelming and whole-hearted support of the Korean people. It is part of the mighty uprising of the hundreds of millions of colonial people throughout Asia against Western imperialism. This is the real truth, the real issue. The colonial slaves don't want to be slaves any longer."

"This is more than a fight for unification and national liberation. It is a civil war. On the one side are the Korean workers, peasants and student youth. On the other are the Korean landlords, usurers, capitalists and their police and political agents. The impoverished and exploited



WALLACE

working masses have risen up to drive out the native parasites as well as their foreign protectors.

"Whatever the wishes of the Kremlin, a class war has been unfolding in Korea. The North Korean regime, seeking to mobilize popular support, has decreed land reforms and taken nationalization measures in the territories it has won. . . .

"These reforms, these promises of a better economic and social order have attracted the peasants and workers. This prospect of a new life is what has imbued a starving subject people with the will to fight to the death. This is the 'secret weapon' that has wrested two-thirds of South Korea from U.S. imperialism and its native agents and withstood the troops and bombing fleets of mighty Wall Street. . . .

Among those who tried most assiduously to deny, conceal or play down the class character of the Korean War were the Stalinists themselves. They had long since abandoned the Marxist conception that the nature of wars is determined by the class interests and classes involved. They had adopted the imperialist lingo of 'aggressor' and 'non-aggressor,' 'peace-lover' and 'war-lover,' which conceals the class nature and class aims

of the participants in war under an opaque film of psychological and moralistic terminology. Responsibility for war is thus reduced to 'who shot first?' In this case, the White House said North Korea; the Kremlin said South Korea.

But Moscow, little desiring to build up any independent revolutionary force, denied the North Koreans any aircraft. The 50,000-man North Korean army had only a few already-antiquated Soviet World War II tanks, according to a Korean dispatch in the July 31, 1950, New York Herald Tribune. The North Korean forces and their South Korean supporters, said this same dispatch, "are supplying themselves rather plentifully with arms and material from retreating American and South Korean troops."

When the North Korean forces were compelled to retreat after General Douglas MacArthur made a successful amphibious landing at their rear, Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commander of the U.S. Far Eastern Forces, told the United Press in October 1950: "The success of the Allied operations in Korea had depended on the fact that the Communists had no air force worthy of the name." If they had had one, he added, "we would not be in Korea today."

A New York Times summary of the war at that time conceded that "a squadron or two of Russian planes could have turned the tide against the United Nations."

(Next week: "A Civil War.")

Advertisement

Have You Read These?

The struggle for Negro equality has many facets — and a long background. To become more effective in the fight, you need to be well informed. Check this list of books for any gaps in your reading; and then take advantage of the special prices.

Black Reconstruction in America 1860-1880. By W. E. B. Dubois. 746 pp. Originally \$6.50. Now \$3.95 (cloth).

The Wall Between. By Anne Braden. 306 pp. Originally \$1.85. Now \$1.25 (paper).

Caste, Class and Race. By Oliver Cromwell Cox. 624 pp. Originally \$7.50. Now \$4 (cloth).

The Strange Career of Jim Crow. By C. Vann Woodward. 183 pp. Originally \$1.50. Now \$1.19 (cloth).

Black Bourgeoisie. By E. Franklin Frazier. 264 pp. \$4 (cloth).

Negroes on the March. By Daniel Guerin. 190 pp. \$1.50 (cloth). \$1 (paper).

Origins of the New South, 1877-1913. By C. Vann Woodward. Originally \$6.50 (cloth). Now \$6.

The Struggle for Negro Equality. By Saunders and Parker. 48 pp. 10 cents.

The Class Struggle Road to Negro Equality. A Resolution adopted by the Socialist Workers party. 24 pp. 25 cents.

Desegregation: Labor's Stake in the Fight. By Jean Simon. 16 pp. 25 cents.

Pioneer Publishers
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

Prague Accepts Trotsky's Murderer

(Continued from Page 1)

last Sunday and reliable sources say his mission was to arrange for Mercader's reception in Havana and the trip to Europe."

According to a May 7 Associated Press dispatch from Havana, "Mornard's arrival came about the time that two Czech officials reached Havana from Prague. They are Jaromir Pesek and Vartnie Jansa, described as members of an official commercial mission."

Several Soviet oil tankers are either docked in Havana or expected, on which Mercader might leave for Eastern Europe. When he arrived in Havana with his two Czech diplomatic friends or guards, he disappeared from public sight. According to the May 9 London Daily Telegraph, he is "being kept in temporary seclusion . . . by Czech embassy officials."

As was to be expected, Mercader's release was accompanied by slander of the martyred Trotsky's followers. Here is how it appeared in the May 6 dispatch from Mexico City to the New York Times:

"Mexican officials have said that Mornard himself feared he would be killed by pro-Trotsky elements soon after his release. The surprise departure seemed designed to avoid this happening in Mexico."

The truth is that Trotsky's followers have every interest in keeping the killer alive. Trotsky's guards decided this, immediately after Mercader had driven a pickaxe in the Soviet leader's brain. Trotsky, too, while he was still conscious insisted that his assailant's life be spared, so that he could talk.

The ones who have most to gain from committing Mercader to the silence of the grave are Moscow's secret political police and those at the very top of the Soviet government who inspired Prague's department of foreign affairs to make Mercader a Czech citizen.

Trotsky's widow, Natalia, now nearing 80, expressed this in a few vigorous words when she told the Mexican press May 7: "Mornard goes now to his reward of elimination. He was just an instrument. We knew that from the beginning. If he had not succeeded in his task, some other Kremlin hatchet man would have taken his place."

In two editorials (May 8 and May 9) the New York Times sought to utilize the murder of Trotsky by Stalin's secret police as an argument to defend American provocations against the Soviet Union. Trotsky, however, was too powerful a defender of the workers state which he helped create to be easily utilized in imperialist propaganda and it does not seem likely that this twist will be followed up.

Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Connecticut	\$ 100	\$ 94	94
Newark	265	156	59
New York	4,300	2,383	55
Detroit	625	284	46
Chicago	800	325	41
Denver	60	24	40
Los Angeles	4,500	1,583	35
Cleveland	650	194	30
Boston	350	100	29
Philadelphia	400	116	29
Bay Area	925	260	28
San Diego	245	68	28
Milwaukee	300	78	26
St. Louis	80	20	25
Twin Cities	1,700	385	23
Allentown	110	10	9
Seattle	500	30	6
Pittsburgh	10	0	0
General	80	20	25
Total through May 10	\$16,000	\$6,130	38

It's Special During Election

To help win a wider audience for the truth about such big issues as independent political action, the struggle for Negro equality, the freedom fight of countries like Cuba, the growing movement for a world of peace and abundance, we're making a special subscription offer during the election campaign. A full 26 weeks for only 50 cents!

We hope you'll continue to subscribe to America's fighting socialist newspaper after you've read it for 26 weeks, but there's no obligation.

The Militant
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

Yes, I'd like to take advantage of your special election offer. Enclosed is 50 cents for a 26-week subscription.

Name
Street Apt.
City Zone State

Subscription: \$3 a year; Canadian, \$3.50; foreign, \$4.50.

THE MILITANT

Second class postage paid at New York, N. Y.

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN Managing Editor: DANIEL ROBERTS Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY
Published weekly by the Militant Publishing Assn., 116 University Pl., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Phone: CH 3-2140.
Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent the Militant's policies. These are expressed in editorials.

Vol. XXIV — No. 20

Monday, May 16, 1960

May 17

May 17 is the sixth anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. The court then declared: "To separate them [Negro school children] from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

Who can even measure, let alone undo, the damage done to the hearts and minds of the children still in Jim Crow schools—all the Negro children in the Deep South and 99% in the Mid-South—six long years after the above words were officially enunciated? And when will this warping of children's lives end?

From its very beginning in 1954, school desegregation was slow and partial and confined mostly to the border states. But that initial slowness and deficiency have come to seem almost swift and full-fledged compared to the slowdown and token compliance which ensued after the first two years. This present school year marks the lowest point yet. The desegregation process has virtually halted. Only a few new districts undertook to desegregate this year and the number of Negro pupils involved nationally totals but a few hundred.

Such is the fate of "the law of the land" when it runs counter to the vested interests of the Southern racist-big-business alliance.

Does this mean that the famous Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, was an empty victory for the Negro people and their allies? No. It was an important legal and moral victory. All it needs is enforcing—and enforcers. When the latter go into action, having the legal right will be an important advantage.

When the high court decision was announced six years ago, the Militant counterposed an attitude of realism to the wishful thinking and jubilation so prevalent in the Negro and liberal press to the effect that "Jim Crow Schools in the South Are Dead!" We likened the winning of the desegregation decision by the Negro people to the working class' victory in getting Clause 7A into the NRA Codes in 1933. That clause gave the workers the "right" on paper to organize unions and bargain collectively, just as the 1954 decision gave the Negro people the "right" on paper to integrated schools.

But, we pointed out, just as the workers had had to battle, suffer beatings and,

in some cases, lay down their lives, to win in fact what they had been granted in law, so opponents of Jim Crow could only translate their legal "right" to integrated schools into fact through unremitting struggle.

Nothing could be clearer today! Who else will bring about real and complete school desegregation? That great "moral" preceptor in the White House who shies away from the issue as if it were the all-time sandtrap of a golfer's nightmare? Or the Dixiecrat-controlled Democratic Congress? The stomach-turning exhibition it made of itself on the civil-rights bills gives the answer to that.

That the federal courts, left as they have been by the other branches of government to their own devices, could not, even if they wished, bring real desegregation in this century or the next, is now clear. Actually the Supreme Court has steadily retreated under racist pressure from its original decision to the point where further retreats would jeopardize the very principle of desegregation.

Are there any grounds for hope in the coming conventions of the Democratic or Republican parties? Political observers are agreed that the made-to-be-broken platform promises of these two big business parties will weasel even more than usual on enforcement of school desegregation.

Where then is there any hope? Where are the potential enforcers to make integration a reality?

They are just now discovering themselves and assembling their forces—in the sit-downs at Southern lunch counters and on the picket lines, South and North. None of the big business-controlled parties nor organs of government will give the Negro people their rights. The Negro people will win these themselves—with the aid of allies among the whites, principally among the workers. The Negro students at this very moment are gaining the necessary know-how for the enforcement of school desegregation and transmitting this knowledge—the power of militant mass action—to the whole colored population.

More than mere historical coincidence lies in the following. In the 1930's, labor made a reality of its paper "right" to unionize through mass struggles marked by sit-downs and picket lines. In the 1960's the Negro people have embarked on a course of mass struggle marked by sit-downs and picket lines which will make a reality of their paper "right" to integrated schools and their other rights "guaranteed" by the Constitution.

South Korean Workers Speak

There is scant prospect that Washington will realize its hope that the revolutionary tide in South Korea which swept out the Rhee dictatorship can now be quelled by promises of superficial reforms. Popular pressure for fundamental social change not only remains strong in South Korea, but a vital new ingredient has been added. For the first time since the student-led uprising, Korean workers have taken action in their own name to press demands on the "caretaker" government.

"The agitation for drastic economic and political reforms... has penetrated to an unexpected level of the Korean social order, the porters of Seoul," reported Robert Trumbull in the May 11 New York Times. "Students of Korean affairs do not recall when Korea's most depressed class has ever spoken up in a body on a question of national importance."

"Yesterday saw the first organized political move by the muscular porters, who earn a living by carrying enormous burdens—sometimes two or three hundred pounds—on wooden frames shaped like an 'A' strapped to their backs."

About 100 of the porters, he reports, followed by 600 other people, marched in Seoul in defiance of martial-law regulations. Shouting and chanting, they demanded a constitutional clause for "confiscation of illegally accumulated riches."

Current revelations have made clear that the bulk of the wealth of Korean bankers and capitalists has come directly from the wholesale plundering of the U.S. \$4-billion aid program. The demand of the porters is equivalent to a call for expropriation of capitalist holdings.

In the large port city of Pusan, demonstrators marched 20,000 strong four days in a row demanding the immediate resignation of the National Assembly. Martial-law commanders did not dare to try and stop them. "Let us end a lifetime of living in shacks," was the principal chant of the demonstrators.

The students, too, continue to press their demands. In Seoul, high school students staged a sitdown in front of City Hall demanding dismissal of their principal and

several teachers associated with Rhee's hated Liberal party. When troops hurled tear-gas bombs, they wrapped their jackets around their faces and stayed put. It took bayonets to disperse them.

A previous student sitdown in front of the National Assembly had demanded that slated public hearings on constitutional amendments hear not only legal experts, but workers and farmers too.

The student movement, which electrified the world with its daring challenge to Rhee's powerful police force, has now established a central "Student Committee for the April 19 Uprising," with representation from all major schools.

"No one doubts," reports Trumbull, "that the students will rise again if their demands... go unsatisfied for long."

Trumbull also reports that "a small groundswell of left-wing thought" has developed in the country and is particularly strong in Pusan and other southern port cities.

This political development has ripped the "democratic reform" mask off the interim banker-landlord government of Rhee's hand-picked successor, Huh Chung.

On May 7 his troops raided a meeting of representatives of about a dozen previously dormant farm, labor and socialist groups. They were discussing plans for formation of what was reported here as a "moderate Leftist opposition party." The meeting was broken up and a number of the delegates are being held in traditional Rhee style by the police who have even refused to divulge the names of the prisoners.

Previously a dozen persons who had reportedly met to discuss reconstitution of the Rhee-outlawed Labor (Communist) party were jailed and denounced as a "Communist spy ring."

The Huh regime has assured the State Department that its anti-communism will be "effective" and not "stereotyped" like Rhee's. Current social and political developments in South Korea strongly suggest that Huh's anti-communism will prove no more effective than Rhee's as a weapon for oppression of the people.



In a store at a co-operative. It's so new that the lighting fixtures aren't in yet. Prices on consumer goods are set by adding enough to wholesale costs to cover operating expenses. At this store prices were appreciably lower than in the big privately owned department stores in Havana.

Many of the items, such as thread, bolts of cloth and canned goods still come from the United States. Under American domination, Cuba was forced to arrange her tariffs so as to give preferential treatment to U.S. business-

men. The Castro government has announced plans to make Cuba more self-dependent. Within a year, for example, it is hoped that Cuba can grow her own rice instead of importing it from the U.S.

The cash register is a prominent reminder of the distance Cuba must go before capitalism is transcended. But Wall Street draws no comfort from this in view of the inroads made into imperialist holdings on the island and the promise of more to come. "Communism!" screams the American capitalist press.

Prices Go Down in Cuba

... Negro Students in South

(Continued from Page 1)

... just across the railroad tracks. We drove across that dividing line and found ourselves in a different world. The fact that it was "colored" was the least of the differences. It was alive. In the big auditorium a visiting band was about to give a performance. The student lounge was filled with high school students talking earnestly in scattered groups. The very young had "taken over" the lounge for the evening and we had a hard time finding unoccupied chairs where we could sit and talk. A meeting of the students who were to be tried the next day gathered in another building to listen to their lawyers' advice.

The contrast between the two parts of the town of Orangeburg looked even more stark the next morning. Forty-six neatly dressed young Negro students ignored segregation signs in the court house and sat quietly along the front benches. We sat with them. Then a white man approached us and introduced himself as Julian S. Wolfe, Solicitor-General. He was extremely nervous, wringing his hands continuously. He was trying to "explain" to us the "Southern point of view" and spilled out all his prejudice in a torrent of almost incoherent words.

The magistrate also approached us. He hoped all this trouble would not prevent in-

... Teamsters

(Continued from Page 1)
U.S. in 1948, 1952 and 1956. Currently he is the SWP nominee for the same office.)

Hoffa ripped into the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Law showing how it takes away the right of workers to elect their own leadership, opens the affairs of their organizations to the spying of employers, and introduces compulsory strikebreaking.

He cited examples: In Pennsylvania the courts have ruled that a union's right to distribute handbills is in violation of the new law; in Texas the law is used to deny Teamster members a vote in union elections; in another case a union victory in a plant election was voided under the law because the property was "sold" to a new owner.

Neither the Democrats nor Republicans speak for labor, Hoffa declared. The Teamsters' leadership, he said, has come to realize the need for labor to organize politically. This he admitted "would not be easy, it may take many months or years, but we will do it; then we will treat the politicians as they have been treating us; we'll vote these phonies off."

New Policy Needed

Hoffa didn't explain how his political action program differed from that of the AFL-CIO officials since he made no call for a break with the policy of supporting candidates of the two big business parties.

Certainly there are plenty of strong and bitter words by labor officials already on record concerning the bi-partisan union-smashing drive. What is needed now is not mere strong words but a new policy such as the Canadian unions have undertaken—a Labor party policy.

dustry from moving into his town. He said he was glad there had been no violence in Orangeburg, evidently forgetting the fact that the local police had tear-gassed the students, turned fire hoses on the silent demonstrators and arrested 380 of them. Total bail came to \$38,000.

In Nashville, Tennessee, we called on Attorney Z. Alexander Looby whose house had been dynamited by racists just a few nights before. All the lawyers in Nashville have given legal aid to the embattled students there. But for some unexplained reason, Mr. Looby and his wife were singled out for destruction. At 5:30 in the morning of April 19 ten to twenty sticks of dynamite were thrown at the front of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Looby were sleeping in a rear bedroom when three-quarters of their house blew up around them. We saw the ruins. And the house next door was almost equally destroyed, the stairs hanging crazily from the remains of the upstairs bedroom, miraculously vacant that morning. Across the street was a big, modern dormitory that housed male students at Fisk University. All the windows were shattered by the early morning blast and I marveled that none of the sleeping students had been injured by the shower of broken glass.

That same day between three and four thousand students marched on the mayor's office. The high school students didn't even bother to get permission to leave school for the protest demonstration. Now the Negro community is raising money to rebuild Mr. Looby's home which had been insured only to the value of \$3,000.

Those frightened white citizens, including the mayor, who professed shock and indignation at the dynamite blast could easily demonstrate their sympathy by building a new home for the Loobys themselves so that the necessary funds won't have to come out of the pockets of the Negro community, pockets that are already emptied by the need to supply bail for imprisoned youth.

Southern Moods

While in the South I was interviewed by six daily newspapers in three cities. The press treatment given me in these Southern papers was no less fair and objective than Northern papers generally give to a socialist candidate. All the white reporters I talked to were opposed to the violence of the racists, some were in sympathy with the heroic struggle of the Negro students. But the sympathy expressed was strictly "off the record."

The white South is mostly apathetic and afraid. A few live in a frenzy of hate. At the other pole, the few who are inspired by the example of the Negro students, have stepped out heroically as allies. These few match the courage of the Negro youth and are singled out by the racists for special vilification and brutality.

But the Negro community in the South is unified as never before. It is unafraid and filled with optimism and hope in the future. How long will it be before this emancipating spirit

leaps over the color bar to bring the white workers and youth to their feet? When that day comes racist terror will be a nightmare of the past and all America can look forward to a freer life.

Deductible Item

The Internal Revenue Service has allowed a New Jersey contractor to take an income tax deduction on a \$1.8 million bribe he gave to a high official of the Dominican Republic. The bribe was a "necessary and ordinary business" expense, the IRS held.

Next Week

A participant's account, by Joyce Cowley, of the mass all-night vigil at San Quentin Prison when Caryl Chessman was executed.

In Other Lands

World Mourns Caryl Chessman

Latin Americans Express Outrage In Demonstrations

The execution of Caryl Chessman in San Quentin's gas chamber on May 2 caused such an outburst of hatred toward the U.S. in Latin America that American embassies had to call for heavy police protection against the public's wrath. Here are some of the reactions as Prensa Latina, a Latin American news agency, reported them:

"North Americans, past masters in the art of propaganda, spend millions of dollars every year trying to gain sympathy to their aims," commented Brazilian newspaper *Diario de Noticias* on May 3. "And yet with surprising ineptitude they throw away a chance to earn that sympathy free of charge."

Protest demonstrations still continued on May 8 in Brazil where 2,600,000 people had signed petitions that were forwarded to California's Governor Edmund Brown in a vain attempt to save the prisoner-writer's life.

Labor leaders, clergymen, civic groups, writers and publications are supporting the campaign, initiated by the newspaper *Diario Da Noite*, to have the ashes of Chessman buried in Brazil. The campaign began at a cemetery in Glendale, Calif., refused to authorize the burial because of Chessman's agnostic beliefs.

That Chessman's 12-year struggle ended in death did not surprise Brazilian writer *Alice Pimenta* who was among the first to support him. She said, "Since President Eisenhower denied mercy in the Rosenberg case, [Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed in 1953, were accused of being 'atom spies'] I knew there was no feeling of justice or humanity in his heart."

Students, who have been in the vanguard of the protest movement, published an editorial attacking U.S. justice in the newspaper, *Metropolitano*, official organ of the students'

The American Way of Life

A \$75,000 Award

The City of New York has been ordered to pay \$75,000 to Johnson Hinton, a 34-year-old Negro. The award was made by a Supreme Court jury which upheld Hinton's charges of malicious prosecution, assault and false arrest.

On April 26, 1957, Hinton saw some cops breaking up a fight between a man and woman in Harlem. He protested the way the cops were handling the couple. After the police had the couple in a patrol car, they turned to Hinton. One of the cops, according to testimony at the trial, beat him on the head, "causing him to scream in pain as he fell to the ground."

The other cops joined in beating him, it was testified, until he was soaked with blood. He was then taken to a station house where, he charged, he was beaten and kicked into unconsciousness. He was then taken to a hospital and while there booked for felonious assault. A grand jury later refused to indict him.

Hinton underwent two operations as a result of the beatings. A silver plate had to be inserted in his skull. The father of four children, he has been unable to work since and has been living on city welfare.

Delinquency On the Rise?

Carl J. Koenig, Civil Defense Director of Bergen County, New Jersey, has a beef. He says the younger generation is refusing to conform like it should. He expressed his ire after high school students in his area circulated petitions protesting the May 4 air-raid drill.

Instead of doing what they're told, Koenig complained, today's youth are going in for demonstrations.

"They find it necessary to oppose everything," he said. "They're always for or against this or that or the other thing."

"The kids, of course, pick this up when they read about the demonstrations in the South, and South Africa, and Korea, and all over the world."

"They've decided no longer do they have to be strict conformists, but have adopted the attitude, 'we'll do something about this.'"

"It's not just CD," Koenig dolefully observed. "It shows up elsewhere, like in the trend nowadays against ROTC. Our

kids are becoming a little less patriotic and dedicated than they used to be."

Mass Paranoia

Do you think that the big danger from nuclear fallout is radiation poisoning? Take it from Dr. Forrest Western, deputy director of the Atomic Energy Commission's office of health and safety, you've got it all wrong. The real danger is "the impairment of the mental health of the people" which is resulting from all the "extravagant discussions" about fallout.

Dr. Western cited a concrete example of this mental impairment. In St. Louis, Mo., where the strontium 90 count in milk is said to be the highest in the country, a group of citizens asked him if the milk couldn't be processed to reduce the strontium content.

Dr. Forrest replied firmly to this addle-pated question. He pointed out that at most 50 to 500 people a year will die of leukemia as a result of past nuclear testing. There is a way of processing the milk, he added, but it would cost about \$500,000 a year. Would anyone argue, he asked, that it's worth that much money just to save between 50 and 500 lives?

In case his questioners couldn't grasp that huge figure, Dr. Western broke it down for them. To reduce the strontium content in milk would cost one cent a quart.

Clearly, a proposal to spend a penny a quart to prevent leukemia is a psychotic attack on the profit system which is the foundation of our way of life.

— Herman Chauka

Non-Deductible Fee

The Department of Internal Revenue, which specializes in creating tax loopholes for business men, has ruled that the job fees paid by workers to employment agencies are no longer deductible in computing federal income tax.

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

this law is enforced." (Thirty-five countries, including most of Latin America, have abolished the death penalty and many more do not invoke the law.)

When daylight fell upon the U.S. consulate in Veracruz, May 6, its premises were covered with painted signs protesting the murder and calling U.S. rulers, "Assassins."

Cuban novelist and short story writer *Enrique Labrador Ruiz*, declared that the execution was "a barbarous act... If Chessman was guilty, why did they wait so many years to execute him? Why were they afraid to pardon him? Is it that California's governor was afraid of losing his political clientele? They have committed a real crime."

In the opinion of a Bogota, Colombia, attorney *Rafael Poveda Alfonso*, Chessman "in practice suffered two sentences: 12 years in prison and the death penalty. This is an impressive cruelty, pointing out the deficiencies of justice in this twentieth century. Undoubtedly this is the most inhuman penalty ever meted out to any man, especially when this man is not guilty of the worst possible crime."

In Santiago, Chile, nine law students from the University of Chile protested to American ambassador, Walter Howe. Student *Sonia Sepulveda* asked why the execution had been delayed for the eighth time in February. "That was a mistake," Howe answered. "There was a misunderstanding between the governor of California and the State Department."

Gov. Brown had been informed by the State Department that "anticipated hostile" student demonstrations during Eisenhower's tour of the area if Chessman were executed at that time. Chessman's death has created such a wave of indignation in Uruguay that the government has had the guard at the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo heavily reinforced. All the newspapers devoted their front pages to the story of Chessman's prolonged agony. One of them said: "San Quentin's gas chamber ended the long torture of Caryl Chessman."

Socialism Debated At U. of Minnesota

Editor: For the first time in more than a decade, the issue of capitalism vs. socialism was formally debated at the University of Minnesota.

continue the discussion. The high interest in what a socialist speaker had to say indicates that after a long period of absence of such debate there are good prospects for more discussion, formal and informal, of socialism on the campus here.

Would Labor Party Be Anti-Socialist?

Editor: I would like to see the Militant print some material on the perspectives for a labor party in the U.S.

He's Sticking To the Union

Editor: I have been out of work for almost three months after being discharged for cooked up reasons for being a militant union member.

America's Image: What an image this country has presented since World War II. Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Then the execution of the Rosenbergs...

Rights Fighter Summoned by House Probers

LOUISVILLE, May 5 — Vernon Brown, an integrationist and a central figure in the famous Kentucky "sedition" case of a few years ago, is among 40 persons summoned to appear before a House Un-American Activities subcommittee in San Francisco.

Plane Aggression: abashed demand by Washington that it be permitted to invade the territory of the Soviet Union without any interference and indeed without any complaint, are staggering even to the minds of the average editorialist and commentator of the monopolist press.

Canadian Unions Launch

Canadian Labour, official CLC organ, recounts the genesis and evolution of the new political approach, in an article entitled: "Report on the New Party Resolution Adopted at the 1958 Convention."

Working Mothers

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare recently released its 1958 survey, "Child Care Arrangements of Full Time Working Mothers."

Calendar of Events

Calendar of Events: The African Revolution. A lecture by George Chomalou. Saturday, May 21, 8 p.m. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

Notes in the News

DO AS I SAY, NOT AS I DO — The general conference of the Methodist Church has called on its ten million members to set a goal of total abstinence from intoxicating liquor.

WELCOME TO DENVER — Badu Kofi, a Ghana journalist visiting here as a guest of the State Department, was arrested May 4 at the Union Station in Denver for taking pictures.

Not an Air Raid Shelter



Three young New Yorkers in police van on way to jail for refusing to take cover during May 3 air raid drill. They were among 500 protesters at City Hall Park who insisted that peace is the only defense against nuclear weapons.

Plane Aggression

abashed demand by Washington that it be permitted to invade the territory of the Soviet Union without any interference and indeed without any complaint, are staggering even to the minds of the average editorialist and commentator of the monopolist press.

Calendar of Events

Calendar of Events: The African Revolution. A lecture by George Chomalou. Saturday, May 21, 8 p.m. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum. NEW YORK: The World of C. Wright Mills. Two lectures by William F. Warde. Friday, May 20, 8:15 p.m.

1,000 Protest Air Raid Drill In New York

NEW YORK, May 10 — Well over a thousand people here, the bulk of them young people, demonstrated their anti-war sentiment by joining in organized mass refusals to take shelter during last Tuesday's mock air raid.

Calendar of Events

Calendar of Events: The African Revolution. A lecture by George Chomalou. Saturday, May 21, 8 p.m. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum. NEW YORK: The World of C. Wright Mills. Two lectures by William F. Warde. Friday, May 20, 8:15 p.m.

Local Directory

BOSTON: Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200. CHICAGO: Socialist Workers Party, Hall 210, 302 S. Canal St., WE 9-5044.