

Sit-Ins Spread To Louisiana

5,000 Demonstrate at State Capital To Protest the Jailing of 16 Students

By Harry Ring

MARCH 30 — As a result of two successive sit-in actions and mass demonstrations by 5,000 Negro students in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the lunch-counter protest movement now includes every Southern state except Mississippi.

The Louisiana students joined the south-wide movement as integration victories were won in several areas and as police stepped up the campaign of jailings. As of last weekend the number arrested totaled more than 1,800 throughout the South.

Seven students from Louisiana's all-Negro Southern University were jailed Monday for demanding service at Jim Crow lunch counters. The next day nine more were jailed as the anti-segregation action was repeated.

This afternoon an estimated 3,000 students massed on the steps of the state capitol in Baton Rouge to protest the

arrests. Another 2,000 marched through the city carrying signs that proclaimed: "We refuse to be intimidated."

Earlier the students had called off junior and senior proms to devote themselves to collecting money to finance future actions.

Meanwhile, in Anniston, Alabama, police received more than 100 phone calls Saturday night reporting cross burnings by members of the Ku Klux Klan throughout the area. A bomb was hurled into the yard of one Negro family. Twelve Klansmen caught in the act of burning crosses were taken in by police and then released.

Near Montgomery, Alabama, scene of recent police-abetted mob attacks on Negroes, a woodworking shop was reported doing a brisk business turning out small oaken "baseball bats" for the racist gangs.

But in other areas the white supremacists have been forced to yield ground. In Houston, Texas, a long-standing "local custom" was broken Friday when Negroes were served for the first time at the coffee shop in Houston's City Hall. The breakthrough came after a picket line of 30 students, including some whites, was staged in front of the municipal building.

The apartheid system was also cracked in the previously "white-only" public library in Lenoir, North Carolina, when six Negro students boldly marched in and requested ser-

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Mercy, Mercy! Southern Style

St. Joseph's, a Catholic hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, fired two Lemoine College coeds who were employed after school. The two girls, Jevita Edwards and Katie Robertson, had participated in the Memphis library sitdown against segregation. Eleven hospital workers walked out in protest when they heard of the dismissal of the two girls.

The Baltimore Afro-American, April 2, comments: "The irony of the situation is that St. Joseph's is operated by a group of nuns who call themselves the 'Sisters of Mercy.'"

Too Many Babies?

The Real Cause Of "Overpopulation"

By Joseph Hansen

Ninth in a series of articles.

Up to this point, we have accumulated facts about population and food; we have listened to arguments from the Malthusians and their opponents; but we have not yet considered whether the growth of population, like other phenomena open to examination, is determined by objective laws, and if so what the laws are. Ascertainment of the laws should end the dispute. In a different field, for example, Kepler's discovery that the planets follow ellipses in their orbits effectively disposed of centuries-old arguments on the preference of believing they follow perfect circles. Karl Marx made a similar contribution to science in relation to the study of population.

Since the scientific character of Marxism has been challenged frequently enough by its foes, let us pause for a moment on this point. Marx held that human societies, like everything else in the universe, evolve. They develop from simple, primitive forms to more complex ones.

In their main sequence, the forms follow a definite historic order. This order is determined in the final analysis by the development of the means of production — technology and the way it is applied in taking care of mankind's basic needs. Each mode of production, therefore, has its own special laws of population, "historically valid within its limits alone." The population of a food-gathering Indian society living under the primitive communism of stone-age times in America was determined by a quite different set of laws from those governing the highly industrialized capitalism of our day in the same area. To determine these laws is, consequently, a matter of competent investigation and generalization of the findings.

Once we know the population laws of a given mode of production, we have a firm basis for prediction. We can tell by and large what the future holds for the society under consideration. And we can tell what will NOT occur in a qualitatively different society where qualitatively different laws are in operation. For example, we can safely predict periodic unemployment of great masses of workers under capitalism. We can with equal sureness foresee jobs for all in the socialist society of the future.

The scientific approach, therefore, is to determine accurately the particular laws that hold for each society. Marx took the capitalist society which we live in as the most important for us, and devoted his life to probing its laws of development. He held that a thorough knowledge of these laws would enable mankind to speed the time when it might transcend the limitations of capitalism. In fact, he was of the conviction that such knowledge is indispensable to win the abundance and freedom that will go with an international socialist order built on the achievements of capitalism.

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Murder in South Africa



South African police admit to having killed 72 and wounded 184 people when, on two successive days, they opened machine-gun and rifle fire on unarmed crowds demonstrating against "apartheid" — South Africa's version of Jim Crow. Many reports placed casualty figures much higher. The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg charged the cops with using dum dum bullets. The above picture was taken after the shooting on March 21 at Sharpeville, south of Johannesburg.

Wisc. Students Hear Myra Tanner Weiss

MADISON, Wisc., March 28 — The Socialist Club at the University of Wisconsin concluded a weekend "mock" socialist convention yesterday. But there was nothing "mock" about the three days of intensive discussion on a socialist program for 1960 and the debate over supporting the Democratic party versus an open and honest socialist campaign.

The convention came off as planned despite the fact that the university administration ruled that the Socialist Workers party's vice-presidential candidate, Myra Tanner Weiss, couldn't speak on campus. The university authorities invoked some technicality to exclude her from speaking on campus despite the fact that capitalist party candidates had already appeared and she was the first dissenting candidate to visit the school.

The Wisconsin Socialist Club had to rearrange its schedule and organize a Saturday-night off-campus meeting for the SWP candidate. This meeting attracted the largest student audience of any of the weekend events.

Rev. Joseph P. King, independent socialist candidate for Congress from Chicago in 1958, was the first speaker at the convention. In addition to opening a lively discussion of concrete issues of the 1960 elections, such as civil rights and socialized medicine, he expressed strong opposition to the policy of those radicals who propose to bury the socialist movement in the

Hospital Union Wins Contracts

NEW YORK, March 31 — Hospital workers who waged a 46-day strike for union recognition here last spring have scored their first breakthrough since the strike. Two hospitals, members of the union-hating Greater New York Hospital Association, have signed collective bargaining agreements with Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Employees, AFL-CIO.

The strike by 4,000 highly exploited hospital workers, most of them Negroes and Puerto Ricans, had been settled on the basis of what union president Leon J. Davis described as "back-door recognition." No actual contracts with the union were signed and the hospital association has resisted signing any since.

Today Davis reported that union-shop agreements were reached with the Home and Hospital of the Daughters of Israel in Manhattan and the Home and Hospital of the Daughters of Jacob in the Bronx. The agreements cover all employees except doctors, nurses and supervisory personnel.

Davis also said that the union, which has been continuing its organizing drive, had won a 102-to-17 victory in a union representation election at Trafalgar Hospital which is not a member of the association.

Rockefeller Backs Down On 'Shelters'

NEW YORK, March 24 — Gov. Rockefeller yesterday withdrew his legislative program requiring the construction of fallout shelters in every private and public building in the state. Conceding there was no popular support for the measure, he threw his weight behind bills in the legislature offering tax inducements to home owners if they build shelters voluntarily.

Coinciding with the Republican governor's announcement that he was dropping the compulsory plan, the Greater New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy condemned the shelter legislation as a move that would increase the war danger while giving no adequate protection against possible attack.

The committee described the proposed shelters as "family suicide vaults" and declared the governor's campaign for their construction served only to foster false hopes of the prospects for survival in a nuclear war and to divert public attention from the need to avert such a war.

NMU to Visit Soviet Seamen

A delegation from the National Maritime Union will visit the USSR this summer according to the March 24 NMU Pilot. The invitation came from the Soviet Sea and River Workers Union early last month in a letter to NMU President Joseph Curran from A. Koetkin, chairman of the union's central committee.

The invitation was guided, Koetkin said, by the desire to promote "stronger friendship between the seamen of the U.S. and the USSR." In his reply Curran expressed "wholehearted agreement" on the desirability of "developing mutual understanding and friendship between the Working people of the Soviet Union and the United States."

New Demands Are Made To Save Chessman's Life

MARCH 28 — As attorneys for Caryl Chessman announced plans for a new legal appeal to save him from death in a California gas chamber on May 2, new demands have been raised in behalf of the doomed man and for the abolition of capital punishment.

In a special editorial that begins on the magazine's front cover, the March 26 Nation declares: "But Chessman can still be saved. Governor Brown — and the court — have heard from Rome, Montevideo, Bogota, Tokyo, Paris . . . and from every corner of California; it is national opinion that has yet to make itself felt."

The editorial continues: "To save Chessman from the gas chamber on May 2 — the circumstance that the scheduled

Brazilian Candidate Visits Cuba

Janio Quadros, a leading candidate in Brazil's forthcoming presidential race, and several Brazilian Congressmen arrived in Cuba March 29 as guests of Premier Fidel Castro.

Marshall Henrique Teixeira Lott, Quadros' opponent who has the backing of President Kubitschek, refused Castro's invitation because, he said, the revolution had taken "an anti-democratic and bloody turn."

During President Eisenhower's recent Latin American tour, Lott accepted an invitation to a dinner in Eisenhower's honor at the U.S. Embassy in Brazil. Quadros, a liberal endorsed by the Democratic National Union, declined.

According to Revolution, the newspaper of the 26th of July Movement, Quadros told the Cuban press the day he arrived that:

"As a politician and presidential aspirant in his own country, he feels obliged to learn about the Cuban revolution which has awakened such profound interest among his people. He has come to Cuba to become acquainted with its leaders and people, to examine the development of agrarian reform, and finally, to study the social, economic, political and moral transformation that has been operating in a country under the influence of a revolution that has gained the admiration of the continent and of the world."

Racist Violence Bars Negroes from Voting

"Voting laws are useless to southern Negroes who fear for their lives and for the safety of their families if they try to register and vote." So read in part a telegram sent to President Eisenhower on March 26 by Southern leaders in the integration struggle.

Expressing gratitude for a State Department protest over mass killings of South Africans, the leaders urged Eisenhower to issue "a statement placing the administration firmly on the side of Negroes" in the South against "intimidation, threats, and violence" when they claim their constitutional rights.

The point of the telegram was vividly illustrated earlier in March in two counties just east of Memphis, Tenn. Here a few Negroes registered to vote on March 2 — and a reign of "intimidation, threats and violence" promptly followed. Spokesmen for fifty Negroes who later came to Memphis told the story in the March 16 Memphis World.

Whites Carried Guns

Said John McFerrin: "Sharecroppers are being evicted from farms . . . On March 2 when we went to the [Fayette] county court house in Somerville, Negroes were not permitted to line up inside . . . We had to stand outside in the sleet and rain. All of the big white farmers, merchants and big business men stood on the inside . . . watching to see who were registering and later they cut off our credit and loans. Most of them were carrying guns . . ."

Another spokesman for the group said that most Negro farmers "are even denied the

Strikes Shake Apartheid Rule In South Africa

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Quadros' Cuban visit has been described as a "dangerous" maneuver to "capture extreme Left-Wing" votes by certain Brazilian newspapers.

The March 29 New York Times noted, however, that Brazil's Communist party leader, Luis Carlos Prestes, "felt it necessary to reiterate the party's support of Marshall Lott" after Quadros accepted Castro's invitation.

Freedom Struggle Intensifies Following Victory on 'Passes'

By M. L. Stafford

MARCH 31 — The murderously racist government of Prime Minister Verwoerd of South Africa declared a "state of emergency" yesterday as 30,000 Africans marched on a Capetown prison demanding the release of imprisoned leaders.

A few days earlier, the government suspended the internal passport system regulating the movement of Africans, as a one-day general strike against apartheid — racial segregation — proved ninety per cent effective.

Facing heavily armed troops and policemen, the 30,000 demonstrators agreed to disperse after a police spokesman promised that Justice Minister Erasmus would confer with one of the arrested leaders, Albert Luthuli, head of the African National Congress.

The demonstration was touched off by pre-dawn police raids in which more than 150 Negro, Indian and white opponents of the government's apartheid policies were jailed.

Meanwhile the entire Capetown area is still gripped by a general strike of the Africans, whose labor forms the backbone of the economy.

Strikes are still in effect in other parts of the country as well. The protest movement is also reported spreading to the "native" areas.

Under the "state-of-emergency" decree, full army strength is being mustered and

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London Rally Assails Killings In South Africa

More than 5,000 people turned out for a Labor party rally in London's Trafalgar Square March 28 to protest the murder of Africans by the South African government.

Participants in the demonstration were in no mood to tolerate race-baiting, and followers of the anti-Negro fascist movement of Sir Oswald Mosley who tried to disrupt the rally had to be rescued by police.

Several hundred demonstrators chased a number of the fascists down the street and then marched on Mosley's headquarters which was protected by a solid police cordon. At Trafalgar Square the Mosleyites had been shouting "Down with Niggers" and "Stand by white South Africa."

A number of the Mosleyites were beaten as the crowd surged down the street after them shouting "down with fascism." Police had to rescue the fascists and remove them in vans. Six of the demonstrators were arrested.

Meanwhile, Welsh coal miners urged the trade-union movement and the Labor party to call a one-day general strike in solidarity with the South African freedom fighters. A resolution to this effect was adopted by 500 delegates to the South Wales area conference of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Well Maybe He Saw The Movie Instead

Lawrence Gridley Derthick said March 29 he had never heard of Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World" or George Orwell's "1984." Both books were banned from Miami's school libraries until public protest forced a reversal.

Derthick is the U.S. Commissioner of Education. He spoke in Miami Beach to an organization of youthful corporation heads.

Rob't Williams Appeals Ruling

Robert Williams, president of the NAACP chapter of Union County in North Carolina, was sentenced March 21 to thirty days on the chain gang for "trespassing." The conviction arose out of a drugstore sit-in led by Williams earlier in the month.

The chain-gang sentence was suspended on condition that Williams pay a fifty dollar fine and not violate any law for two years.

Testifying against him in the trial, the drugstore manager admitted they had told Williams and the group of young people with him that the store didn't serve "niggers."

Williams is appealing the conviction.

AFL-CIO in Minnesota Aids Teamsters in Fight

MINNEAPOLIS — Minnesota's AFL-CIO Federation of Labor is seeking to block moves by employers to deny unemployment compensation to locked-out workers.

"What makes the news," writes Edward Schaeffer in the March 22 Minneapolis Star, "is that the union the federation is helping is Teamster Local 638 . . ."

Ever since the Teamsters union was expelled from the federation, it has been branded by the National AFL-CIO leaders as an "outcast" not to be supported or collaborated with.

However, the issue involved in the Teamsters' suit is one that affects all organized labor in the state. A number of paper companies are asking the state supreme court to reverse a

ruling dating back to a 1958 strike by Local 638 against one of them.

At the time of the strike about a dozen members of the paper employers' association declared that a strike against one company was a strike against all. They then locked out their employees.

The employers sought to have the Unemployment Compensation Commission deny jobless benefits to the locked-out workers on the pretext that they were on strike and therefore ineligible under the law to receive compensation.

After various appeals, Local 638 won a ruling that the locked out workers were entitled to benefits. This is the ruling that the bosses now want the court to reverse.

Forand Bill Highlights Medical Needs of Aged

By Mary McKay

In the richest country in the world, some thirteen million citizens scrape along somehow on old-age, survivor and disability insurance benefits. The most an elderly couple can receive is \$180 a month. Few get this maximum. Senator McNamara says ten million aged people live on less than \$1,000 a year, and the average old-age benefit is \$75 a month.

The eerie logic of politics in an election year brought hope last week to people of advanced years. News reports said the Forand Bill, bottled up in the reactionary Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, might be called up for a vote.

The Forand Bill, introduced by Democratic Congressman Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island, would provide those on Social Security with surgical services and with sixty days' hospitalization a year, plus nursing-home care to bring the total up to 120 days.

The bill has been fought tooth and nail by the American Medical Association and by private insurance companies. To provide minimum health care for people who have worked all their lives would cost the government money. Politicians prefer to spend money on intercontinental missiles. This practically strikes out the bill. Yet so amazingly has support mounted for it in an election year, that the little men facing an inevitable rendezvous with their constituents next November scarcely dared to ignore it. It looked therefore as if it would come up for a vote.

The AFL-CIO had swung into a vigorous campaign for its passage, with rallies throughout the country and with labor newspapers frontpageing it. Golden Age clubs everywhere have circulated petitions and sent delegations until the New York Times reported that the bill is drawing more mail than any other issue before Congress, with the amount doubling in recent weeks.

Overwhelming Problems

Dr. Basil C. MacLean, former president of the national Blue Cross Association, gave it unqualified endorsement. "A lifetime's experience," he wrote, "has led me at last to conclude that the costs of care of the aged cannot be met, unaided, by the mechanism of insurance... The aged simply cannot afford to buy... the scope of care that is required, nor do the stern competitive realities permit any carrier... to provide benefits which are adequate at a price which is feasible for any but a small proportion of the aged."

Passage of the Forand Bill would, of course, still leave the United States with overwhelming problems of life and death to be solved: a dangerous scarcity of hospitals, of doctors, of nurses; hostility of wealthy hospital boards and

hospital administrators to unionization of their exploited workers; a hodgepodge medical research dependent in major areas on rich contributors' whims and sporadic fund drives.

So interlocking and gigantic are these problems that only socialized medicine can cope with them. But last week real popular indignation at the situation focused on the Forand Bill until even the Vice-President of the United States was moved.

The word was that Vice-President Nixon, facing the California primaries with nothing in his party's record on welfare issues to lighten his path, was pressing the Republicans to take the issue away from the Democrats and do something about medical care for the elderly.

White House Conference

But the flurry of hope died quickly last week. After some Republican talk of a subsidized plan of voluntary health insurance, President Eisenhower (who has been getting free medical care from the United States ever since he entered West Point) stood firm against any action at a White House Conference which Nixon did not attend. (He had gone to Florida.) Eisenhower's stand was said to make the Forand Bill a dead duck for this session. Nevertheless Congressman Forand, contending perhaps with a tacit understanding of both capitalist parties that neither would embarrass the other by facing this issue, is continuing the fight. He said he would file a Discharge Petition in the House and try to get the 219 signatures necessary to get the Bill out of committee and onto the floor.

A severe surprise blow to the hopes of older people hoarding their few dollars for the time they might have to meet the costs of radium therapy and bedridden weeks, came from George Meany, AFL-CIO president. Meany piously announced that the sacrifice of votes for the Forand Bill in exchange for votes for the civil-rights bill was "a price we are prepared to pay."

Whether people in the old-age rights movement were prepared to pay that price was doubtful. Meany's proposal seemed as impossible as it was unnecessary — a lazy top-level deal to write off human suffering and human potential alike.

Fortunately there are harder souls than George Meany. At a meeting called last week in New York by the Central Labor Council on a bitter and blustery March day, retired trade unionists overflowed a hall seating 5,000, overflowed a second ballroom on another floor, overflowed onto a snowy street below to hear speeches relayed by loudspeakers, to boo Eisenhower, to pledge a continued fight.

British Bosses Stoke Witch-Hunt Bonfires

By Murry Weiss

As we have indicated in previous articles, the witch-hunt in Britain against the Socialist Labor League (the Marxist group in the Labor party and in the trade unions) stem from the sharpening struggle between the working class and the capitalists.

Industrial workers in England are engaged in a daily fight to gain some of the benefits of the much-ballyhooed boom and to build up some defenses against the pauperizing effects of the next recession.

The primary technique of the bosses in their attempt to hold the line against the workers is red-baiting. They are experts in this, having used it many times on an international scale. In addition, they have undoubtedly studied the high-powered application of the red-baiting technique in the United States.

It works like this. The employers mobilize the full power of their press, radio, television, movies, pulpit and educational institutions to produce a great clamor about "red conspirators" who have been "stirring up trouble" among well-meaning but presumably feeble-minded workers. The "reds" worm their way into "legitimate" labor disputes, which could be easily settled if they didn't skillfully hot things up.

Now this campaign, strangely enough, is calculated to panic the union officials first of all. The bosses know that these bureaucrats crave nothing so much as respectability and that they are as fearful of militancy in the union ranks as the employers are.

Just as Pavlov's dogs began to salivate when the proper bell rang, so the labor bureaucrats begin to froth against the "red agitators" whenever the din about the red menace gets loud enough.

Here is an example. In the fall of 1958, the British capitalist press was filled with scare stories about a new and diabolical "red network" operating in the factories and unions throughout England.

The News Chronicle published a sensational "expose" by

W. Roy Nash, starting in the Sept. 23 issue under the headline, "The New Revolutionaries — First Story of a Movement here in Britain that is Left of the Communists."

In these articles, the editors of the Newsletter, which later became the official publication of the Socialist Labor League, are depicted as "the new revolutionaries, dedicated political fanatics who have attempted the impossible and find it incredibly possible; they are ousting the official Communist party from its entrenched position as the chief trouble maker in the industry."

Their Support Strikes

The Newsletter editors, we are told, espouse the creed of Trotskyism, "a revolutionary offshoot of Communism which opposes the present party leadership for their failure to wage the 'class war' with true Marxist fervor."

Again, "The main policy of this editorial board has been support of all strikes."

The editors are quoted as saying they hope to build a strong movement and are prepared to "do everything in [their] power, including taking industrial action to halt the scourge of unemployment." And they "openly advocate the use of such action to remove the present Tory Government and replace it with a Labor Government 'pledged to Socialist policies' — in other words to policies of revolutionary Marxism."

These "new revolutionaries" who "openly advocate" are then linked to "secret groups" who operate through a sinister outfit called "The Club" which "cannot officially disclose its identity since most of its members belong to the Labor party and within which they work as an underground propaganda group."

"The Club" is then linked, along with the Newsletter, to the bus strike and other strike struggles of the period. The attitude of the Labor party leadership towards the group is described as "mixed."

But the News Chronicle warns that "if unemployment continues to rise, if relations between the Government and the trade unions continue to worsen, the new revolutionaries will cash in. And if they do gain substantial control over rank-and-file workers they will hold the key to tremendous power in Britain."

Behan Expelled

The theme was picked up by the rabidly anti-union employers' organization, the Economic League in its October 1958 Bulletin:

"Over a year ago we warned readers that ex-Communist party members and other extremists were preparing to organize agitation inside Britain's important industries. Since then the potential for mischief of these people has increased considerably. An inquiry into their activities has been carried out by Mr. Roy Nash of the News Chronicle. In an article in which he reported his findings he expressed the view that 'nine men in Britain, most of them comparatively unknown, are today dreaming of taking command of the lives of millions of working men and women.' He also stated that the growth of power of the new revolutionaries was such that they 'could lead Britain into industrial strife more bitter than anything that has gone before.'"

In this same period daily items appeared in the press reporting strike activities and

Guatemala's Children Pay Stiff Penalty for U.S. Rule

Death by starvation is the price being paid by the children of Guatemala for the economic exploitation of their country by U.S. business interests which confine the country's economy to the production of coffee, bananas and a few other crops.

This was vividly confirmed by a March 27 New York Times dispatch hailing a "new breakthrough" in "the struggle against malnutrition among infants..."

This month a newly developed nutritive substance will go on sale in Guatemala. Selling for three cents a package, the substance is primarily a compound of corn flour, sorghum and cottonseed. It is hoped that it will be a "life-saving" substitute for milk which costs five times as much.

"For a laborer with a large family and a daily take-home pay of one dollar or less," the dispatch explains, "the cost of milk is staggering."

The Times adds: "The infant mortality rate in Guatemala for children up to a year old is 126 per 1,000 of living births compared with 26 per 1,000 in the United States. The mortality rate of children 1 to 6

years old is 42 per 1,000 compared to 9 per 1,000 in the United States.

In Guatemala, malnutrition — directly or indirectly — is responsible for about 90 per cent of the deaths in the 1-through-5-year age group."



Gerry Healy, national secretary of the Socialist Labor League, revolutionary-socialist group within the British Labor party and the trade unions.

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Cuba, Africa Featured In Socialist Quarterly

"Where is the revolution going?" asks Henry Gitano in his article "First Year of the Cuban Revolution," featured in the spring issue of the International Socialist Review.

Gitano, a regular contributor to the Militant, recently spent seven weeks in Cuba where he observed the social progress already achieved by the revolution. In a well-documented study, the author demonstrates that the profound shifts in property relations in the country-side have directly benefited the millions of the poor and wretched who have been pushed around and exploited by Yankee imperialism."

Gitano takes up the slanders of the U.S. State Department and the big-business press. "It is the introduction of economic planning, the building and plowing to smash hunger and unemployment, the tractors and bulldozers working 22 hours a day for the benefit of the Cuban people, that Washington is agitated at."

Another timely article in the ISR's spring issue is "Africa's Bid For Freedom," by Frances James. The shocking atrocities now being committed by the racists of South Africa has focused world attention once again on the plight of the oppressed Negroes in sub-Saharan Africa.

Frances James analyzes the economic and political sources of the present "revolution of rising expectations." She shows how "The political awakening of Negro Africa, first of all, is conditioned by the economic boom of the last two decades."

The industrial development has put a great strain on the old social relations and has caused the exploited to put forward their rightful demands for a better way of life.

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On Oct. 30 the Daily Mail reports "Mr. Brian Behan, 31-year-old brother of 'Quare Fellow' Brendan Behan, the Irish playwright, was expelled from his trade union last night." The article says that the charges which led to the expulsion "arose from Mr. Behan's activities at the Shell building site on South Bank and from his position as an editorial board member of the Newsletter, a new Trotskyite weekly paper."

The article ends with the approving comment, "The Transport and General Workers' Union have started a 'get tough' policy at the site. Last night they ordered members to stop picketing and to go to work."

The strike-breaking pattern in the building trades is but one example of how the red-baiting technique works. Similar examples can be drawn from other industries. In fact, the red-baiting, union-busting technique has been incorporated in a British movie, "The Angry Silence," which glorifies scabbing and vilifies Trotskyist "trouble-making" in industry.

I will report on this movie in a forthcoming article and also on the national campaign conducted by school authorities, the press and top Labor party leaders against one seventeen-year old student who had attended a few meetings of the Socialist Labor League.

'Risk' Bill Opposed

The AFL-CIO is urging the Senate to defeat a new "industrial security" bill which zipped through the House without opposition. The bill re-established the "fidelity informer" system for "loyalty risks" which the Supreme Court struck down last June.

Expulsions

On Oct. 28, the Daily Telegraph reports that twenty-six workers face "disciplinary charges carrying the penalty of expulsion from the union" in the building strike situation.

On Oct. 30, the Daily Telegraph reports, "Stern action was taken yesterday by the Amalgamated Union of Building Trades Workers against members involved in the Shell Petroleum building site dispute and certain Trotskyist

agitators. The union suspended from office all seven members of its South-East London district committee. It also threatened some rank-and-file members with expulsion."

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... Cause of "Overpopulation"

(Continued from Page 1)

It is for this reason that you will find no blueprints of the future society in the writings of Marx and Engels and other scientific socialists. Instead you find concentration on the "criticism" of the society we live in; that is, study of the contradictory patterns and forces impelling — or retarding — the evolution of capitalism toward a higher form of society. This, of course, is not an academic exercise. It yields the points of departure for socialist political activity.

Marx accomplished his principal work in "Capital." This mighty book is still to receive the recognition which Trotsky, for one, predicted it would ultimately get from the American workers. The fact that it deals with economics, a seemingly dry subject, is not currently in its favor. However, in our age, when adherents of the do-it-yourself school think nothing of getting into the high-voltage sections of their TV sets to clear up the hash on the screen, we can expect that in a period of economic and social crisis they will not hesitate to dip into this complex book to get a clearer picture of the society they live in.

"Capital" really deals with something much bigger than what generally goes for economics. It deals with man; but man in the travail of the capitalist system; man as shaped by the deepening contradiction between capital and labor. If we consider the book from this point of view, we can truthfully call the entire work a scientific treatise on population — what happened to the feudal population as capitalism arose, how and why it changed in the first stages of the new economic system, the alterations that occurred in Marx's time, and those that were clearly foreseeable. But let's settle for the chapter dealing most directly with the specific laws of population under capitalism, "The General Law of Capitalist Accumulation."

Marx begins with the organic composition of capital, a concept that may seem somewhat remote from the current campaign to check the population of India by helping poverty-stricken males to get themselves sterilized. The organic composition of capital is not something fixed; it changes. It is really the shift in value of constant and variable capital as this shift correlates with the changing technical composition of capital, which has two aspects, means of production and living labor power. "Hold on!" you say. All right, let's put it in Detroit.

When a plant is automated, a change occurs in the technical composition of capital — you can see it in the bigger and better machines, the increase in raw material being processed in a lot less time, and the relative decline in the number of workers on the line. Along with this, the value in plant and materials (constant capital) has gone up considerably, as the local press boasts, while the payroll (variable capital) has gone up but little, remained the same, or even dropped. So, as any stockholder can see — and who isn't a stockholder nowadays? — the organic composition of the company's capital, as indicated in the statement of assets and operating costs, is higher than that of a lot of competitors. Among the welcome consequences of this is a decline in wages relative to production that should react favorably on profits. Therefore it's a shrewd move to add some more shares of that stock to one's portfolio.

And the workers with families to take care of, who have been displaced by machines? Tell them about the Rev. Malthus and how the exploding population, to which they have thoughtlessly contributed, can lead to communism or worse.

It turns out that Marx's concepts are not so dry after all. But let's not get too far ahead of him.

In the first stages of capitalism, the number of workers increases as capital grows, but at a somewhat slower rate than capital in view of the early opportunities the new system enjoys. The workers manage to maintain relatively good conditions. Nevertheless, the end result of their labor is always to increase capital, upon which they become more and more dependent. "Accumulation of capital is, therefore, increase of the proletariat," says Marx. This is the first main law of population as capitalism develops.

Marx cites some striking statements by the early classical economists, demonstrating how thoroughly they appreciated the advantages of a big population of poor people the better to give a privileged few ease and wealth. For example, Bernard de Mandeville declared in 1728, "From what has been said, it is manifest, that, in a free nation, where slaves are not allowed, of the surest wealth consists in a multitude of laborious poor; for besides, that they are the never-failing nursery of fleets and armies, without them there could be no enjoyment, and no product of any country could be valuable."

As capital accumulates (Marx goes into this in some detail), the effect of the change in the organic composition of capital becomes more and more powerful. Say a capital at one time was 50% constant and 50% variable. Later it changes into 80% constant and 20% variable. Let's look at it in dollars. Say the original capital was \$6 million. It increases to \$18 million. Variable capital, originally \$3 million goes up to \$3.6 million. That's an increase, all right, but note the difference in the two ratios. The payroll went up 20%, but to register that modest increase, the total capital had to triple in size!

Since Malthus gave us a lot of practice in handling ratios, we should not mind a lesson from Marx now on a ratio which every worker threatened by automation should find of special interest:

"With the advance of accumulation, therefore, the proportion of constant to variable capital changes. If it was originally say 1:1, it now becomes successively 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 5:1, 7:1, etc., so that, as the capital increases, instead of 1/2 of its total value, only 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/8, etc., is transformed into labor-power, and, on the other hand 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 7/8 into means of production. Since the demand for labor is determined not by the amount of capital as a whole, but by its variable constituent alone, that demand falls progressively with the increase of total capital..."

As we can see, this must modify the operation of the primary law about the proletariat increasing as capital is accumulated. What is the modification? The "greater attraction of laborers by capital is accompanied by their greater repulsion," that is, greater recruitment of workers is accompanied by greater unemployment.

"The laboring population therefore produces, along with the accumulation of capital produced by it, the means by which itself is made relatively superfluous, is turned into a relative surplus population; and it does this to an always increasing extent. This is a law of population peculiar to the capitalist mode of production..."

Already we begin to see the real source of that "overpopulation" which gave the Rev. Malthus his chronic anxiety. He was looking at one of the phenomena of capitalism. He simply made the error of believing it to be a natural phenomenon true of all times and all places.

(Next week: More from Marx.)

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Monday, April 4, 1960

Poor Substitute for a Test Ban

The plan President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan agreed, March 29, to offer the Soviet Union for continuing the moratorium on nuclear testing is a poor substitute for what the great majority of the people all over the world really want — namely, a decision to ban A-bomb and H-bomb explosions forever as a first step toward banishing the threat of a war.

The Eisenhower-Macmillan proposal would continue the moratorium for only one more year — if the Soviet Union agrees to help devise "effective detection" measures during that time. Presumably, if at the end of the year, Washington is not satisfied that a really "fool-proof" inspection system has been devised, it may refuse to renew the moratorium.

It is now generally conceded that no A-blast of any significant size can take place above ground anywhere in the world without being detected thousands of miles away. But the Atomic Energy Commission, the agency most vigorously opposed to a test suspension, claims that an underground explosion of a force less than 20 kilotons — the size of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima — cannot be readily identified beyond a relatively short distance.

I. F. Stone, who has nailed every argument for continued A-testing advanced over the years by the AEC, has demolished the Commission's latest contention, too.

"It is true," says the March 28 issue of I. F. Stone's Weekly, "that one cannot be certain of detecting the smallest shots and that it may be more difficult to distinguish them from earthquakes. But they can and often are detected at great distances. An authoritative article in the *Journal of Geophysical Research* last October on the so-called Hardtack series of underground tests reports that they were recorded in this country by temporary seismograph stations up to distances of nearly 2,400 miles and records from all over the world were available from regular seismograph stations."

"The transcript of the technical conference at Geneva last winter shows that the Air Force seismologist Carl Romney brought in records on the Hardtack series from more than 90 stations, including Sweden and Japan. The largest of these shot, Blanca, was 19 kilotons, but the sec-

ond largest, Logan, was only five kilotons, and the third in size, Talmapais, was only 72 tons (i.e. .072 kiloton).

"The transcript of the Geneva technical discussions shows that seismic records of both the 19 kilotons and the 5 kiloton shots were obtained in the Soviet Union at the Tiksi station in the epicentral distance of 6,890 kilometers (about 4,300 miles away) and that the 19 kiloton shot was registered as far away as the Soviet seismic station in Antarctica at the epicentral distance of 16,250 kilometers or more than 10,000 miles.

"The grid system to be established in accordance with the decisions reached at the 1958 Geneva conference would place control posts across the Soviet Union at still undetermined but much smaller distances than these . . . Any attempt to violate the moratorium on shots below 20 kilotons would be risky."

The Soviet government, which took the lead in proposing the elimination of all nuclear tests has repeatedly indicated its readiness to work out an adequate monitoring system.

Recently, the Soviet delegate at the Geneva nuclear-disarmament conference offered to sign a treaty that would ban all above-ground explosions and impose a voluntarily enforced five-year moratorium on underground shots. Meanwhile Soviet, British and U.S. scientists would try to perfect "detection" to the degree of refinement desired by Washington.

The trouble is, however, that the U.S. government is not really looking for better methods of "inspection" but for a pretext to resume tests. As Neal Stanford revealed in the Feb. 8 *Christian Science Monitor*, the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission feel "a pressing need to do some new testing on the accumulation of projects and improvements made on the drafting boards during the present moratorium." President Eisenhower, Stanford reported, was said to be in agreement with the AEC and Defense Department.

The Eisenhower-Macmillan proposal is thus no more than a token concession to the strong anti-testing sentiment of the people of this country and of the rest of the world. It does not mark the end of the U.S. government's drive to resume nuclear explosions.

The Witch-Hunt in Britain

A wide section of the British Labor party membership has vigorously protested the attempt of right-wing officials to proscribe and ban the Socialist Labor League and its paper, the *Newsletter*. Because of this, the one-year-old drive to expel the revolutionary socialists from the Labor party and the unions has not gained much ground.

Unfortunately, however, a number of groups and individuals who call themselves socialists — including the leaders of the British Communist party — fell in with the witch hunters. They violated the first principle of socialism which demands solidarity when the capitalist class or its labor henchmen attack any section of the workers' movement.

A particularly odious example of the violation of the solidarity principle was provided by the paper of the British Independent Labor party, the *Socialist Leader*. The ILP has made it a principle to stay out of the Labor party, which is the mass political organization of the British workers and is based on the unions. But the ILP leaders have found no difficulty in combining their sectarian purity with the performance of dirty chores for the bureaucrats.

In an editorial March 7, 1959, the *Socialist Leader* declared: "We have never disguised our opposition to the Labor party. But, if Transport House decides that it has had enough of the *Newsletter* group and kicks its members out of the front door or, for that matter, the back door, we shall not utter a word of criticism."

The *Socialist Leader* not only kept its word not to criticize the hounding of militant workers out of the factories, unions and party, it opened a campaign of slander on its own against the SLL and its leadership.

When Peter Fryer, one of the founders of the SLL, suffered a breakdown in the face of the witch-hunt, became disoriented and walked out of the organization, then turned up in the capitalist press making vague and unspecified accusations against the SLL leaders, the ILP solidarized itself with him — and with the boss-class press which eagerly exploited Fryer's "charges."

The *Socialist Leader* printed article after article presenting matters as if the main problem facing the British socialists was not the witch-hunt against the SLL but

some alleged "Stalinist methods" of Gerry Healy, the SLL secretary.

Now, the witch-hunt in Britain is not the exclusive concern of British socialists, it is also of great importance to revolutionary socialists throughout the world. In such a situation it is customary — and in fact obligatory — that Trotskyists in other countries take their stand on the side of the victims of the witch-hunt, even if they have no organizational ties with the latter or are in disagreement over certain aspects of policy.

Unfortunately, again this hasn't been the case in the current witch-hunt against the SLL. As we have indicated before in the *Militant*, a Trotskyist group in Europe headed by Michel Pablo came dangerously close to aligning itself with the witch-hunters, when it apologized for the conduct of a grouping in the Liverpool unit of the Labor party, which had formed a bloc with right-wingers to bar support for the SLL. The motion the Liverpool group advanced protested bans and proscriptions in general — but without offering to defend the specific victims of the right-wing's drive to strangle party democracy.

We repeat what we have said before: we think it is Pablo's duty to defend the SLL against the witch-hunters despite any disagreement he may have with the SLL's policies. This, it appears to us, is elementary.

We think that in this instance Pablo might well follow the example of a group in the U.S. which has even greater differences with the SLL than he has. In the Feb. 15 issue of its paper, the *Workers World* party says:

"We feel that Comrade Michel Pablo and his co-thinkers made an unfortunate error in appealing to Fryer and his collaborators against the SLL. In our opinion the SLL leaders were on firm ground (despite their own wrong position on Hungary, etc.) in their recent conduct with the Fryer grouping. It goes without saying that we unconditionally support the SLL against the present witch-hunt of the Labor party bureaucrats."

Certainly, Pablo, who claims far greater political agreement with the British Trotskyists than the *Workers World* people, can do no less than take a clear stand for the SLL in its fight against the witch-hunters. So far we have not seen a trace of such solidarity in any publication influenced by Pablo.

Killer Cops



Last June, racist police in Durban, South Africa swung clubs as they sought to disperse demonstrations of African women. In past two weeks, the police have been seeking to preserve "apartheid" by shooting into crowds. Strikes and further demonstrations have been the Africans' reply. On March 27, the South African government granted a significant concession on the hated pass laws. At the same time it enacted further repressive measures.

Why the African Freedom Fight Focused on the "Pass System"

By Frances James

With the suspension of the hated internal passport system and the instructions to the police not to arrest Africans for curfew violations, the Negro people in the Union of South Africa have achieved a significant victory in their struggle for freedom.

The demonstrations which forced the government to suspend the "passes" were initiated and organized by the Pan-African Congress to protest the requirement that all Africans carry identification books containing the holders' picture, tax-payment record and employment record. The "pass" had to be approved and stamped each month whether the holder changed jobs or not.

The system was instituted by the white-settler (colon) government in an attempt to control the African labor force.

It was used, for instance, to screen militant workers from mines, farms and factories and ban them from urban centers. The pro-"apartheid" government hoped by this means to prevent all trade-union, political or social organization of the African workers.

Industrialization, stimulated by the boom during World War II and the postwar years, has created a large working class and a movement towards permanent urbanization of thousands of workers and their families. This development is seen by the colons as an implicit threat to white supremacy.

It was an attempt to break up the growing stability and organizational potential of the working class which led the government of Prime Minister Verwoerd to try to extend the "pass" system to women last year. Since few jobs were open to women, and a job was necessary to get a "pass" to leave the "native reserves," the extension of the system was obviously intended to keep the Africans rooted to the rural areas, where family and social life were to remain centered, instead of encouraging them to settle down in the towns.

Because trade unions of black workers have been virtually outlawed and political organization prohibited, the protest activities of the African National Congress have for many years provided the sole outlets tolerated by the government for expressing African dissatisfaction. In effect, the Congress' activities were a "safety valve."

... Strikes Shake Apartheid

(Continued from Page 1)

civilian reserve mobilized. Accompanying the establishment of military rule, the government is rushing through a bill to outlaw both the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress which organized the March 21 anti-"pass" demonstration in which police killed at least seventy-two Africans and wounded hundreds more.

The twenty-four-hour general strike on March 28 was called by both organizations as a day of mourning for those killed. Today a mass funeral procession is slated in Sharpeville where the heaviest casualties occurred.

At a funeral for three of the dead in the Negro settlement of Langa, near Capetown, 20,000 marched to the cemetery.

The African struggle has won significant concessions from the government. Temporary suspension of arrests for "pass" violations and minor offenses has

been granted. (For the significance of the fight against the "pass" system, see article on page three.)

Pan-Africanist leaders have called on their supporters to stay away from work until the government abolishes the pass system altogether. And building workers in Capetown were reported to be collecting their pay, then going home after refusing to take "movement passes" from the authorities.

However, with troop carriers, tanks and planes moving from one "trouble area" to the next, more killings of Africans are threatened.

It is estimated that fifteen or twenty more Africans have been killed since the massacres on March 21 and 22. But the revolutionary determination of the Africans has not been lessened by the racist atrocities. If anything it has been intensified.

moder. Self-rule is on the order of the day. The objective of British Prime Minister Macmillan's tour of Africa last February was to give public recognition to the changed reality.

He chose the South African parliament as the place to announce that "The wind of change is blowing through the continent" and that a refusal to relax white-supremacy might lead to the capitalist world losing Africa.

The Verwoerd government answered with sneers, saying, "We don't intend to turn our country over to the blacks."

But following the demonstrations, shootings and general strike of the last two weeks, the racist dictatorship has begun to rock.

The Africans, ten million strong, are reported to be moving about "with a feeling of greater ease" and to be "full of a quiet jubilation."

Their victory over the "pass" system is only the first conquest on the road toward achieving a United States of Africa — an "Africa for the benefit of the Africans."

In Other Lands

Dominicans Escape Murder Plot

Lay Attempt to Aid of Trujillo

New information about how dictator Trujillo deals with his opponents has been presented to the Organization of American States.

According to the March 27 *New York Times*, Pablo Giudicelli Velasquez, former second secretary of the Dominican Embassy in Costa Rica, recently revealed that Trujillo's chief of military intelligence, Lieut. Col. John W. Abbes Garcia, had directed him to murder another embassy official, charge d'affaires Alfredo Fernandez Simo.

Giudicelli has revealed a coded message he said he received from Abbes Jan. 23, stating: "We have been advised he [Fernandez] is going over to the enemy. We recommend that he be killed by shooting in the embassy itself and that you avail yourself of your diplomatic immunity. . . ."

Giudicelli refused to murder his colleague, and he and Fernandez gathered the coded documents, resigned their posts Feb. 4 and appealed to the OAS.

Meanwhile, Greek and Yugoslav agencies in New York are investigating letters smuggled out of La Victoria prison where two thousand anti-Trujillo prisoners are held near Santa Domingo. Signed by forty-seven Greeks and fifty Yugoslav emigrants, the letters tell how Trujillo recruited them last year in France and Greece on the promise of giving them jobs on the island. Instead, they say, he forced them into training for an invasion of Cuba which never came off.

Liberian President Hits Red-Baiting Attack on Guinea

Liberian President William V. S. Tubman, has taken strong issue with red-baiting charges hurled against President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Toure has been denounced in the American press for having accepted substantial technical aid from the Soviet-bloc na-

The American Way of Life

The Machine Knew the Score

"Bottom Drops Out of Gizmo Market." Now there's a headline that's bound to catch the reader's eye. It appeared in the March 27 *New York Times*.

The second "head" was equally intriguing: "Empires Topple in a Day as Students Learn How to Crush the Competition."

The story, by McCandlish Phillips, is an engrossing account of how a group of college students were let loose with our latest scientific equipment in a competition designed to show how our rational free-enterprise system works.

"Fortunes were made and lost on Park Avenue yesterday in frantic competition for the manufacture and sale of 'gold-plated gizmos,'" Phillips reported.

Five-man teams from nine colleges and universities were set up in business with equal assets of "gizmos" on hand, sales returns and net income. The challenge was for each team to improve its position at the expense of the others. It was, as Phillips put it, "a salutary exercise in crushing the competition."

Each team made new decisions in production, pricing, marketing, research and plant expansion every 30 minutes, with each half-hour period representing a normal business quarter.

The decisions were fed into an IBM calculating machine set to react like "a fairly sophisticated economy." The teams were pitted against the economy as well as against each other.

Being a machine, and not a college professor, the IBM equipment provided a remarkable insight into the "natural" laws — cynics might call them blind laws — that govern the operation of our economy.

In fact, the IBM blitz version of the American Way bore striking resemblance to an old Mack Sennett comedy — complete with pratfalls and flying custard pies. Phillips reported: "By mid-afternoon, Maryland was in what was described as a 'cash bind,' having lost more than \$1,000,000 in slightly more than an instant. Virginia had increased its net quarterly income from \$150,000 to \$1,200,000 and was in the lead."

The Virginia team apparently threw itself into the joust with true American zest, "working in shirtsleeves . . . marking the wall and throwing around terms

like 'price sensitivity' and 'freeze them out of the market.'" But the system can outfox the wildest of entrepreneurs. "The latest quarterly report was brought in from the machine in quadruplicate. The young men fell on it with various exclamations of anguish and surprise. They had taken 48 per cent of Syracuse's market but had failed to write maximum profits from their own sales. They had underpriced gizmos in a sellers' market."

Perhaps it was for such reasons that the referees considered and then decided against the idea of "feeding a minor recession into the machine." Phillips reports that at the end of the competition the machine showed that Virginia and Cornell had run meager assets into millions of dollars.

His report was incomplete in that there was no account of what happened to the other nine companies. But on the basis of the rules of competition that were staked out it must be assumed that they wound up in the soup.

An interesting sidelight of the competition was what happened to the price of gizmos. At the opening of the day's selling, they were going for \$41. "At the end, an eager public was still clamoring for gizmos at \$50."

In a buyers' market, the public wound up paying \$50 for a \$41 gold-plated gizmo and two companies coined millions at the expense of seven others. That IBM machine understands our system better than the people who run it. —Alex Harze

American Ingenuity

Isn't it an awful feeling when the rosy glow acquired at one cocktail party wears off while traveling to the next cocktail or dinner party? Happily, New York society hostesses have licked this particular problem.

They are now renting de luxe buses to transport their guests en masse from party to party. The buses feature champagne and cocktails (plus canapes) served from a catered bar installed in the place of the rear seat.

China and Nepal In Border Pact

An agreement on the border between Nepal and the People's Republic of China was signed in Peking March 21. The two countries will form a committee to stake out the actual border line. Nepalese Premier Koirala had told newsmen earlier this year that there had been "minor border differences" with China dating back sixty years.

Signing of the agreement was followed by an announcement that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai will visit India next month to discuss the China-India border dispute with Prime Minister Nehru.

Longshore Leader Dies in Ceylon

The revolutionary-socialist movement of Ceylon suffered a tragic loss when R. A. David, a veteran member of the Lanka Sama Samaja party, died last month.

R. A. David — "Harbor David," as he was popularly known — was a leader among Colombo's dock workers and was widely known throughout the Ceylonese labor movement. He joined the Trotskyist movement almost twenty years ago and was a tireless fighter for its cause.

About three months ago, he was bitten by a rabid dog. Deeply immersed in his duties as an executive committee member of the United Port Workers Union and in party activities, he neglected to get medical care and developed hydrophobia. A large attendance at his funeral included port workers, representatives of trade unions and of the LSSP and Sama Samaja Youth League.

Unemployment High In Canada

The Canadian union movement is being given an added incentive for launching its plans to establish a labor party. Unemployment is continuing to mount sharply in the country and the government has failed to give effective aid to the jobless.

Official figures show that as of Feb. 20, 550,000 people were out of work. "This is 8.9 per cent of the labor force of 6,218,000. The jobless figure represented an increase of 51,000 in one month. It is about 18,000 higher than it was in February of 1959."

Canadian factories are in full production and are unable to absorb the jobless. The only federal action taken so far is to extend the winter works program from April 30 to May 30.

Cairo to Recruit Troops for Algeria

The French Foreign Legion, which has been waging murderous war to crush the Algerian independence movement, may soon find itself facing an Arab Legion in Algeria.

According to a March 22 announcement from Cairo, the United Arab Republic will open an office in that city to recruit Arab volunteers to aid the Algerian independence movement. The announcement emphasized that volunteers would be accepted not only from the UAR, but from all Arab countries.

While no official goals have been announced for the size of the volunteer force, it is reported that the Nasser government is aiming to organize one fully equipped division. The decision to recruit the volunteer force came as the

Will We Face A Fuel Shortage In 2000 A.D.?

Editor: I have been enjoying your articles on the world population question. However, in regard to increased food production, how about the necessity for increased consumption of fuels in order to support an ever increasing population?

Would seem that some control of the population boom is needed very soon. Worldwide distribution of information on birth-control methods would seem to be a necessity.

Did He Really Think He Represented Me In the Adirondacks?

Editor: You sure can get some surprising things in your mailbox these days. I received a letter called, "A Report from Your Congressman," and he told me right away that this letter wasn't printed at government expense.

face the nation... What's going to be done to speed things up? Congressman Lindsay makes it quite clear. "Both the Majority and the Minority expect that the Congress will adjourn by the July 4th weekend, in time for the Conventions."

The civil-rights issue got just thirteen lines in Lindsay's report. But he took twelve lines to tell the voters in his district about the many happy hours he and his wife enjoyed during the recent recent spending the taxpayers' money, going to the theater, skiing in the Adirondacks, and that soon a fourth Lindsay is expected!

This is a man who is voting on new increases in postal rates, on how much more taxes I'll pay, on civil rights, on the very life and death questions facing humanity today.

It's high time we had a Congressman of our own! Socialist Voter Seventeenth District New York

... Sit-Ins Reach Louisiana

(Continued from Page 1) vice. They were given the books they wanted and later four other Negro youths were also able to use the library without incident.

In Baltimore, Maryland, the dining room at the Hochschild-Kohn department store served Negroes as well as whites Saturday after 200 Morgan State College students marched into the downtown area to set up picket lines.

(In segregated Las Vegas, Nevada, plush hotels and casinos agreed to lift their ban on Negro guests after the local NAACP announced plans for wide scale sit-ins.)

White Support As the heroic Southern movement continued to gain momentum, white people in increasing numbers spoke up in support.

In Atlanta, Georgia, 438 white college students signed a petition endorsing an "Appeal for Human Rights" which was published as an advertisement in three local papers by Negro students.

At Wake Forest College in Winston-Salem, N.C., 604 votes were cast in a student poll in favor of accepting Negro students as against 742 opposed.

Segregationists who had campaigned hard for a big anti-integration majority were impressed and chagrined by the outcome.

And Florida's Governor Collins found impressive grassroots support from white people for his declaration that five-and-dime stores had no moral right to deny Negroes service in one department while soliciting their business in others.

He had urged creation of biracial committees throughout the state to "ease tension." A flood of mail showed 2,381 favoring the Governor's stand and only 288 opposed.

In other areas, racist authorities showed no intention of temporizing. At the all-Negro Alabama State College in Montgomery, new campus demonstrations were held as 100 students were dismissed from the school on a flimsy pretext.

New arrests, fines and jailings were reported during the week in Raleigh and Concord, North Carolina, Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee, and Savannah, Georgia.

Northern Backing Meanwhile Northern support for the movement mounted. In Boston, on Saturday, 12 Woolworth stores were picketed in relays by 400 students from Harvard and other schools in the area.

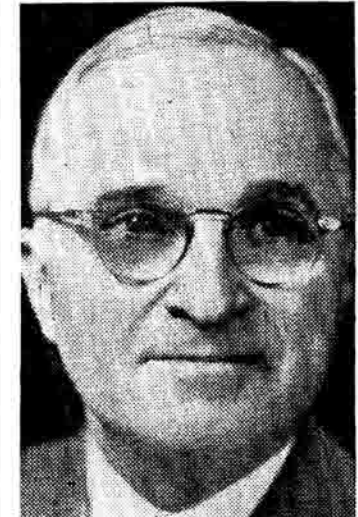
In Los Angeles, more than 500 people demonstrated at 21 five-and-dime stores.

Sixteen Woolworth stores in Chicago's Negro community suffered a sharp sales drop when they were hit by pickets from the NAACP, its youth council and the Congress of Racial Equality.

New York saw its most extensive picketing since the movement began. (See story this page.)

And on-the-scene observers reported that the movement in the South is just getting started. Robert S. Bird of the New York Herald Tribune said the main reason for this "is an altogether new spirit of daring, accompanied by certainty of rightness, which is arising almost jubilantly..."

Hits Sit-Ins



Ex-President Harry Truman reiterated his stand March 24 that, "If anyone came into my store and tried to stop business, I'd throw him out. The Negro should behave himself..."

When two officials of the Detroit branch of the NAACP wired Truman asking if he had been quoted accurately, the former Democratic officeholder replied:

"I would do just what I said I would. NAACP is an organization which has been working for goodwill and common sense... When they do things that cause people, who have been friendly to them as I have been, to feel that they are doing the wrong thing, they are losing friends instead of making them."

500 Pickets Force Woolworth Store To Close in Harlem

By Bert Deck

Fifteen New York Woolworth stores were picketed Saturday, March 26, in support of the Southern sit-in movement. Nearly 500 youths from the various lines converged in the late afternoon on the Harlem Woolworth at Seventh Avenue and 125th Street forcing the store to close.

This mass picketing began after the conclusion of a street rally nearby sponsored by the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King. The speakers were Jackie Robinson, former baseball star; Buell Gallagher, City College president; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters (AFL-CIO); and three Southern student leaders of the sit-in campaign.

The demonstrators responded enthusiastically to the call by the Southern students for continuing the Northern supporting movement.

However there was little response and some boos for A. Philip Randolph when he devoted the bulk of his speech to a red-baiting attack on the newspaper, the Young Socialist, and the New York Youth Committee for Integration.

Randolph held up the current issue of the Young Socialist with its banner headline: BOYCOTT WOOLWORTHS and said, "We disassociate ourselves from this newspaper." Referring to the New York Youth Committee for Integration, Randolph said he would prefer no picket demonstrations at all if they were to be sponsored by this student organization.

The New York Youth Committee for Integration has organized four successful picket lines of students in front of the main downtown Woolworth store. In a leaflet distributed to the rally it announced that it intended to continue to "build bigger and better picket lines."

A sizable group of students, representing a dozen campuses and high schools joined the committee after the attack by Randolph.

Young Socialist Statement

Martha Curti, editor of the Young Socialist, said today: "I feel that A. Philip Randolph has done a terrible disservice to the present fight by introducing the divisive red-baiting tactic just as the movement is really getting started."

"Red-baiting has always been a favorite weapon of the reactionaries because no one benefits from it but them. It is necessary to be frank about this. The speech of A. Philip Randolph served no one but the Southern racists."

"The Young People's Socialist League, which publicly endorsed the rally must likewise take full responsibility for this attempted blow at united action. Only a public disavowal of Randolph's statement can relieve them of blame."

"In spite of the attack on us, the Young Socialist will continue to co-operate with all groups in building the most effective mass protest movement to back up the Southern students."

The Young Socialist editor noted that over 200 copies of the current issue were sold at the rally. "A lot of people became curious about the paper after Randolph's speech."

Advertisement for Starlight on the Lilac Crown by James Boulton. Lyrics, Sonnets and Elegiac Poems. Color Prints by Al Stergar \$1.00. Order from 150 E. Juneau Milwaukee 12, Wisc.

Local Directory listing various offices and organizations in Boston, Newark, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and St. Louis.

Supreme Court Agrees to Hear Wilkinson Case

MARCH 28 — The Supreme Court today agreed to review Frank Wilkinson's "contempt of Congress" conviction.

In a statement issued today, Wilkinson said: "On behalf of the many Americans who have placed their faith in the First Amendment when called before the Un-American Committee and other inquisitorial committees of the government, I am deeply grateful for this decision of the U.S. Supreme Court to grant a hearing in my case."

"In cooperation with the thousands upon thousands of other citizens who have become convinced of the inherent evils of the Un-American Activities Committee, I shall carry on the fight in the courts to protect the constitutional rights of individuals attacked by the committee and in the Congress to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee altogether."

Wilkinson, secretary of the Los Angeles Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, was cited for "contempt" following a 1958 hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee in Atlanta, at which he invoked his right under the First Amendment not to answer questions pertaining to his political beliefs.

The American Civil Liberties Union supported his bid for a review of his conviction by the high court.

Court Rejects Uphaus Appeal

The New Hampshire Supreme Court refused March 31 to free Dr. Willard Uphaus, the 69-year-old pacifist now serving a year in prison for refusing to become an informer.

Dr. Uphaus was originally sentenced to stay in prison until such time as he purged himself of "contempt" by turning over to the state attorney general the guest list of the World Fellowship Center of which he is director. Strong national protest persuaded the presiding judge in the case to change the sentence to one year. Dr. Uphaus had made clear he would never surrender the list.

The appeal to the state high court was based on the fact that the statute under which the attorney general demanded the list was no longer in effect when Dr. Uphaus was sentenced.

Calendar of Events listing various rallies and meetings in New York, Newark, and Philadelphia.

Some Earn \$1 a Day

By Flora Carpenter

Agriculture is now dominated by huge corporations. It has become "agribusiness," employing 40 per cent of the nation's labor force.

Hired farm workers numbered 2,319,000 in 1958. Of these, half a million were migrant laborers.

Condemned to a life of misery, ignorance and despair, the migrant workers are defenseless victims of the powerful agricultural trusts. In its recently issued report for 1959 — "The Condition of Farm Workers" — the national Sharecroppers Fund finds "new public interest" in the problems of migratory laborers.

Though Secretary of Labor Mitchell has called the farm laborers "excluded Americans," the administration of which he is a part has done almost nothing in their behalf.

The Fund's report cites a series of articles entitled "Maryland's Migrant Workers," published by the Washington Post-Times Herald last August, which depict conditions prevailing among farm laborers.

Some workers earn as little as a dollar a day. Children of migrant families are illiterate. The migrants live in small shacks. Sixty-six per cent of the camps that were investigated had "unapproved water systems" and "privies in 72 per cent of the camps were below minimum sanitary standards." The tenants must contend with "swarms of mosquitoes and flies." State residence requirements exclude migratory workers from medical assistance. The tuberculosis rate among them is high.

Although agriculture rates as the third most hazardous industry, farm workers are excluded from workmen's compensation benefits.

In highly industrialized New Jersey, farming had more work accidents in 1958 than any other industry — more than 100 a month," says the Fund. Farming is the only occupation in which the death rate rose between 1948-58. The rise was 4 per cent.

But no statistics, says the Fund, can convey "the horror of the death of a 12-year-old girl working on an Idaho farm, caught in a potato-digging machine" during a "harvest vacation."

In 1958, 4,491 children, 3,194 under age 14, were "illegally working in the fields." But the little girl in Idaho does not belong in that category, for "Twenty states set no minimum age whatsoever and many other state laws are deficient."

Largely unorganized, the farm workers suffer further deterioration of their already miserable standards through competition from foreign labor brought into the country by the various growers' associations. Where unions exist, they are not strong enough to cope with the problem.

While the National Sharecroppers' Fund, located at 112 East 19 Street in New York City, has fought for the farm laborers on the legislative level, it recognizes the importance of the AFL-CIO's decision last year to finance and support a campaign to organize agricultural workers.

The National Agricultural Workers Union, the Fund reports, has "announced an organizing drive in the South... It hopes also to expand the program of supplying farm workers from under-employed areas to New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania."

get fired and they throw me out, I'll put a feather in my cap, buy some short leather pants and go to Switzerland and play tennis with Charlie Chaplin."

SETBACK FOR LEVITTOWN JIM CROW — Discrimination against Negroes in federally financed private housing projects has been banned by the New Jersey Supreme Court. The decision was made in the cases of three Negroes who had been barred from purchasing homes in Levittown projects. Mortgages for the homes are financed by the FHA. Builder William Levitt, who has tried to maintain Jim Crow in all his housing projects, plans to appeal the decision to the U. S. Supreme Court.

CONTAMINATED WATER — Widespread contamination of drinking water in wells throughout Minnesota's suburban areas has been found by state officials. In a check of six towns, up to 50 per cent of the wells yielded nitrates, nitrogen and detergents, indicating that sewage is getting into the water supply. One community showed chemical contamination in 50 per cent of its wells and bacteriological contamination in many.

GOLLY! — The federal Trademark Trial and Appeal Board has upheld issuance of a trademark for "Wheel," a liquid detergent. Armour and Co., makers of another household cleanser called "Gee," tried to block the new name on the ground that it would create confusion. But the federal agency ruled that "Wheel," which it defined as an expression of delight, and "Gee," which it said is an expression of surprise, are distinctly different and would not lead to any "reasonable likelihood of confusion."

WELL, HE THOUGHT OF IT FIRST — As a substitute for a wage increase for about 105,000 city employees, New York's Mayor Wagner has decided that the city will pay part of their pension premiums. For an employee at the bottom of the city's wage ladder, the plan means an extra \$62.50 a year, a wage increase of about three cents an hour. However for the Democratic mayor, who knocks down \$40,000 a year, the plan will mean an extra \$1,000 in take-home pay.

RACIST BRAINS AT WORK — A few of the probation officers of the juvenile court in Birmingham, Ala., are Negroes, all "highly trained employees." Unlike their white colleagues, they have to do their own typing and filing on their reports since — perish the thought — they can't be permitted to dictate to white stenographers. Because expert probation officers are not necessarily expert typists or filing clerks, the files of the Negro probation officers are "a mess." Juvenile judge Ellis wants to hire a few Negro stenographers. But county commissioner Kendrick is opposed to it. Under civil service regulations, a Negro stenographer might get ahead on exams, maybe even become a supervisor of white stenographers. So the files, like the brains of the white policy makers, remain all messed up.

GROUCHO'S GRIPE — Comedian Groucho Marx says: "The so-called 'sick' comedians like Lenny Bruce, Mort Sahl, Shelley Berman, Mill Kamín — and men like Oscar Levant — are the only ones who are healthy. They're sick all right — of what's going on in the world." TV could help, he added in a news interview. "Turn one channel over to something like Town Hall where anyone could go on and say anything he wants." "People are afraid to speak out these days," he continued, "but I'm not afraid. If I

... Students Hear Myra Weiss

(Continued from Page 1)

take picket action in support of the historic sit-in movement against segregation in the South. The Wisconsin students raised over \$600 in a short time and sent it to the South to help pay the fines of Negro students victimized in the struggle there.

At the same time the formation of a Socialist Club on campus and the lively interest displayed in the "mock" convention indicates that a social revival on the campus will go hand in hand with broad actions for civil rights and civil liberties as well as other ques-

tion that are stirring the students in the U.S. In addition, the appearance of Studies on the Left can well be the harbinger of a new and highly significant movement among American students to turn towards Marxist theory, and to begin to work with it in original research projects. This will lead them to take up the battle against the theoretical apologists of American capitalism and thereby to make vital and enduring contributions to the struggle for socialism in America.

Oliver Grubb. Having read the Grandma column for a number of months, I want to congratulate you and all the people who have written in for making this column so enjoyable. Some of the letters weren't too funny, but most of them have I Love Lucy beat by a mile.

I especially liked the letter from the fellow who said "even the Negro must admit that the white people have given the Negro much more than the Negro has given the white people!" That was a real knee slapper! I immediately grasped the hidden meaning intended by the author. He had in mind the free trip from Africa the white people gave the Negroes!

I'd like to present my version of a letter written by a modern-day Southerner suddenly transported back through time into the body of an Englishman just prior to the American Revolution.

Editor, London Times: The recent antics of the colonies are deplorable. What they hope to gain by these demonstrations escapes me. The recent Boston incident, for example, solved nothing. They're only hurting themselves. Some of those blokes will now have to go without tea for a few days.

The colonists' leaders say they want representation. I'm sure most of the colonists don't want this. It's just the rabble-rousing leaders who are causing all this trouble for their own gain. The so-called "Boston Tea Party" was just a publicity stunt designed to embarrass us and feed more propaganda to the prejudiced newspapers of other European countries. How

can the colonists expect equality in representation? It's a well known fact most or all of them are either riff raff from our jails or religious fanatics. Why don't they just settle down and wait a couple hundred years and work to improve themselves and then maybe someday we will allow them to vote as equals. These things take time, you know. And in the end, we may even give them freedom, if they remember their place and don't make any additional trouble.

NEW YORK, March 31—Miss Patricia Banks, 23, has won her two-year fight for her right to employment as an airline stewardess. A Negro, Miss Banks graduated with a good record from a stewardess' training school. She was the only one of her class not employed.

Today it was announced that Capital Airlines, which previously rejected her application, will now make Miss Banks its first Negro stewardess. The New York State Commission Against Discrimination had ruled that the company was guilty of discrimination in rejecting the application.

Only two other airlines have hired Negro stewardesses.

Famous Last Words? "You'll know I'm retired when you hear that I'm dead." —Dominican dictator Trujillo.

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

Montgomery 'Advertiser' Rolls Them in the Aisles

Montgomery, Ala., is known as the "Cradle of the Confederacy." Many of its white citizens are imbued with anti-Negro prejudice. But there are other whites in Montgomery who are vigorously opposed to the Jim Crow system. Here, for example, is a satire on Jim Crow that appeared March 20 in the letters column, "Tell it to Grandma," of the Montgomery Advertiser, leading local newspaper.

The full text follows: Having read the Grandma column for a number of months, I want to congratulate you and all the people who have written in for making this column so enjoyable. Some of the letters weren't too funny, but most of them have I Love Lucy beat by a mile.

I especially liked the letter from the fellow who said "even the Negro must admit that the white people have given the Negro much more than the Negro has given the white people!" That was a real knee slapper! I immediately grasped the hidden meaning intended by the author. He had in mind the free trip from Africa the white people gave the Negroes!

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