

'Operation Brainwash' Fills American Press

By Joseph Hansen

First in a series of articles.

In their plush skyscraper offices at 444 Madison Avenue, high above Manhattan's famous street of hucksters, the editors and executives of one of the country's most widely circulated magazines were planning their April 25 issue.

Newsweek's top forecasters didn't take long to decide. Cuba, of course. The tiny, poverty-stricken island of Cuba down there in the Caribbean just ninety miles from Florida.

This is the startling prediction they put as No. 1 item in "The Periscope," that fast-reading dish of inside dope that keeps you "Ahead of the News":

"STATE DEPARTMENT — Will Castro sever relations with the U.S. soon? This is highly possible — maybe on May Day. Another possibility for May Day, when 1.5 million highly volatile Cubans will be on the streets: A violent showdown between Castro and the growing opposition to his regime. Still another possibility, according to well-placed diplomats: That Castro will unveil a number of Red-built MIG jet fighters said to have arrived on a Czech freighter recently."

That Was No Prediction

Was the prediction accurate? An honest question like that is good for a laugh at 444 Madison Avenue. That was no prediction; it was bait for the suckers.

Some relations were severed all right. On April 28 Guatemala severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. United Fruit, a giant Wall Street monopoly, dominates Guatemala; United Fruit also has large holdings in Cuba; United Fruit doesn't like Castro.

Was there a "violent showdown" in Cuba May 1? No. Instead some 1,200,000 farm and city workers paraded in every city and town to demonstrate their solidarity and their support of the government they put in power through a popular revolution like our revolution of 1776.

Did Castro "unveil a number of Red-built MIG jet fighters"? All Castro did was "unveil" another school April 29, a school converted from a military barracks.

But if you had read Newsweek's "prediction" without stopping to think, would you have felt favorably impressed by the Castro government? Would you have felt like visiting Cuba?

Let's sample something a little less slick. Not a "prediction" hand-tooled by the Madison Avenue craftsmen, but a rough-talking editorial from the Sarasota, Florida, Herald Tribune. It was inserted in the April 29 Congressional Record by Senator Russell B. Long, who represents Louisiana's sugar-cane barons:

Image of 'The Enemy'

"The Cuban regime has failed to honor its international agreements, has brutalized its own citizens, and is not worthy of the diplomatic recognition the U.S. Government has extended . . .

"Castro has turned Cuba into an armed camp, with even children and parents drilling in the streets. He has spent millions of dollars for war materials in Europe, and is even now concluding a deal with Communist Poland to obtain Russian-built jet aircraft.

"How long are we going to continue to subsidize this dictatorship with millions of dollars in payment for sugar at prices above the world market? How long are we going to continue to lend prestige to this strutting megalomaniac by extending formal diplomatic recognition?"

The propaganda has a deadly familiar ring. It is the language used to create a hated image in your mind — the image of The Enemy. The calculation is that if enough loaded words like these are fed to the public, and the public is not given a chance to hear the intended victim, then everybody will agree that The Enemy should be CRUSHED — even if it's a little country like Cuba, no bigger than Pennsylvania.

Why are the billionaire monopolists, the Madison Avenue hucksters and the Southern racists so concerned over Cuba? Why do they want to break off diplomatic relations and smash the new government?

The truth is that the Cuban revolution wounded them where it hurts most — in the pocketbook. They are afraid the Cuban example will spread throughout Latin America. They fear it will help strengthen the struggle for Negro equality in the United States.

Contributions Pick Up; Bigger Push Is Needed

By Tom Kerry

Contributions picked up a trifle this past week but not nearly enough to close the gap between the amount received to date and the amount we should have received at this point in the campaign.

Having passed the half-way point in the three-month drive, we should be within 54 per cent of our goal. Instead the figure stands at 34 per cent. Although contributions for the week increased over the previous week the percentage gap widened. Last week we were 16 per cent behind. This week 20 per cent.

If this trend continues we are going to be in serious trouble. Contributions for the second half of the campaign will have to be substantially higher each week to narrow the widening percentage gap. While at the beginning of the campaign it required weekly fund contributions of \$1,231 to maintain our percentage at 100, now, because of the lag it will require a minimum of \$1,743 to catch up and finish on time.

Connecticut now heads the list in the \$16,000 socialist fund scorecard. Several of the comrades from Connecticut attended our New York May Day meeting. They were probably so in-

spired that they dug deep to bring up their place on the scoreboard. New York is second with 51 per cent. The New York comrades must have become infected with the May Day spirit also.

The New York May Day meeting was the most spirited rally I have attended in a very long time. In addition to the speeches, the singing, the warmth of spirit and feeling of solidarity, what impressed me was the generous response of the audience to the collection speech by the chairman.

What he did was to present in concrete terms the problem of a small party involved in an important election campaign. The Socialist Workers party in New York, as in other areas, is faced with the problem of getting the party on the ballot so that voters seeking a genuine alternative to the capitalist party hacks can cast their ballots for socialist candidates.

The response of the May Day audience to the appeal for help to get the SWP on the ballot in New York was magnificent. We wish that all readers of the Militant could have been present. If they had been, we are sure their response to our appeal for contributions to our socialist fund would be equally generous.

For President



FARRELL DOBBS, 52, presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers party, is a former organizer for the Teamsters Union. In 1934, he was a leader of truckdrivers' strikes in Minneapolis that helped pave the way for the rise of the CIO. Dobbs was imprisoned under the Smith Act in 1944 for socialist opposition to the war.

Turkish Youth Demand End to Dictatorial Rule

By Lillian Kiezel

The heroic struggle led by students that ousted South Korean dictator Rhee has fired Turkish students with the spirit of freedom. In Turkey's major cities — Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Erzurum — thousands of youths have, since April 28, led demonstrations against Premier Adnan Menderes' police-state rule.

Six demonstrators have been killed and over 100 injured (according to unofficial press estimates). Over 2,000 student sit-downers, including 100 women, at Istanbul University which had been ordered closed, were herded by troops to government army camps and detained. They had held out for more than 18 hours. Another thousand, arrested in other parts of the city, were also sent to these camps.

Menderes described the demonstrators as "idlers . . . 3,000 to 5,000 schoolboys and jobless people" who are "tools" of "provocateurs" and "liars."

On May 1, the day prior to the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO) meeting in Istanbul, Menderes declared a 24-hour curfew and ordered (Continued on Page 3)

Dobbs Opens Campaign With TV Defense of Cuba

Myra Weiss Reports on Sit-In Fight

NEW YORK — The Southern Negro battle for equality, the struggles against tyranny in Korea and Turkey — these events, so heartening to socialists, inspired a May Day rally here.

Highlight of the meeting, which was attended by more than 200 people, was a report on the Southern sit-in movement by Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers party vice-presidential nominee, just returned from a tour of Southern campuses.

The rally, sponsored by the New York Committee for Dobbs and Weiss and the N.Y. State Students for Dobbs and Weiss Committee, also showed that important independent socialist backing is shaping up for the SWP presidential campaign.

Declarations of support to the ticket were made at the rally by Elinor Ferry, Muriel McAvoy, Fred Mazelis and William A. Price, administrative committee members of the recently dissolved United Independent-Socialist Committee. A message of solidarity was read from the distinguished civil rights attorney, Conrad Lynn.

Mrs. Weiss gave a stirring account of the many young civil-rights fighters she had met and discussed with in the South. She cited their remarkable courage in the face of racist terror and their absolute determination to achieve full equality. At Hampton Institute, she reported, the students have lit a torch at the school gate "as a symbol of their determination never to submit to Jim Crow again."

She pledged that a central part of her campaign would be to rally public support to the students' cause.



MYRA TANNER WEISS, vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers party.

'Monitors,' Suing Hoffa, Aim Low Blow at Union

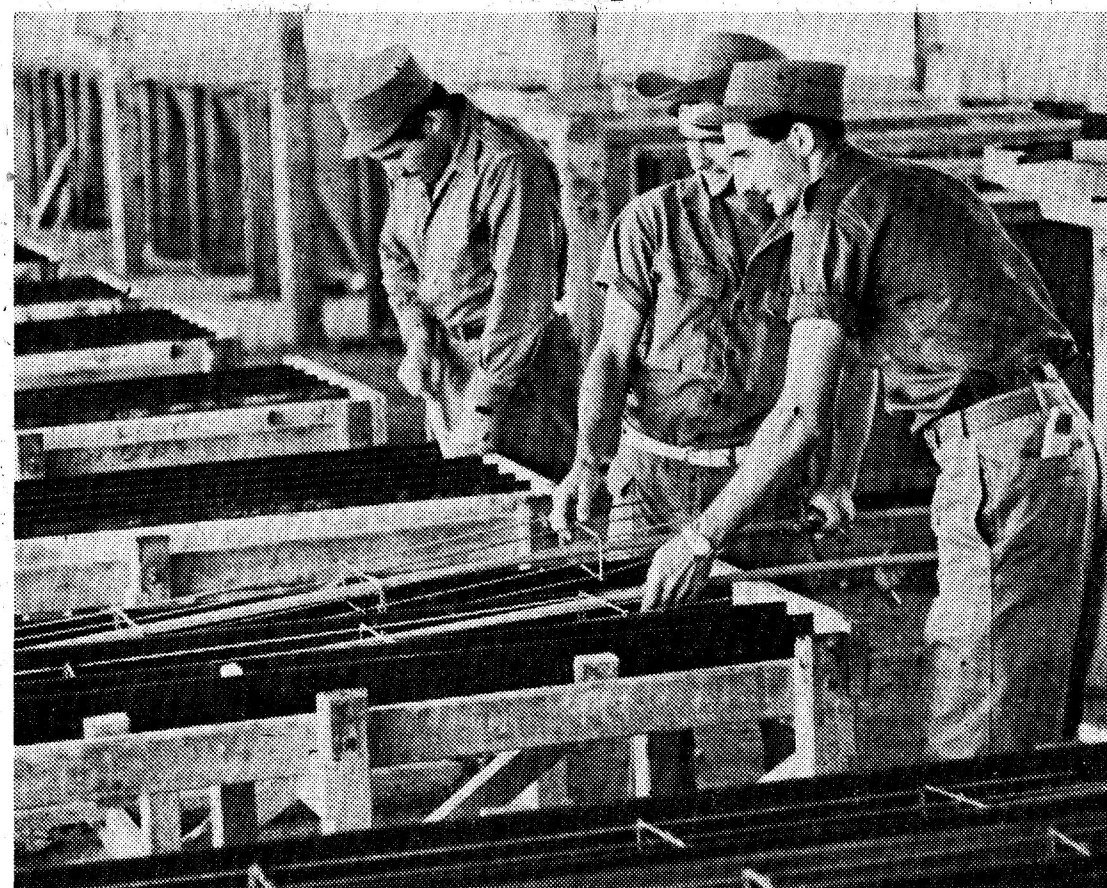
By C. Thomas

MAY 3 — When the United States Court of Appeals yesterday granted a postponement in the trial of Teamsters Union president, James Hoffa, the frantic campaign to "get Hoffa" by hook or crook — mostly by crook — was temporarily slowed down.

Hoffa was scheduled to go on trial yesterday in a civil suit charged with the misuse of union funds. The action was brought by the Board of Monitors set up in February 1958, by Judge F. Dickinson Letts of the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia, to supervise the affairs of the Teamsters Union. The aim of the suit — the sole aim and purpose so far as this writer can determine — was to remove Hoffa from office and from membership in the union, if possible.

The "holy crusade" to get Hoffa became so putrid that the stench recently impelled a group of congressmen to air the whole matter on the floor of the

Cuba's Soldiers Help Build Homes



Militant photo by J. H.

Unlike the United States where the main government preoccupation is stockpiling H-bombs and building intercontinental rocket missiles, Cuba's new government is building decent homes for workers and campesinos as rapidly as possible.

The National Institute of Agrarian Reform supplies the concrete at low cost and shows those who are going to move into the new homes how to make it a do-it-yourself project. Cuba's soldiers roll up their sleeves and pitch in, too.

In the photo above, three soldiers place rods in forms for concrete slabs. When finished these will be put together to make walls and roof.

The new housing projects are much less pretentious than are usually seen in the United States but are solidly constructed in the most modern architectural styles and are artistically finished in attractive pastel colors that make them seem an integral part of the balmy tropical countryside.

Million Hear L.A. Telecasts

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, May 1 — The truth about the Cuban revolution was brought to more than a million people here this weekend as Farrell Dobbs, presidential nominee of the Socialist Workers party, opened a national speaking tour intended to combat the campaign of smear and slander inspired by the State Department against Cuba. Dobbs recently returned from a visit to Cuba, where he studied the revolution at first hand.

A press conference on his arrival in Los Angeles Friday was covered by three major TV stations and by the three major daily papers. All three TV interviews, devoted largely to the Cuban issue, were carried on widely viewed dinner-hour newscasts.

Last night Dobbs addressed an overflow May Day rally of the Socialist Workers party and tomorrow night he is scheduled to be interviewed on the popular TV program, the Tom Dugan show. He has been invited to address two college campus groups and a trade-union gathering.

Telecasts

"The only presidential candidate who supports the Cuban revolution. That's how Farrell Dobbs of the Socialist Workers party described himself in Los Angeles today," reported Ed Fleming over KABC.

"He also reported Dobbs' statement that while Cuba is not at this stage organizing a socialist society, "the new revolutionary government of Cuba is undertaking to organize a whole series of reforms for the benefit of the people."

Jay Elliot of KTLA asked: "Mr. Dobbs, since your recent trip to Cuba do you believe Fidel Castro is a Communist or in any way Communist-influenced?"

"I found no evidence that the Castro regime in Cuba is a Communist-dominated regime as has been charged," replied Dobbs. "On the contrary, my impression was that the Communist party in Cuba has been essentially by-passed in the revolution — that the leaders in the revolution are men and women indigenous to the Latin American scene who have risen out of the necessities of the people in their struggle there."

Asked if U.S. reporters had free access to news in Cuba and if he thought they were reporting the news accurately, Dobbs said:

"I think they are giving a one-sided, slanted report that serves the aspirations of the wealthy and does not give an accurate picture of what is really happening in Cuba."

He added that he had found absolutely no evidence of curbs on freedom of the press (Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Unions in Canada Vote to Organize Labor Party

MONTREAL, Canada — The major plans and some of the project drawings for the construction of a Canadian labor party were signed and sealed for its official launching next year at the third constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress, which met here April 25-29.

The 1,600 delegates of the Canadian section of the AFL-CIO represent 1,458,576 workers. Their decision to throw labor's weight into the political arena marks a turn of great import for Canada's future government. The move can also have big repercussions in the United States as American trade unionists study the example set by their Canadian brothers.

It was a tumultuous and emotionally charged demonstration, for the delegates felt that they were at last beginning an effective answer to the anti-labor campaign that has been mounted against unionism in Canada.

As the motion was put and the vote tallied, the entire assembly sprang to its feet to a fanfare of cheers and whistle calls. Confetti scattered through the air. The strains of the national anthem "O Canada" that rose from one section of the floor were soon overwhelmed with the resounding chorus of labor's traditional song, "Solidarity Forever."

At no time was the issue in doubt. So overwhelming was the determination and enthusiasm of the delegates to get the new party underway and put a labor government into the capital at Ottawa that not one CLC officer or ranking union official spoke among the 36 delegates who took the mike. Of those who spoke, 32 favored the resolution that instructs the executive officers of Canada's united CIO-AFL union movement to prepare a founding convention with representatives of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF). Only three were opposed and one took no stand.

When the vote revealed that less than a score of the 1,600 delegates were opposed or were abstaining, CLC president Claude Jodoin cried out, "Hurrah for the Congress," "Hurrah for the new party." Taken up by the delegates, the cheers echoed through the halls of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

The political education report was introduced and adopted on the third day but everything built up to it, and for all the importance of subsequent sessions it was the climax of the convention.

On the very eve of the convention the delegates of the powerful United Steelworkers of America held a pre-convention. There, they roundly rebuked their visiting international president David J. McDonald for his blunt statement of disapproval of their plans to back an independent labor party.

Large British Union Says 'Ban the Bomb'

The ban-the-bomb movement in Great Britain was given added strength when the national executive committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, second largest union in the country, approved a resolution May 4 demanding an end to the manufacture, testing and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and elimination of missile bases. The union has almost a million members. The Transport and General Workers Union, with 1,300,000 members, has already taken the same stand.

Korean Students Protest Stalling on New Elections

By Harry Ring

MAY 4 — New student demonstrations erupted in South Korea as the "caretaker" government headed by ex-dictator Rhee's hand-picked successor, Huh Chung, maneuvered to postpone the elections that were promised when Rhee was ousted.

In Pusan, 20,000 high school and college students demonstrated in defiance of martial law decrees three days in a row demanding the resignation of the National Assembly. Similar demonstrations were held in other cities. In Seoul, students halted traffic with a sit-down in the street in front of the National Assembly. They were routed by troops using tear gas.

Huh has promised democratic reforms and a "clean-up" of the graft-ridden U.S. aid program which is the principal prop of the South Korean ruling class. Meanwhile, he is trying to stall

new elections by keeping the National Assembly engaged in protracted debate on constitutional revisions which would allegedly provide the basis for elections.

Declaring itself even more "anti-Communist" than the rabidly reactionary Rhee regime, Huh's cabinet includes the president and vice-governor of the Bank of Korea and at least three people who held office under Rhee. Huh himself held major posts under Rhee and was his appointed Mayor of Seoul.

The inclusion of the bankers in the cabinet makes a mockery of Huh's pledge to clean-up the aid program. The bulk of the \$4 billion which has been poured into the country has been directly into the pockets of high government officials in their capacity as heads of private firms. The Bank of Korea has been (Continued on Page 3)

Rank-and-File Opinions Liven Up Union Paper

By George Breitman

DETROIT — Anyone who reads several union papers knows how dull most of them are. They are short on imagination and liveliness; a regular reader can usually tell what the articles say before reading them. It's not that they are incompetent journalistically; the flatness comes, I think, from the fact that they present only one point of view, that of the officials, in the form of articles signed by them or written about them, quoting copiously from their speeches and statements. Altogether absent is any expression of the feelings, hopes, grievances and illusions of the rank and file workers these unions are supposed to be representing.

So far I am talking about the national labor press. Local union papers used to be better, reflecting some of the opinions of local members, especially in the form of letters to the editor. But most of them have been flattened out and turned into grey little carbon copies of the national papers, mainly featuring canned material from the national office.

A notable exception in Michigan is the Searchlight, put out every other week by UAW Local 659 in Flint, the biggest of the GM locals. Its appearance is nothing exceptional; its editors do not spend much time correcting grammar or punctuation; and most of the space is given to reporting of news and views from the local's plants and districts, together with articles and letters by members.

And yet this paper is alive and readable in a way you never find in the more expensively and professionally edited national papers. Take the April 21 issue as an example:

The headline story, written by editor Dick Austin, reports that the Local 659 Joint Council delegates took the unusual step of voting not to send delegates to the coming state AFL-CIO convention because the local's convention fund is in the red. The question may be reconsidered at a special meeting. Meanwhile Austin reports the pros and cons, and then quotes a number of questions which he has heard are being asked by the members:

"What does the Local do with all the money they take in? Do they want to raise dues again? ... Why is it necessary to send so many delegates to these conventions in the first place? ... Some members felt the State AFL-CIO convention was not important enough for the Local to go further in the red; they felt this was just a political convention to allow big-time politicians to address big crowds of union members."

In the V-8 engine plant column, Jack Burton explains why he refused a suggestion blank from a foreman who said he might win \$5,000 from GM for a good suggestion. Burton says he doesn't want to make money at the cost of someone else's job. "A few weeks ago a union brother told me he heard of an employe turning in a suggestion to eliminate some of our brothers' jobs. My God, I thought, have we got a Judas here at the V-8 plant? ... Please! Don't misunderstand me, I'm not telling you not to turn in a suggestion. Sure you may, but don't do it if you think it would eliminate a brother's job. My friends, I think we have got enough automation as it is now. Don't you think so? ... I hope I have not offended anyone with this article."

The article contains many biblical quotations, but somehow we don't think GM will be happy about it. The Searchlight probably is unusual because Local 659 is unusual, never having been fully brainwashed by the Reuther machine. But all workers' papers could be improved considerably if they would set aside at least one page where rank-and-file members would be free to question, criticize and suggest. I think the Militant, too, would be better if the letters department could be greatly expanded.

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... AFL-CIO Unions in Canada

(Continued from Page 1) tical issues through a particular party is something foreign to the labor movement. Nothing could be further from the truth ... to remain withdrawn from participation in political life is the exception rather than the rule.

Hitting out against the anti-labor Progressive Conservative party and the Liberal party (Canadian counterparts of the Republican and Democratic parties in the U.S.), he declared that not only has labor the right but it has "a responsibility to help provide the people of their country with an opportunity to exercise a meaningful choice as to their representation in parliament and the legislatures and municipal councils."

"To argue as some do that there is no room for politics is to argue that there is no room for life itself in the labor movement. How can we," he asked, "as trade unionists, rule out of our lives all the issues in which we have such a great stake and which we can never resolve

at the bargaining table alone?"

Steel leader Eamon Park introduced the political education committee's report as an "historic decision which may change the course of Canadian political history." The new party is needed, he told the delegates, "to create a sense of realism—we must end the Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum of Liberals and Tories."

The 40-man delegation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers walked out in a body before a dinner hour recess to demonstrate opposition to any part of its per capita dues "being used or channeled to the formation or assistance of any political party."

But the effect of their abstention was undercut. When IBEW delegate Angus MacDonald delivered their statement that "the party would be detrimental to their continued advancement and welfare" he expressed his personal hope that the IBEW's 30,000 Canadian members would heed the convention action and change their minds. The only other noteworthy

opposition was that expressed by British Columbia Boilermakers' secretary and delegate Bill Stewart. He voiced one of the variations of the Communist party position, which has been one of opposition to the Labor party. Stewart laid down as a condition of support the admission of the independent unions that have been undemocratically barred from participation in the party.

Behind the CP ultimatum that it be a federated party open to its participation, lies its real support of the reactionary Dieffenbaker government. The CP hopes to widen the Canadian government's tactical differences with its British and U.S. allies in the interest of "peaceful co-existence." It also argues for an all-inclusive, non-class "people's movement" instead of an independent labor party.

Pulp and Sulphite union delegate Macphee of British Columbia touched on the question of program. A proposed draft drawn up by the joint CLC-CCF committee is already being circulated through union locals and CCF clubs. Referring to a previous discussion on drug price-gouging during which a delegate called for socialization of the industry, Macphee expressed the view that a democratically controlled planned economy is needed in the interests of the working people to resolve the mounting crises of capitalism. He stressed the acuteness of the problems created by automation and pointed to the danger of atomic destruction should another war break out.

The acceptance of the new party by the national CCF convention to be held in Regina in August is a certainty. Thereafter the long postponed discussion on the constitution and program will begin.

A large motorcade of unionists from Winnipeg went to Brandon in a demonstration of solidarity with their striking brothers. The Manitoba Federation of Labor has indicated its full support to the strike, but more support is

The Most Unpopular War in U.S. History

By Art Preis (First in a series of articles.)

"The Korean War is not only the most murderous and destructive war in history for the area and time involved, it has also produced the biggest lies. U.S. imperialism has lied about every aspect of this war, political or military." That is what I wrote in a review of the first year of the Korean War, whose formal starting date is given as June 25, 1950. I take this occasion to reaffirm that statement published in the Militant of June 18, 1951.

Every propaganda claim made by Washington and its United Nations allies for their intervention in the Korean civil war was false. But this deception fell short of its aim. The majority of the American people—including those who suffered and died in Korea—indicated hostility and opposition to the U.S. invasion of Korea, suspicion of its aims and motives, disgust and shame at its consequences.

It was the most unpopular war in American history. This was shown in every public opinion poll of the period and in the November 1952 elections when the Korean War was the decisive factor contributing to the defeat of the Democratic machine after its twenty-year reign in the White House.

Most Americans recall the week of June 25, 1950, as a blur of events moving at dizzying speed. Within a few hours of a radio report that North Korean troops had crossed the South Korean border, President Truman announced that he had dispatched U.S. planes, warships and troops in what he light-mindedly called a "police action" to "defend" South Korea. The U.S. State Department rounded up sleepy-eyed members of the United Nations Security Council after midnight and stamped them into an immediate statement branding North Korea an "aggressor."

The Soviet bloc members were absent, having withdrawn over another issue. Before the week was out, without a declaration of war by Congress and without any expression of will by the American people, U.S. troops were dying in Korea. U.S. State Department propaganda labeled the clouded events in Korea an "unprovoked aggression" by North Korea and by the Chinese People's Republic, after the latter had entered the war with "volunteers" in November 1950.

According to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the U.S. aim was to "establish a free, independent and democratic Korea" by an armed intervention that was to involve more than five million members of the U.S. armed forces and cost the United States alone more than 150,000 battle casualties.

Most Americans were stunned at our swift involvement in a war some nine thousand miles away in a land many of them could not quite place on the map. Korea, a peninsula jutting south from Manchuria and touching Siberia on the north-east, had been seized by Japan in the Russo-Japanese war of 1905 and annexed in 1910.

At the Potsdam Conference in July, 1945, a secret agreement had been made between the Allied powers and the Soviet Union to invade Korea and divide it along the 38th parallel of latitude. Soviet troops entered Korea on August 10, 1945; American forces did not begin their occupation until September 8, 1945. The Soviet Union

could have occupied all Korea. Instead, it retained control over the northern half, with nine million population, and turned over the southern half, with 21 million people, to the U.S. occupiers.

With intensification of the "cold war," the artificial division of Korea was hardened in May 1948. The People's Democratic Republic of Korea was established in North Korea under the rule of the Korean Communist party. In South Korea, the Republic of Korea was set up under the U.S.-imposed puppet-dictator Syngman Rhee, who had lived in the U.S. for more than 40 years. He had been brought into Korea and placed in power by the American Military Government.

Police Terror The possibility of a Korean war had not been unforeseen. The Militant in 1946 and 1947 carried several eyewitness accounts of the horrors visited on the Koreans under the U.S. occupation. In addition to describing the want and starvation, Bill Morgan reported in the March 15, 1947, Militant on the savage oppression he saw in the port city of Pusan:

"In a few days our crew learned more about the police. We saw them beating workers—men and women and children—every day. We had never seen so much cold-blooded brutality. We had heard about life being cheap in the Orient. No matter how often you hear these words, they are meaningless until you face the real thing. These police, organized and trained by the Japanese imperialists, are masters in the art of torture, brutes skilled in Judo, professional killers armed with the latest type of American and Japanese guns. These police now work under the direction of the American authorities ... they form the storm troopers of the new puppet government set up by Lieut. Gen. John B. Hodges in Seoul. ...

"Evidence of a powerful class struggle is everywhere. The American brass hats and the Korean police have not been able to prevent strikes. Trade union leaders are arrested and tortured, but the struggle goes on day and night. Many workers are armed and fight to maintain the independence of their towns and villages. Free elections are banned. ...

A glimpse of the type of "democracy" prevailing in the new Republic of Korea was given by Walter Sullivan in the February 1 and 2, 1950 New York Times. South Korea was a police state. Concentration camps, torture and murder were the chief methods of political rule. "Torture appears to be the accepted practice," said Sullivan. He reported that many prominent people were "dying under police and army torture." He cited the official figure of 40,000 political prisoners. In his February 1 dispatch, Sullivan reported:

"Human Flesh Distribution" "On Jan. 17, several assemblies brought their grievances against the police into the open — an action that today demands courage. One referred to what critics of the police call 'the human flesh distribution case' that occurred last September [1949] at Mokpo, seaport at the southwest corner of Korea. Escaped and recaptured prisoners allegedly were shot on the doorsteps of various citizens and left there, apparently as an object lesson."

Just after the full-scale Korean

Did They Survive 'Police Action'?



Three Korean children try to get a little warmth in the ruins of Seoul. The time is December 1952. Hundreds of thousands of children like them were left homeless by the U.S. "police action," as Pres. Truman designated the Korean War. The children were the "most pitiful" victims, according to a N.Y. World-Telegram reporter, of "the bombs of their protectors, the Americans." Many of them died of wounds, exposure or starvation. All told, five million Koreans perished during the war.

can civil war broke out, Stanley Earl, Economic Cooperation Administration Labor Advisor in Korea, returned to the United States and threatened to "blow the lid off" the frightful conditions of the workers in South Korea. Earl, a former secretary-treasurer of the Oregon State CIO, said in an interview on July 14, 1950, that the "workers had no faith in the corrupt union leadership of the government-controlled unions, or in the word of the government itself in adjusting grievances."

He said: "Last year the Rhee government put 150,000 people with families in jail. The prisons are bulging ... I went through them ... The workers are oppressed, suppressed and regimented."

On March 29, 1947, more than

He added that the average worker earned \$2.50 a month, while the rice supply for an average family of five for a month cost four times that amount.

Rhee Backers Defeated

In spite of the jailings, tortures and murders of his opponents, Rhee's supporters were disastrously defeated in the May 31, 1950 elections. Rhee's party won only 45 of the more than 200 seats in the South Korean parliament. Rhee was slated for the political scrap heap less than a month before North Korea's alleged "unprovoked aggression" gave him the pretext for establishing his military dictatorship and for slaughtering scores of thousands in South Korea as "Communist spies" and "infiltrators."

On March 29, 1947, more than

... Dobbs Opens Campaign

(Continued from Page 1) in Cuba or restrictions on access to news.

Station KMX reported Dobbs as declaring about the SWP's platform: "The wealth of the nation, the bulk of the budget, should go for the benefit of the people. There should be homes built in this country. There should be a vast improvement in the medical program, there should be a vast improvement in the educational program.

"What we should do in the United States is what they are doing in Cuba, where they are converting the military barracks into schools so the children can have school facilities until they get some new schools built."

Asked whether Russia wouldn't "take over the world" if the U.S. adopted such a program, Dobbs declared: "The greatest threat of war today comes from this country. ... Not from Russia. And I'm not a supporter of the Stalinist regime."

At the May Day rally, where a large portion of the audience of 150 were youths, Dobbs shared the platform with Errol Banks, Socialist Workers congressional candidate in the Twenty-third District, and Suzanne Weiss, a teen-age spokesman for the Young Socialist Alliance.

At the rally, Dobbs scored Eisenhower's complaint that U.S. citizens who invested their "savings" in Cuba have been denied their legal rights. U.S. capitalists exploited the country brutally, Dobbs charged, and worked hand in glove with the Batista regime, which murdered 20,000 Cubans.

Dobbs also debunked the claim that internal rebellion is now developing in Cuba. "We found in the country a peaceful, orderly atmosphere," he said. "The people were industriously and enthusiastically engaged in building for their future. That was the norm, the atmosphere, the climate we found."

The fact that the army has been put to work and that the workers and peasants are given arms, is the best testimony to the genuineness of the new Cuban democracy, he said. He also cited a Cuban proposal that Dominican dictator Trujillo give arms to the people of that country "and then let's see who supports what regime."

Declaring his agreement with the Cuban charge that the State Department is aiming at a

Guatemala-type overthrow of the Castro government, he said his visit had convinced him that the Cuban people would resist any invasion to the death. He stressed that U.S. labor has a vital stake in defending the Cuban revolution and that the Cuban movement should extend the same solidarity to the Cuban workers that they would to a striking fellow union.

He strongly urged unions, Negro and student organizations to send delegations to Cuba and declared that they would not only receive a warm welcome but would see something they could believe in and would want to defend.

Stand on Chessman Before adjourning, the meeting voted to send a wire to Gov. Brown demanding he use the powers of his office to save Caryl Chessman from "the vindictive judicial murder awaiting him" on May 2. Chessman, said the wire, had "already been subjected to unconstitutional, cruel and unusual punishment."

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(Next week: Opposition at Home to the Korean War.)

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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!

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Socialist Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Connecticut	\$ 100	\$ 94	94
New York	4,300	2,194	51
Detroit	625	284	46
Chicago	800	325	41
Denver	60	24	40
Los Angeles	4,500	1,473	33
Bay Area	925	260	28
Cleveland	650	184	28
San Diego	245	68	28
St. Louis	80	20	25
Milwaukee	300	70	23
Boston	350	60	17
Philadelphia	400	54	14
Twin Cities	1,700	235	14
Newark	265	34	13
Allentown	110	10	9
Seattle	500	30	6
Pittsburgh	10	0	0
General	80	20	25
Total through May 3	\$16,000	\$5,439	34

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THE MILITANT

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Monday, May 9, 1960

The Murder of Caryl Chessman

The execution of Caryl Chessman May 2 was an act of premeditated, cold-blooded murder by the highest policy-makers of the American ruling class. The world knows that after the state of California submitted Chessman to twelve years of unprecedented agony — eleven years in Death Row, seven "final" decisions for execution and seven postponements — the U.S. State Department in effect ordered an eighth postponement two months ago. The purpose was to gain time to calculate the pros and cons of gassing Chessman to death from the point of view of the influence this might have on the world political situation.

After Chessman was executed, the Sydney Sun in Australia declared: "Hardly anything can equal the cynicism which could deprive Chessman two months ago for political reasons but allow him to die when those reasons no longer exist." The main point of this observation is correct: the decision to reprieve and the decision to kill were political decisions.

The reasons for this are obvious. The Chessman case became a major world political issue. Specifically it became a focal point of what the monopoly press calls "a wave of anti-Americanism abroad." This was due in part to the fact that Chessman's eloquent pen had carried his story beyond Cell 2455, beyond the usual curtain of silence behind which capitalist society quietly inflicts its punishment on victims of laws made by the rich and powerful against the poor and defenseless.

Chessman's story aroused deep sympathy in every corner of the globe; it aroused grave doubt that he had been given a fair trial and review; it aroused suspicion that the hideous practice of capital punishment was being compounded with a lynch spirit based on the bureaucratic axiom that the state makes no mistakes, or at least must never admit to any; and, it aroused a great revulsion against the brute savagery of capital punishment.

There is truly historic justice in the fact that millions of people have identified their hatred and horror of capital punishment with hatred for the rulers of the United States and horror of its latest deed. It is idle to argue that since capital punishment is after all practiced in many coun-

tries, why pick on the U.S.? To the masses of youth demonstrating against tyrannies that are backed by U.S. dollars and arms, the rulers of the U.S. personify all that is brutal, oppressive, greedy and heartless.

It may also be asked: why single out this one deed? Hasn't American capitalism far more hideous crimes to answer for? By the decision of one arrogant little man the rulers of the United States executed without warning, and with no other purpose than to terrify and cow all of mankind, close to a quarter of a million men, women and children at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Again, the U.S. rulers intervened in the Korean civil war under the sole authority of two men — first a Democratic, then a Republican president — and massacred over five million Koreans as well as 54,000 GI's. And the execution of the Rosenbergs was a clear case of political murder calculated to bring the Korean cold-war frenzy to its highest pitch.

The point is that the execution of Chessman has become the concentrated symbol of all the criminal deeds of the American capitalist rulers. Humanity cried out for justice and mercy for him, and the U.S. rulers gave back a stone of arrogant contempt for the opinion of mankind. In this it was true to its innermost nature. The State Department dangled Chessman with one hand over the pit of oblivion and weighed world opinion with the other. It finally decided that it was enough to wait until Eisenhower had passed a critical area of his Latin American tour — and then drop Chessman into the pit.

No wonder the world is horrified: Press comment in Rio De Janeiro — "The United States justice is against the world"; in Germany — "Inhumanity!"; in Italy — "an atrocious crime"; in Denmark — "a loathsome drama"; in France — "a parody of justice." In Equador, high school students cried: "Down with the Yankees! Assassins! Criminals!" In Uruguay they shouted: "Yankee murderers!"

The American ruling class can continue to clamor that Chessman was justly executed; mankind has formed a different verdict, and that verdict we believe will stand.

China and the Summit

As the summit meeting of the American, British, French and Soviet heads of state draws near, the Chinese Communist party continues to express radically different opinions than the Khrushchev regime on the questions of Western imperialism's drive to war and of "peaceful coexistence." (See excerpts on this page from the article in Hongqi, organ of the Central Committee of the CCP.)

The points on which Peking has expressed sharp disagreement with the Kremlin — without, however, taking issue with the Soviet Communist party by name — are as follows:

The Twentieth Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union in 1956 declared outdated the Leninist belief that the drive to war is inevitable so long as capitalism continues to exist. Under the conditions of a new world relation of forces following World War II, the Congress said, capitalist countries can be persuaded to abandon war and to coexist peacefully with the countries that have overthrown capitalism.

In line with this policy, the Kremlin has, since Khrushchev's visit to the U.S. last September, depicted Washington's course as "genuinely in favor of peace" and consistent with the new reality of the nuclear age which has made war "impossible."

The Chinese CP leaders vigorously reject these notions. They argue that American big business has not changed its imperialist course; that it has even stepped up its war drive; that "peace" talk by the State Department merely screens the drive to war and represents a "two-faced" tactic.

The Chinese detail a number of warlike moves made by the U.S. government as refutation of the glib talk of achieving lasting peace under capitalism. Above all, they insist that Washington's refusal to recognize China and its maintenance of military bases on China's borders disprove the contention that the policy of American imperialism has changed.

They also argue that Lenin's analysis of the dynamics of the imperialist system as a breeder of war retains its full validity; that imperialism is incapable of altering its fundamental character, and that while any lessening of international tensions should be welcomed and peaceful coexistence should be urged, it is "clear that Eisenhower and his kind will never lay down their butcher's knives. U.S. imperialism being what it is will certainly not

abandon its policy of war. The peace which U.S. imperialism seeks is nothing but peace with U.S. global domination . . . a peace in which socialism is eliminated, revolutions in all countries are strictly verboten" and the peoples of the world submissively knuckle under to the oppression and exploitation of U.S. monopoly capital."

The Chinese CP spokesmen also take issue with the Twentieth Congress revision of the Leninist concept of the road to workers' power and its adoption of an explicitly reformist position. Without mentioning the Twentieth Congress, the Chinese spell out the Leninist view of the class struggle and revolution; they underscore that the peoples of colonial countries must take the revolutionary road if they wish to be rid of imperialist domination.

They also view the struggle for peace as inseparable from the revolutionary struggle of the working class against capitalism and the colonial people against imperialism: "All these struggles, each merging with the other, will play an ever greater part in blocking war preparations and war-making by the imperialist forces."

The Militant has carefully reported the stand of the Chinese Communist party. (See issues of Oct. 12, Nov. 30, Dec. 14, 21 and 28, 1959.) We have made clear that despite our thorough going disagreement with the Chinese CP leaders on many questions, we believe they are absolutely right in their appraisal of the real policy of American imperialism. We think the Chinese have every right to be worried about a reactionary "summit" deal behind closed doors at the expense of their country. Such a deal would help no one but the imperialist war makers, despite any illusions of the Kremlin bureaucrats to the contrary.

In the meantime, the American Communist party continues to remain silent about the position of the Chinese CP. The Worker and Political Affairs have not even reported the Chinese viewpoint let alone commented on it.

Considering that the dispute between Peking and the Kremlin is over the question of the character and policy of American imperialism and what attitude the American working class should take towards it, isn't such silence inexplicable?

It must also be noted that a similar silence has afflicted other radical publications like the National Guardian and the Monthly Review. Isn't it high time that this debate be reported and frankly discussed in the American radical press?

When "Coexistence" Flowered in Asia

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai (left, holding bouquet) at 1955 Bandung Conference of Asian and African nations. Next to him is former Indonesian Premier Sastroamidjojo. At Conference, the Chinese CP leaders said "peaceful coexistence" was possible among independent nations in Asia and among the major powers throughout the world, regardless of differences in social systems. Since then pro-capitalist regimes in India and Indonesia have adopted hostile stands toward China.

Capitalist System Breeds War Says Chinese CP, Citing Lenin

(For the information of our readers we are printing the following excerpts from an article, "Imperialism — Source of War in Modern Times" — and the Path of the People's Struggle for Peace," by Yu Chao-Li. It first appeared in the April 1 issue of Hongqi (Red Flag), fortnightly magazine of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party, to commemorate the ninetieth anniversary of Lenin's birth. The article was published in English in the April 12 Peking Review. — Editor.)

Lenin taught us that in the era of imperialism, the imperialist system is the source of war. Imperialist war is a continuation of its policy of aggression and enslavement. In times of peace, the imperialists always pursue a whole set of policies for the continuous extension of the rule of monopoly capital. The exploitation and oppression of their peoples at home, their domination and plunder of the colonies and semi-colonies and the rivalry among monopoly capital groups in various countries do in fact breed new wars. To the imperialists, peace is no more than an interval between wars. Tak-

ing advantage of the interval, they work energetically to expand their arms and prepare for the next war. . . .

Of late certain representative figures in U.S. ruling circles seem to be paying greater lip service to peace than hitherto and playing more peace games. They hope to create the illusion among people that Eisenhower and his kind are capable of "laying down the butcher's knife and turning into buddhas." They want people to believe that U.S. imperialism will offer the gift of peace to the world.

Will Eisenhower and his like really lay down their butcher's knives? Does U.S. imperialism actually desire world peace? Facts are most eloquent. Numerous events have demonstrated that juggling with peace, Eisenhower and those like him are actively preparing for war. . . .

[Thus] in their electioneering, the two major bourgeois political parties in the United States, the Democratic and Republican parties, are not campaigning on a program for peace and easing of international tensions but competing for better records in armaments expansion and war preparations. . . .

Facts show clearly that today, just as Lenin pointed out more than forty years ago, the danger of war still lies in the imperialist system. . . . There has been no change whatever in this fundamental nature of imperialism since the end of World War II. It is absolutely impermissible for us to mistake certain tactical changes on the part of imperialism for changes in the very nature of imperialism. Imperialism may adopt this or that tactic at different periods, but it will not change its nature, nor will it alter its basic policies. . . .

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "The propaganda about an anti-Soviet war consists of two aspects. On the one hand, U.S. imperialism is really preparing a war against the Soviet Union; the current talk about an anti-Soviet war and other anti-Soviet propaganda is the political preparation for an anti-Soviet war.

On the other hand, this propaganda is a smokescreen put up by the U.S. reactionaries to cover up the many real contradictions U.S. imperialism is now facing. These are the contradictions between the U.S. reactionaries and the American people and those between U.S. imperialism and other capitalist countries and colonial and semi-colonial countries. At present the U.S. slogan of waging an anti-Soviet war actually means the oppression of the American people and the expansion of its aggressive forces in the capitalist world. . . .

When the working class seized state power following the October Revolution, Lenin said: "Now the struggle for peace has started. This is a difficult struggle. Whoever has thought that it is easy to attain peace, that one has only to mention the word peace and the bourgeoisie will present it on a silver platter is a very naive person. . . ."

They have been joined, however, by other sections of the population, including professors and lawyers. When 100 attorneys, attired in long, black judicial robes, attempted to march from the Palace of Justice to the scene of the NATO conference, 30 of them (24 men and six women) were arrested. Resentment which led to the demonstrations was triggered, by intensified repressive measures decreed by Menderees.

period following the Second World War is the surging wave of national independence movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the continued suppression and use of armed force by imperialism against them. . . .

In the imperialist countries, the broad masses, with the working class in the lead, are fighting resolutely for peace, for people's democracy and for socialism. They are another important and indispensable force in the peace movement. Having experienced the hardships of two world wars, these people are not willing to fight another.

The widespread popular sentiment against the enemies of world peace inevitably find themselves constantly encircled by the broad masses in their own countries. The struggle of the people of West Germany against rearmament is deepening with each passing day.

The Japanese people's struggle against the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" is developing vigorously on a nationwide scale. The peoples of the United States, Britain, France and Italy are making headway against the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class, the militarization of their bourgeois governments and the latter's plans for enslavement. All these struggles, each merging with the other, will play an ever greater part in blocking war preparations and war-making by the imperialist forces. . . .

In Other Lands**Cuba Recalls Chicago Martyrs****Million Marchers Renew Their Vow To Defend Country**

Cuba celebrated May Day in the spirit of the Haymarket martyrs, who gave their lives on the gallows in Chicago as part of the socialist vanguard struggling for a better world.

Revolution, newspaper of the July 26 Movement, commemorated the American socialist martyrs by republishing Jose Marti's account of their heroic deaths and the mighty social struggle for the eight-hour day which they led.

Marti's burning report was dated "New York, 13 de Noviembre de 1887." That was two days after Parson, Spies, Fischer and Engel were executed by the Chicago capitalists and their courts.

Cuba's workers and campesinos celebrated May Day in parades throughout the island. In Havana some 1,200,000 marched for eight hours through the vast Civic Plaza before the reviewing stand at the base of the giant statue of Jose Marti.

Tens of thousands of them had walked on foot to Havana to demonstrate their solidarity and complete support of the government they put in power after overthrowing the hated Batista dictatorship. They vowed to defend their revolution with their lives if need be.

Fidel Castro voiced their feelings when he declared, "Any attack against our country will have to face . . . the most resolute resistance ever met by an aggressor."

He likewise voiced the feelings of unnumbered thousands in other lands when he said that an attack would face "resistance also in all America . . . and in all the world." Referring to the sinister forces

The American Way of Life**A Bill of Rights for Children**

On the basis of a year's collective study, the sixth grade class at Roger Sherman School in New Haven, has written a Bill of Rights for Children.

The youngsters presented their document to Congress, which took no action except to print the bill of rights in the appendix of the Congressional Record (April 28). To our knowledge, the national press has not reported on it.

The following are excerpts: Every child needs love. . . . Therefore every child should be loved regardless of creed, color, sex, nationality, or occupation of parents. . . .

Every child should have the joy of planting and watching live things grow. . . .

Every child is entitled to the kind of living conditions that produce good health. . . .

Six hundred million of the world's nine hundred million children are unhealthy because of lack of proper food, clothing, shelter and medical help. Asia with more than one half of the world's population has less than one-fifth of the world's food. . . .

The "have" nations should share more generously their blessings with the "have not" nations. . . .

Enough to Eat

Every child should have enough to eat. . . . Everyone should have adequate shelter. Slums should be redeveloped into properly equipped houses with play areas on green grass. . . .

Medicine should be distributed by governments where needed. If governments cannot afford to do this, the United Nations should do so. . . .

Education for doctors and nurses should be free in every country so that there will be enough doctors. There are 900,000 doctors in the world, but we need twice as many. . . .

To survive people will have to study how to get along with one another. People will have to learn about the well-being of others. That is why we are concerned with children the world over, not just ourselves. . . .

Every child should be taught how to work with his hands as well as his mind. . . . Every child should be taught not only facts, but also how to think for himself and express his opinion. . . . Children should not be overworked to help support a family. . . . No one should be permitted to take advantage of children. . . .

Every child should have the opportunity of a free education through college, if he qualifies. . . . Everyone should have equal rights because no one race is superior to another. Everyone should have equal rights to a full education, according to his

abilities. With proper education harmful prejudice could be abolished. . . .

CONCLUSION

In our classroom we are a class family. Three religions and three races are represented. All the children work together and visit each other's homes. We help each other.

This is the way we would like to be. In our classroom this is our daily life. We wish that the outside world would enjoy our freedom.

You, the adults of the world, are responsible for our safety, our lives. Children never started war. Adults did, but children suffer the most from them.

If our Declaration is to reach all the children of the world there must be global peace.

... Koreans

(Continued from Page 1)

deeply involved in the aid swindle, co-operating with government figures in accepting colossive bids for the purchase of U.S. dollars at a fraction of their value.

"South Korea's economy remains a mess. . . . the wealth of the country resides in the government, thanks to U.S. economic aid. This means a Korean seeking to improve his lot must seek a career in politics or the bureaucracy, a situation that encourages corruption and self-perpetuation in office," explained the April 28 Wall Street Journal.

Rhee's police-state rule operated on behalf of the corrupt time-servers as well as of the landlords. The only steps taken by Huh so far to curb Rhee's totalitarian machine has been to dissolve the state-controlled Student Defense Corps and to accept the resignation of the nine provincial governors and of 21 police officials.

Obtaining the police resignations was no particular feat. At the height of the revolution, most of the cops hid their uniforms and tried to get lost. Many have ignored government orders to return to duty.

Meanwhile, Seoul newspapers report that socialists have been meeting in that city and in Pusan to form a new party in opposition to the Liberals and Democrats. Both old parties are reported torn by dissension.

who are plotting to smash the Cuban revolution, he said: "A revolution that has the support of all the honest men of the world will not be defeated. They must resign themselves, lest in their stupid attempt to destroy it, they lose more than they have lost already. The Cuban revolution is a reality."

The Prime Minister warned that a plot may be cooking to make it appear that Guantanamo base, held by the American navy, is being attacked. It would be a self-attack, he said, "a self-aggression."

The Cuban government, he said, "is conscious of the fact that its slanderers, in a state of hysteria, may go so far as to plot a self-aggression. We want to make this clear. It may be that the war criminals and mercenaries will find a pretext to attack our country. To those who are seeking pretexts, we say that we are not going to provide them with any."

Guatemala Breaks Relations with Cuba

Miguel Ydigoras, president of Guatemala, used a TV interview April 28 to announce he was breaking off diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The move was apparently in response to Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa's revelations April 24 that some 500 mercenaries are being trained on various farms in Guatemala for an invasion attempt on Cuba.

Among other items, Roa said that two B-26 light bombers had been flown from Miami to secret airports in Guatemala as part of the armaments being stockpiled for the invasion. Ydigoras, furious over the exposure, tried to brazen it out by claiming that the Castro government was planning to invade Guatemala.

Advertisement

Labor Politics

"Which Way for Labor? Democratic Party or Labor Party?" by Mury Weiss. Bulletin No. 3 of Marxist Studies, 22 pp. 25 cents. Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

CHINA

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION, Problems and Perspectives, by Leon Trotsky. A sampling of Trotsky's views on a subject that finally shook the world. 22 pp. 95¢. Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Pl. New York 3,

Have Tories Recaptured New Hampshire?

Editor: When this writer was a raw recruit in the Sixth U.S. Cavalry he first heard the story of Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys and their gallant capture of Fort Ticonderoga in the Revolutionary War.

ericanism" is. I fairly seethe in rage at the stupidity of these modern so-called patriots. It is evident that today it is an honor to be a stool pigeon and, as shown by the Rosenberg case, refusal to "rat" on one's friends means to subject oneself to torture, imprisonment and even death.

Warns of Sinister Anti-Liberties Bill Pending in Senate

Editor: I would like to bring to the attention of your good paper and its readers a most dangerous bill now pending in the Senate — S. 2652. This is an omnibus bill compiled by Senator Keating (R-N.Y.) and Senator Dodd (D-Conn.) — two freshmen Senators who are apparently trying to make a name for themselves by fighting against civil liberties.

Smith Act), with H.R. 9069 (the worst of the various passport bills pending before Congress). All readers of the Militant should write their Senators to be on guard against efforts by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Eastland (D-Miss.) to push S. 2652.

Opposes Demand For Nationalizing Railroad Industry

Editor: I don't think socialists should advocate public ownership of the railroads at this stage because it would merely be a device to make capitalism operate more efficiently. In Canada I notice that there is a great deal of opinion in favor of nationalizing the remaining privately-owned railroads, and it is pointed out that to have both private and state-owned railroads is a waste of the country's wealth.

George Stanton

By Ross Dowson



With the death of George Stanton on April 25, the Canadian labor and socialist movement suffered a grievous loss. Affectionately known as Paddy, he was a colorful figure widely known over the past 35 years from coast to coast.

Biloxi Boycott Pinches Racists Where It Hurts

By Arthur Jordan

A boycott movement by the Negro community in Biloxi, Miss. has already forced three white-operated stores to close down. At a meeting May 1 Gilbert Mason, 31-year-old physician, called for the continuation of the boycott which was initiated after an armed attack on the Negro community a week before.

The "Golden Years"

By Mary McKay

"We're told we've reached the 'Golden Years,'" said the old man, speaking to the packed hall in one of a nation-wide series of labor rallies supporting health insurance for retired workers.

Monitors Suit Against Hoffa

(Continued from Page 1)

The monitor racket by members of Congress. The prostitutes of the press, you see, are also out to "get Hoffa."

Notes in the News

GILT-EDGE VOTING PLAN — Discussing the problem of how to keep Negroes from voting, William J. Mahoney, Jr., a columnist for the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser, offers the considered opinion of Sebie Smith, an executive of the paper.

restoration of their democratic rights and a motion by the union for a convention were submitted to Judge Letts. An adverse ruling on the motion would have permitted the union to carry the action on appeal to a higher court.

Lovell Assails U.S. Policy on Korea and Cuba

DETROIT, May 1 — U.S. policy toward Korea and Cuba was condemned at a May Day dinner here by Frank Lovell, opening his campaign for the U.S. Senate as candidate of the Socialist Workers party.

Calendar of Events

Local Directory