

Algerian Pact Blow to French Imperialism

By George Lavan

The heroic, seven and a half year fight of the Algerian people has finally forced French imperialism to concede independence to the North African colony.

The agreement signed after weeks of negotiations between representatives of President de Gaulle and the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) at Evian-Bains on the French-Swiss border was announced March 18.

The FLN negotiators made some real concessions to their opponents on economic and military matters and also incorporated into the

pact some face-saving words for the French — undoubtedly needed by de Gaulle in his struggle with the ultra-right Secret Army and the fascists who oppose any settlement whatever. But the key issue, Algeria's political independence, appears to be unequivocally established.

The accord provides for an immediate cease-fire by French and Algerian troops and the holding of a national referendum in Algeria on self-determination. This referendum is to take place within three to six months. In the meantime Algeria is to have a tem-

porary government of a French-appointed high commissioner and an executive committee composed of four French appointees, four FLN appointees and four others agreed to by all. A legal body to handle cases involving public order is to consist of an equal number of French and Moslem judges.

The Algerian Army of National Liberation (ALN) is to retain its weapons and the areas it presently holds. The FLN becomes a legal political party in French-occupied territory. All Algerian prisoners of war, political prisoners and inter-

nees are to be freed within 20 days. Refugees can return immediately to Algeria. Peasants herded into regroupment camps and areas are allowed to return to their former places of residence (most of which were burned).

Though the referendum ballot will have the alternative of Algeria remaining French on it, the accord states, "The formation after self-determination of an independent and sovereign state appears to conform to Algerian realities..."

The section on independence states: "The Algerian state will exercise its full and complete

sovereignty both internally and externally... The Algerian state will freely decide on its own institutions and will choose the political and social regime which it deems most suitable to its interests." This section also states that the Algerian state will not discriminate between citizens because of race, origin or religion and will apply recognized guarantees to citizens of French status.

In considering the military concessions made to French imperialism it must be borne in mind that the Algerian forces did not drive

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C. Wright Mills Dies; Fought for Rights of Man

MARCH 20 — C. Wright Mills, America's most brilliant sociologist and a staunch defender of the Cuban Revolution, died of a heart attack today at his home in Nyack, N.Y.

Mills was 46 years old. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.

Born in Texas, educated at the University of Texas and the University of Wisconsin, Mills became a professor of sociology at Columbia University. His penetrating mind, capacity for hard work and contempt for the official fictions about American society soon marked him off from the academicians in his field. In remarkable rapidity he produced a series of important books which established him as this country's leading sociologist. They also exerted a powerful influence on the thinking of new leftist forces emerging on the American scene.

Among his works are: *New Men of Power*, *White Collar*, *The Power Elite*, *The Causes of World War III*, *The Sociological Imagination*, and *Listen, Yankee*.

A new book by Mills, entitled *The Marxists*, is scheduled for publication this month.

Next week *The Militant* will carry a longer obituary and appreciation of this man whose death is such a loss to the working people and intellectuals of both the Americas.



William F. Worthy

N.Y. Rally Helps Send Medicine to People of Cuba

By Hedda Grant

NEW YORK — "The socialist revolution in Cuba has brought medical, dental and surgical care to parts of the island where doctors, dentists and nurses were completely unheard of. We must not let this shining example fail." William F. Worthy, correspondent for the *Afro-American*, so told an audience of some 800 at a meeting of the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee at Palm Gardens March 14.

Socialized medicine in Cuba, he said, is being administered "with dedication, honesty and above all with a heart" for the welfare of the people. The number of physicians, dentists and nurses in the public health service of Cuba has more than quadrupled since the revolution.

The committee's medical director, Dr. Lewis Miller, who was an original organizer of the Medical Relief for Spain in 1936, pointed to the hypocrisy of statements from Washington that food and drugs have not been cut off from Cuba. Since the U.S. will no longer permit the purchase here of any Cuban products, he explained, and since U.S. pharmaceutical companies, refusing credit, demand dollars, obviously Cuba cannot buy the emergency supplies which are being requested of the committee.

Dr. Miller underlined the seriousness of the shortage in terms of life-saving medicines. Noting that the Cuban hospitals are not requesting tranquilizers or sleeping pills, he commented, "Their nerves seem to be holding out all right." The critical period will end, he predicted, when Cuban doctors learn to use drugs from the Soviet Union and other eastern nations.

Dave Dellinger, editor of the pacifist magazine *Liberation*, struck out at U.S. officials and newspapers which gloat over the rationing in Cuba. "Is this some kind of political triumph for us?" he asked. He condemned the missions of White House aides Arthur Schlesinger to Canada and Walt W. Rostow to Paris to pressure other countries into breaking off

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Crisis in Argentina, Guatemala, Shakes Washington's Grip

By Fred Halstead

MARCH 21 — The counter-revolutionary policies of the U.S. State Department in Latin America suffered serious set-backs this week in Argentina and Guatemala.

The landslide victory for the Peronista parties in the March 18 Argentine elections signifies a massive labor upsurge in that crucial country. Peronistas were elected governors in 10 provinces, including that of Buenos Aires which includes a third of the country's population, and they won half the 86 congressional seats being contested.

Main issues in the campaign were: President Arturo Frondizi's "austerity" program, which at-

At a March 13 University of Havana meeting, the master of ceremonies read the political testament of José Antonio Echavarría, martyr of the anti-Batista struggle, and omitted a religious passage. The next speaker put aside his planned speech and delivered a ringing lecture on why tampering with history is a negation of Marxism. The full text of this remarkable speech by Fidel Castro appears in our next issue.

tempted to assure profits for foreign corporations at the expense of the working people; Frondizi's knuckling under to demands by the military last month that he break relations with revolutionary Cuba; and Frondizi's subservience to the U.S. State Department, which attempted to shore up his regime with bribes from its "Alliance for Progress" fund.

Frondizi's policies were decisively repudiated as the Justice Front and other Peronista groups piled up 2.5 million votes as against two million for Frondizi's (Continued on Page 3)

U. S. Moves to Bar Test Pact Make Allies Squirm at Geneva

Earlier indications that the Kennedy administration has no intention of reaching an agreement at Geneva, which would prevent U.S. nuclear tests scheduled for next month, are being fully confirmed.

On March 16, after only two days of the 17-nation conference, *New York Times* correspondent Max Frankel reported that both the USSR and the U.S. were being blamed for the stalemate in negotiations. "The conclusion among observers and most of the delegates of . . . the eight non-aligned countries . . . was that East and West had discounted disarmament and test ban moves long before coming here."

Three days later the same writer isolated the culprit: "Many of the neutral diplomats here have expressed dissatisfaction with Washington's insistence on international inspection and control.

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Profit-Bloated Steel Barons Tell Nation: 'We Want More'

With corporation profits at the highest peace-time level in history, U.S. Steel Corporation President Leslie P. Worthington declared March 14 that profits must go higher yet.

Worthington said less money must be channeled into wages, fringe benefits and taxes and more into profits so corporations can make greater investments in "improved productive efficiency." This, he said, is necessary to meet foreign competition and "protect" the U.S. gold supply.

This is essentially the same argument used by Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg when he tells the United Steelworkers of America that they must keep their collective bargaining demands within limits defined by the Kennedy administration as consistent with the "national interest." This, says Goldberg, is determined by the country's "international posture."

Actually, U.S. production workers are still the most efficient in the world and their productivity is increasing by leaps and bounds. The over-all efficiency of the economy, however, is dragging because of the huge overhead costs of protecting corporation profits. These include the \$50 billion a year in war spending and the biggest, most expensive and least



David J. McDonald

useful set of corporation bureaucrats in the history of the world.

In the current steel negotiations, however, David J. McDonald, Steelworkers union president, has refrained from exposing the Kennedy administration's arguments for what they are: a re-statement of company propaganda to increase profits at the expense of the workers.

This default by McDonald has made the steel corporations arrogant. Worthington's speech crying poverty was made shortly after the release of figures showing steel profits were up 50.7 per cent in the last quarter of 1961 over the previous year.

For U.S. corporations as a whole, profits rose more than 22 per cent in the same period. The nationwide profit figure for the current quarter is estimated in the Feb. 28 *Wall Street Journal*, at an annual rate of \$26.2 billion. This was exceeded only once in history — during the Korean War boom of 1950.

National Speaking Tour By Monroe Defendant

John Lowry, one of the defendants facing trial May 7 in the Monroe, N.C., "kidnap" frame-up, is beginning a national speaking tour under the auspices of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants. The 20-year-old Freedom Rider will speak in Cleveland April 1-3; Bloomington, Ind., April 4-5; Chicago April 6-10; Madison, Wis., April 11; and Minneapolis April 12-13.

In San Francisco If You're Black, Get Back!

By Joyce Cowley

SAN FRANCISCO — A public hearing on the proposed anti-bias housing ordinance packed the Board of Supervisors' chambers in City Hall on March 8, 9 and 17. This bill was quietly shelved about a year ago. It was again brought before the Supervisors by the Redevelopment Agency which faces the problem of relocating people who are being displaced by Western Addition Redevelopment — most of them non-whites with low incomes.

In an election year, the proposed ordinance is being warmly supported by a number of Republican and Democratic politicians who evidently know that the non-white population of San Francisco has risen from 5 to 18.5 per cent in the last 20 years. They are eager to assure these voters that if elected they will do everything in their power, etc., but do not explain why they have failed to do anything up to the present time.

On the first day of the hearing, representatives of more than 35 labor, community and religious organizations spoke in favor of the ordinance. They presented a carefully documented case. A survey made by the Western Real Estate

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... San Francisco Housing Phillips Committee

Fights for Right of Socialists to Teach

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Research Corporation reveals that in San Francisco, "the city that knows how," whites are welcome in all rental housing, people of Chinese and Japanese ancestry are accepted in 67 per cent of rental units, while Negroes are barred from all but 33 per cent. These statistics graphically confirm the words of the song:

"If you're white, alright.

If you're brown, stick aroun'.

If you're black, get back, get back, get back!"

On the second day, a number of individuals spoke, several of them Negro women, who told about the personal difficulties they had experienced trying to find decent homes for their families. One woman who helped foreign students seek housing accommodations said the motto is, "Be our guest, but not our neighbor," and she gave instances of an African student who had to rent a noisy room over a bar in a ghetto slum and an Asian who was forced to live in a basement room. The final speaker for the ordinance was an attractive young woman who made a brief statement:

"Other speakers have empha-

sized the advantages to minorities of being able to live in any neighborhood these choose," she said, "but I feel that whites have much to gain from opportunities to meet neighbors and make friends with people of all races and ethnic groups. If you want to see the unfortunate results when they do not have such opportunities, just listen to the speakers opposing the law who will follow me."

This challenge was promptly taken up by a spokesman for what should be called the rabid — not the radical! — right. In fact, twice in the previous half hour this woman had been pulled away when she grabbed the mike, and assured that she would soon have her turn. Until this time the hearing had been orderly and at the Supervisors' request, the overflow crowd refrained from any applause. As this so-called "housewife" made a shrieking assertion that she would fight for her liberty and her property, applause broke out from about a third of the audience. In conclusion, she threatened that if this law was passed she would leave San Francisco — where she had been born, married and owned property.

Big Property Owners

She was followed by Robert Weinmann of the Citizens League for Individual Freedoms, sponsored by the San Francisco Real Estate Board, Apartment House Industry of San Francisco, San Francisco Hotel Association and other groups of big property owners. He said the organization was open to all races but did not state whether any applications had been received from Negroes. League members, he declared, were "old fashioned Americans" who considered the proposed ordinance "an outrageous invasion of basic constitutional rights" and "the most dangerous piece of legislation ever introduced in this city." Another representative of the real-estate interests announced his intention of violating the law if passed, which brought more applause. He called it "a monstrous assault on our liberties" and "a communistic law fostered by radicals."

"Do you know who wants this law passed?" he shouted. "Khrushchev wants this law passed!"

He wound up by complaining that the ordinance would mean discrimination against big property owners and you could hear the catch in his voice as he asked, "Big property owners — what are they — second class citizens?"

Concluding for the opposition, Mrs. Thomas R. Best spoke for the property owners of the Great Highway Club and announced that the world was created "segregated" with non-whites in some areas and whites in others and "the trouble began when they moved around."

Knife Pulled

On March 16, the third day of the hearing, one man from the rabid right drew out a knife and held it above the crowd, shouting: "This is not a knife, this law is a sword hanging over your heads!"

Mrs. David Commer, a Negro from Hunter's Point, answered the real-estate men who said that if Negroes occupied a house it would deteriorate, the home would not be kept clean, etc.

"If your house was cleaned this morning, who cleaned it? If your beds were made, who made them? If your dishes were washed, who washed them? If we're good enough to clean your homes, cook your meals, raise your children and even sleep in your beds, we're good enough to be your neighbors." Mrs. Commer concluded: "If this law isn't passed, you haven't heard the last of us. We'll be back."

At the close of the hearing, the ordinance was taken under submission to give the city attorney time to clear up a few legal questions before it comes to a vote.

... Medical Aid to Cuba

(Continued from page 1)

trade with Cuba, and blamed U.S. policy for causing shortages in Cuba.

Economist and author James O'Connor, who recently returned from Cuba where he had studied the economic situation and development plans, called the shortages "temporary in nature." The Cuban economy, he said, was the "most viable in Latin America."

The response to the appeal for donations for medical supplies, made by MACC chairman Mellitta del Villar, was most generous. Some \$4,300 was contributed, several people individually making contributions of as much as \$1,000. Mrs. del Villar summed up the committee's work in the words "love, progress and advance." In addition to the financial contributions, several physicians took the floor to offer their services to the non-political organization.

The meeting was chaired by writer and publicist, Jesse Gordon. He announced that the committee had already shipped \$10,000 worth of supplies to Cuba and that its goal for 1962 is to ship half a million dollars worth.

Contributions of money or supplies can be sent to: Albert S. Baker, Treasurer, Medical Aid to Cuba Committee, Suite 409, 147 W. 33rd St., New York 1, N.Y.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO

The Truth About the Monroe Defendants. Hear John Lowry, Freedom Rider and Monroe defendant. Fri., April 6, 8 p.m. Hyde Park Co-op., 1526 E. 55th. Contrib. \$1 (students 50c.) Ausp. Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants.

DETROIT

Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, author and literary critic, reports on Intellectual Ferment in the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Fri., March 30, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Aisp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

CUBAN YOUTH — How the Revolution Has Affected Their Lives. A report by Beth Wolland, a social worker recently returned from Cuba. Mon., March 26, 8:30 p.m. Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Contrib. \$1. Aisp. Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The Death of the IRA — A Revolution Outlived? Speaker, Elinor Ferry. Fri., March 30, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place. Contrib. 50c. Aisp. Militant Labor Forum.

SEATTLE

What Makes Latin America Explosive? A first-hand report by Joseph Hansen, editor, *The Militant*. Sat., March 31, 8 p.m. Washington Hall, 153 14th Ave. Aisp. Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist.

LOS ANGELES — A committee has been formed here to back the fight of Wendell Phillips. Phillips, a welding instructor at Fullerton Junior College in Orange County, where the John Birch Society is particularly strong, was the target of a campaign by ultra rightists because of his former membership in the Communist Party and current membership in the Socialist Workers Party.

Bowing to ultra-right pressure, the Fullerton Board of Trustees suspended him from his teaching job Jan. 15 under California's repressive Dilworth Act. Phillips intends to test this law, under which many Californians have been victimized, up to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary. It is to provide funds for this test and to publicize the facts in the case, that the Wendell Phillips Committee for Academic Freedom has been formed.

Phillips, who is of the same family as the great abolitionist whose name he bears, recently told his story to students at the University of California at Los Angeles. This meeting, the first of the Young Socialist Alliance following its attainment of campus status, was attended by over 200 students. Prior to that, Phillips had addressed seven meetings in the San Francisco Bay area.

New Haven Politicos Hit by CORE Sit-In

NEW HAVEN — Four active members of the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) have been fined \$100 each for staging a sit-down in the offices of the Democratic and Republican town chairmen here. Those fined were CORE chapter chairman Blyden Jackson, field director William Moss, Don Petty and Mike Ackerman.

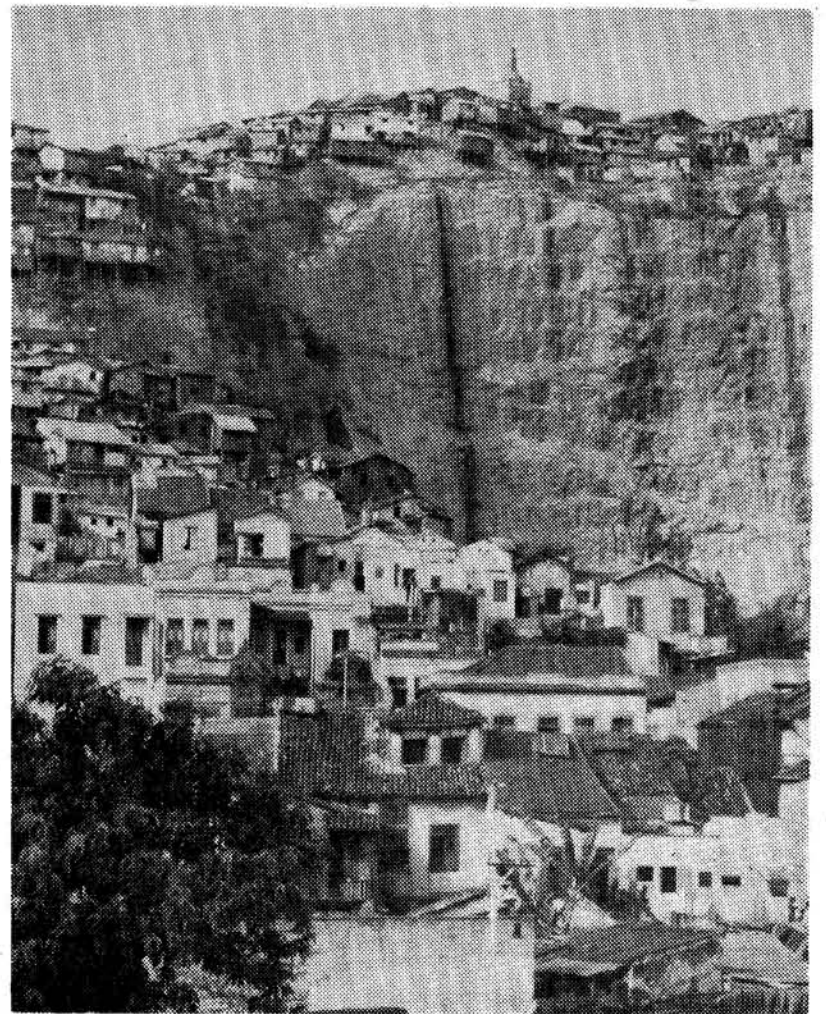
New Haven's young CORE chapter was born of a bitter struggle within the New Haven branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last fall. Desire of the NAACP branch to stage a "sit-out" on the street to protest slum housing conditions in the Negro neighborhood ran into the combined opposition of Mayor Lee, several middle-class NAACP leaders, conservative preachers and Gloster Current, head of the Committee on Branches of the NAACP national office.

Branch Meeting

The issue was finally resolved at a branch meeting to which Current had come from New York. He bureaucratically pronounced an edict against "sit-outs" and threatened to revoke the branch's charter if it persisted, finally he prevented any vote on the issue by taking the chair away from the chairman and declaring the meeting adjourned.

A number of militant NAACP members thereupon formed the CORE chapter and went ahead with the "sit-out" plans. Following a rally, over a hundred people paraded from a public park to the Negro ghetto's main street and sat down on the sidewalk. The action drew widespread attention to housing conditions and the Negroes' determination to fight Jim Crow housing.

The CORE chapter at present is composed about half of local Negroes and half of Yale students. Its lively activities have kept the town humming and have been the only real action seen here for many years. The chapter is now entering upon a new phase of action on employment and is sending out teams to gather information about specific companies in the area believed to practice racial discrimination in hiring.



"FAVELLAS" — One of Rio de Janeiro's "favelas" or shantytowns. Homes of the poor perch precariously at edge of cliff. Dark stains on rock are caused from sewage. Picture was taken by Joseph Hansen, editor of *THE MILITANT*, while gathering material for lecture tour in the United States.

Our Editor on Tour

Latin America Live Campus Issue

By Reba Aubrey
National Tour Director

We have newspapers, clippings and reports on Joseph Hansen's appearance in San Diego and Los Angeles scattered all over our desk.

The ban slapped on his meeting at San Diego State College resulted in a lot of publicity for our editor who is now on a coast-to-coast tour to report his recent four-month trip through South America.

Two California dailies — the *San Diego Union* and the *Valley News of El Cajon* — carried stories on the ban over a four-day period. The *Daily Aztec*, San Diego State College newspaper, filled its March 13 edition with the controversy among students about the ban and free speech.

Last week *The Militant* carried the story of Hansen's talk being abruptly canceled by college officials because of a student attack the week before on George Lincoln Rockwell, the Nazi hate-monger.

Banning Is Contagious

Banning becomes contagious. A meeting for Hansen at San Diego City College was also canceled, thus depriving other students of the opportunity to get the facts on Latin America.

In San Diego a TV newsman who originally intended to do a one or two-minute interview with Hansen, ended up by taking a ten-minute film which was broadcast in full that night. In it Hansen summarized what he would have told the San Diego State students if his meeting hadn't been banned.

A meeting sponsored by the San Diego Labor Forum is reported as "the largest" in two years. Towards its end two California Western University students in the audience asked the chairman if Hansen could speak at CWU. They were promised: "If people ask to hear Hansen, he's going to speak!"

The students expressed doubt that they could arrange a meeting by the next day but said they wanted to try. They tried hard. A meeting was arranged — and ap-

proved by the administration! Hansen addressed 65 students in a theater for 45 minutes and then answered questions for over an hour. The appreciative audience expressed a desire to hear more socialist speakers.

UCLA Debate

From San Diego, Hansen went to Los Angeles. At the University of California there on March 16 he debated Harold Shabo on "What Course for Latin America — Kennedy's 'Alliance for Progress' or Castro's Revolution?" The debate was co-sponsored by the Westwood Young Democrats and the Young Socialist Alliance. The campus paper, *Daily Bruin*, said that Shabo would "argue that Castro's revolution is neither the only nor the best alternative to present conditions in Latin America" and Hansen would "defend the revolution and argue for its spread throughout Latin America."

At this writing the only information we have is that attendance at the debate was more than 150 and that the majority "appeared to be more sympathetic to Hansen's viewpoint."

Indicative of the temper of the student body was a mass sit-out demonstration before the administration building earlier that day by students protesting the refusal of a \$5,000 loan to UCLA Freedom Riders.

Leading Voices

That same evening Hansen addressed an audience of 150 at a meeting in Los Angeles sponsored by *The Militant* and the *Young Socialist*. In introducing the speaker, chairman William F. Warde declared that *The Militant* and Hansen are leading voices of the Cuban Revolution in this country. As evidence he cited *The Militant's* printing of the Second Declaration of Havana and Hansen's national tour.

* * *

Hansen speaks at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, March 28; in Seattle, Wash., March 29-April 1; in Minneapolis, Minn., April 4-7.

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Monday, March 26, 1962

Support SNCC Protest

Membership in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is considered a criminal offense in Louisiana, two young civil-rights leaders have discovered. They are SNCC Chairman Charles McDew and staff member Robert Zellner. The two were formally arraigned March 13 in Baton Rouge and charged with being "members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, an organization which is known to advocate, teach and practice opposition to the government of the State of Louisiana by unlawful means."

Actually, as federal and state authorities know full well, the only thing SNCC has been teaching, advocating and practicing is the federal law regarding civil rights. For teaching Negroes how to register to vote in the South, and for organizing them to exercise other civil rights supposedly guaranteed by federal law, SNCC members have been repeatedly harassed, beaten and arrested by racist mobs and police. Now three of them, the two above plus Dion Diamond, as well as Ronny Moore, the local CORE chairman, face "criminal anarchy" charges in Baton Rouge.

SNCC members and sympathizers in Washington, D.C., placed the responsibility for this situation squarely where it belongs when they staged a sit-in demonstration March 13 in the offices of U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, demanding the enforcement of federal laws guaranteeing civil rights for Negroes in the South.

There should be nationwide support for the campaign of protest against the Baton Rouge arrests which is being urged in a telegram to church groups, labor unions, student organizations and congressmen. The telegram's signers include Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, James Farmer of CORE and A. Phillip Randolph of the Negro American Labor Council.

A Blow at Freedom of the Press

The Kennedy administration's persecution of the Communist Party was given an added dimension with the six-month prison sentence meted out to James E. Jackson, editor of the *Worker*.

Jackson was framed up on a contempt-of-court charge after he very properly refused to answer loaded questions put to him before a Washington grand jury — questions which grossly violated the constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press.

He was asked such a ridiculous question as whether or not the *Worker* reflected the viewpoint of the Communist Party, something the paper has never in any way sought to conceal.

The right to freedom of operation of a newspaper was attacked along with the individual rights of its staff members, by questions as to whether or not the *Worker* requires its writers to be members of the Communist Party and whether or not it receives financial assistance from the party.

The move to deprive Communists of the right of freedom of the press was then expanded by subpoenas issued to Herbert Aptheker, editor of the theoretical magazine, *Political Affairs*, and Robert Forrey, managing editor of the literary monthly, *Mainstream*.

In a further vindictive move against the Communist Party, Attorney General Robert Kennedy has renewed efforts to compel it to pay huge income taxes on the sinister grounds that it is not a political party, but an "agency of a foreign power." Unless strong opposition develops against these attacks on the Communist Party, everyone's liberties will suffer.

...Algeria Pact Blow to Imperialism

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the French army into the sea but that the war concluded with well over half a million French troops in the field and in possession of all the large cities and most of the coastal area. Under the agreement, the French pledge to start withdrawing troops from Algeria immediately and to have reduced them to 80,000 within 12 months after the referendum. All are to be withdrawn within another 24 months. On the other hand, the FLN agreed to lease the naval base of Mers-el-Kebir (near Oran) to France for 15 years. Similarly the French are to be allowed to use an unspecified number of airfields and other installations.

The European settlers or *colons* living in Algeria will be protected in their personal and property rights for three years after which they have to decide whether or

not to become Algerian citizens. They cannot be dispossessed of their property without compensation.

Oil rights of French organized companies in the Sahara are to be respected. France and Algeria are to co-operate in the exploitation of the country's mineral and petroleum wealths.

Unless the ultra-right Secret Army can bring about the mutiny of de Gaulle's military commanders in Algeria, it appears that the independence will be established despite Secret Army terrorism. Indeed the enforcing of the pact and destruction of the Secret Army will be mainly the work of the FLN — not only through the Algerian contingents of the special police force to be set up by the interim government but through the reconstruction of FLN committees and self-defense bodies in the major cities.

Report from Chile

Map Plans to Unite Latin American Labor

By Luis Vitale

National Director of CUT

SANTIAGO, Chile — Leaders of central trade union councils of five Latin-American countries met here Feb. 27-March 2 to take the initial steps toward creation of a Trade Union Central Council uniting all the workers, salaried employes and *campesinos* [peasants and agricultural workers] of Latin America.

Those participating were: Roberto Morena, representing the Committee for Trade Union Coordination of Brazil; Vicente Valdés and Orlando Real of the revolutionary Cuban CTC; Victor M. Zuñiga of the Confederation of Ecuadorian Workers; Gerardo Cuesta for the CUT of Uruguay; and Clotario Blest, Julio Benitez, Luis Figueroa, Juan Campos and Oscar Nuñez for the CUT of Chile.

After voting solidarity with workers' struggles currently taking place in South America, the meeting approved a *Call to a Trade Union Conference of the Workers of Latin America*, whose main paragraphs state the following:

"The people of America live oppressed by misery, backwardness and ignorance. The root of these evils lies in the domination of imperialism and the systems of government controlled by feudal oligarchies and big capitalists . . .

"Only the heroic Cuban people have victoriously broken out of this reality, building a social regime of true justice and liberty . . . Death carries off some 2,000,000 Latin Americans each year while, like an unending river, profits at the rate of \$2,000,000,000 a year are extracted from Latin America by the Yankee monopolists; 70,000,000 human beings do not know how to read or write . . .

"That is why the Cuban Revolution must deserve our aid, admiration and solidarity, since it has destroyed the old apparatus of imperialist domination, liquidated landlordism, nationalized the factories, mines, banks, etc., undertaken the construction of socialism . . .

Road to Unity

"It is indispensable and urgent to co-ordinate the struggles of all the workers of Latin America, to develop mutual solidarity and through this process to open the road to unity of thought and action, with the aim of uniting the workers of Latin America in a single Great Trade Union Central Council . . . Unity for struggle, unity for victory, fighting unity of the great masses of workers and *campesinos* of Latin America . . . for their economic and social demands; for complete sovereignty, for economic emancipation destroying imperialism; for the Agrarian Reform; for repudiation of the International Monetary Fund; for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution and its principles which are the expression of the aspirations of the Latin-American people.

"For these reasons, the *Trade Union Central Councils of Ecuador, Cuba, Uruguay and Chile resolve to call a Great Trade Union Conference of the Workers of Latin America for the days of Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 1962, in Santiago, Chile.*

"Agenda: 1) Analysis and perspectives of the situation of the Latin-American workers and the development of their struggles for redress, for improvement of their living and working conditions, for expansion of social security and union rights. 2) The struggle facing the workers for economic and social emancipation, democratic rights, national sovereignty and independence, peace, and defense of the Cuban Revolution. 3) Organizational unity of Latin-American workers in the fight for their common interests."

These conclusions are of extraordinary importance and will be warmly hailed by the workers of Latin America. In the first place

the tendency (Partido Obrero Revolucionario), which I represent in the leadership of the Trade Union United Central Council of Chilean Workers (CUT), emphatically supported the Latin-American Trade Union Conference which was agreed upon. This is the culmination of a campaign of more than six years which we, the Chilean Trotskyists, have carried on since the writer of this article, together with other comrades, drew up the document on international relations adopted by the First Congress of the CUT (Aug. 1957). That document stated "that the CUT will struggle for the convocation of a Latin-American Trade Union Conference to lay the basis for a Latin-American Trade Union Central Council."

This agreement was blocked for years by leaders of the Communist Party. It is necessary to point out, on the other hand, that Clotario Blest, president of CUT and of the new Movement of Revolutionary Forces, and Julio Benitez, a socialist, have been consistent advocates of the creation of a Trade Union Central Council to confront imperialism on a continental scale.

The slogan of unity of the Latin-American workers now passes from the stage of propaganda and agitation to the stage of action. Every conscious worker of Latin America should struggle in his

country to get his Trade Union Central Council or, in any case, the big unions and federations to attend the projected Conference. The Bolivian workers in particular should demand that the Third Congress of the COB, scheduled for next May, resolve to participate. The same should be done by the Argentine workers of the CGT at its coming Congress this year. The Peruvian workers, whose Trade Union Central Council has a pro-imperialist leadership which did not wish to attend the preliminary meetings called by the CUT of Chile, should struggle to get Peru's basic federations and unions to attend the Conference. The Venezuelan, Colombian, Paraguayan, Mexican and Central American workers are in the same situation.

The revolutionary tendency should exert itself to send the greatest possible number of delegates to the Latin-American Trade Union Conference in August because that will be the only guarantee that the Conference will actually resolve to create a Latin-American Trade Union Central Council with an anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist program which will defend the Cuban Revolution with deeds, which will unite the struggles of the workers and *campesinos* on a continental scale, and which will prepare the conditions for speeding up the Latin-American Revolution.

...Crisis in Argentina, Guatemala

(Continued from Page 1)

Intransigent Radical Party and 1.6 million for the Popular Radicals.

The election results had no sooner been announced than Frondizi, once again under orders of the military brass, moved to annul them by appointing special commanders to replace governors in key provinces where Peronistas had been elected.

A symbol of the hypocrisy involved is Interior Minister Alfredo Vitolo who resigned in "shame" after the election because, he said, it was his fault the Peronistas won. He said he had convinced the military dictators, for whom Frondizi is a front, that the Peronistas couldn't get elected, and that it would be all right to give them space on the ballot.

The election may be annulled, but the public repudiation of Frondizi, the military brass, and the U.S. State Department policies cannot. Nor can the newly felt strength of the Argentine labor movement.

During the years that Juan Peron was president of Argentina, the U.S. daily press carefully manufactured the myth that he was a Fascist. Actually, while he ruled with an iron hand, Peron represented the anti-imperialist wing of the capitalist class. His program was to industrialize the country by breaking the stranglehold on the economy maintained by the old land-holding oligarchy and foreign capital.

A central part of his program, and his chief stepping stone to political power, was to encourage the organization of labor unions. He played a role in the Argentine labor movement similar to that of both John L. Lewis and Franklin D. Roosevelt in the growth of U.S. unions. In Argentina, both images are combined in one man — Peron. He was ousted from power by a U.S.-backed military coup in 1955, but for most Argentine workers, his name still symbolizes progress for labor.

In Guatemala, a week of student demonstrations and workers' strikes which began March 13 against the regime of Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, proved that the masses of people are still capable of fighting the bloody dictatorship there. Police and troops killed about 20 demonstrators, wounded hundreds, and arrested more than 1,000. Immediate demands of the demonstrators were for the resignation of Ydigoras, new elections, and the removal of U.S. training camps for Cuban counter-revolutionaries from Guatemalan soil. The demonstrations appear to have begun by members of a Catholic student organization who charged that Ydigoras had rigged the recent elections. Later, political parties and workers joined the mass popular uprising which involved almost all political groups in the country, Ydigoras said he had proof the whole thing was a Cuban plot.

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What's Behind The Events in Cuba?

For a basic explanation of the social forces behind the headlines, be sure to read this illuminating pamphlet.

The Theory Of the Cuban Revolution

By Joseph Hansen
25c

PIONEER PUBLISHERS
116 University Place N.Y. 3, N.Y.

AMA Recommends Aspirin

Radiation Sickness Is Not Contagious

I've been thinking about the right way of building a fallout shelter ever since Jan. 15, 1960. That was the day I picked up the *New York Times* and my eye went to a headline that said: "Bomb Shelter for 9 Built on Long Island Estate — \$50,000 Construction Includes Space for 3 Servants."

I can't afford a \$50,000 shelter. But when the blast comes I'll still be in one of those de luxe jobs. All I have to do is get hired as a servant for a family that can afford one. And as a special qualification for such employment I've made a careful study of a fascinating pamphlet published by the Office of Civil Defense. Written with the expert assistance of the American Medical Association, it's entitled, *Family Guide — Emergency Health Care*.

The pamphlet is chockful of practical advice for dealing with the variety of emergencies you might encounter in the shelter. It starts at the beginning — *Birth in the Shelter*. This section includes detailed, illustrated instructions on how to deliver the baby. And it assures, "The newborn baby needs very little care during the first few days of life. He can get along without food or water for two days or longer." Furthermore, "He doesn't need vitamins during the first few weeks." This isn't intended to create a false sense of security. The section states bluntly: "You may find diaper laundering a problem."

Solid Pointers

The chapter on general care of the sick includes some solid pointers. Like, "Tell a sick person you will care for him and it will help him get well." Or, "Do not be alarmed if a sick person has no appetite."

But the most reassuring part of the chapter explains: "... in order to avoid undue anxiety, you should realize that not everyone who has nausea or vomiting, fatigue or weakness has radiation sickness. These conditions may come from just plain anxiety and the tension likely to arise in a crowded shelter at the time of a disaster." (Emphasis in original.)

And, if possible, even more reassuring: "It is important also for you to know that radiation sickness is not contagious. You will be in no danger of 'catching it' by caring for a person suffering from it in your shelter, provided the fallout particles have been removed from his clothing, body, and hair." (Emphasis in original.) Medical treatment is also recommended: "Give aspirin for pain and discomfort."

A thoroughgoing job, the pamphlet even provides straight-from-the-shoulder talk on the ultimate problem for shelter dwellers: *When Death Occurs*. [Readers

with sensitive stomachs can quit reading right here. Ed.]

It states: "There will, of course, be deaths in some fallout shelters. When they occur, a serious problem will be created by the necessity of disposing of the body. No attempts should be made to leave the shelter to bury the dead during the first 48 hours after a nuclear attack because of possible overexposure to fallout radiation." So what do you do in an eight-by-ten foot shelter: "... the body should be covered, placed in the coolest area of the shelter, and as far from the living occupants as possible."

"Realistically," this remarkable product of our contemporary civilization adds, "the continued presence of a dead body in a small shelter for several days would have grave effects on the emotions and sensibilities if not the physical health of the other oc-

There's Gold in Them Thar Capsules

I don't know much about outer space so I can't grasp the full scientific meaning of Col. Glenn's globe-circling trip. But one thing I do know for sure. His feat was a remarkable triumph for our free-enterprise system.

Consider these facts: Glenn and the six other American astronauts received a tidy \$500,000 between them from *Life* magazine for exclusive first-person story rights to their space adventures. Now, according to a glowing account in the March 13 *New York Times*, that money is being put to work.

The spacemen have tied up with two lawyers, a hotel man and a real estate operator to build a \$1-million luxury motel. It will be one of many now sprouting along the Florida highway through the booming Cape Canaveral area. It will be a 130-room job, including suites named after each of the astronauts.

The boys still had enough left over to invest in a motel in the Bahamas and in a Washington housing project. With typical American distaste for commercial exploitation of individual feats, the housing project may be called "Freedom 7," the name of Glenn's space capsule.

So, unless the bottom suddenly drops out of the real estate boom, it looks like our astronauts have really got it made.

But even with facts like this before them, there are still people around who don't dig what a great setup we have in this country. For example, I was so inspired by that *Times* story that I clipped it to put with some other items about our space program. On top of the pile of previous clippings was one from the Feb. 26 *Los Angeles Times*, which read:

"The United States achieved a spectacular scientific breakthrough in orbiting the free world's first astronaut, but the achievement's luster is dimmed by the layoffs of the workers who made it possible."

"In print," the guide observes, "this may seem brutal. In actuality, it may be the only possible thing to do and would certainly accord with the wishes of the dead person who would not want to distress or endanger members of his family or friends."

Which reminds me. As the servant I'll probably have the job of removing fallout particles from clothing, body and hair (with a good stiff brush, no doubt.) And it's only reasonable to expect that I'll be asked to put out the corpses. In which case I'll be sure to take along the key just in case someone tries to lock me out.

—Ed Beecher

This dim view was attributed to E. R. White, international vice-president of the Machinists Union. White said that "hundreds of the men and women at Convair in San Diego, for example, where they produced the missile that carried Lt. Col. John Glenn into orbit received layoff notices within the same week that the victory was achieved."

Tragedy

This, White said, "is a tragedy that makes it difficult for these workers, because while they are proud of the successes, they still have to feed their families and wonder where the next payment is coming from on their home."

Reacting to a different aspect of our space triumph, but with an equal amount of jaundice, the International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, ran an editorial in the March 12 issue of its paper which said:

"Many of the very same companies which bragged and trumpeted of their own contributions to Project Mercury's success would have refused Colonel Glenn a job if he had applied for one. Why? Because Colonel Glenn is past 40 years old and many company policies prohibit the hiring of any workers past this magic milestone of maturity."

That may be. But where else can you rise from space pilot to motel keeper?

—Herman Chauka

Letters From Our Readers

Kennedy's Test Decree

Iowa City, Iowa
There has been no justification for and hardly any rational debate concerning President Kennedy's decision to resume atmospheric nuclear testing in the name of the American people. In this regard the various mass communications media have shown a degree of moral turpitude bordering on the criminal by not utilizing this opportunity to oppose a national policy dedicated toward the extermination of the human race. It is instructive that the American "free" press, while never missing the opportunity to oppose any welfare program on the grounds of higher taxation (under the guise of aiding the "little people"), is nevertheless quite enthusiastic in adding its collective voice to any policy which affords the increase of any savagery in human affairs.

At this historical point any furtherance of bomb or missile testing or stockpiling is nonsense. As long ago as 1958 the two major nuclear powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, were estimated together to possess an "overkill" potential of ten — enough explosive power to kill every human on the face of the earth ten times over — and one can be sure that in the four years since then this stockpile has at least doubled. The logic behind the call for further armaments then is not immediately apparent.

There will perhaps come a time when the American public is not so divided by fear and mistrust that they will be able to support or oppose governmental policies confident that their actions will be assumed to be those of sensible and responsible people. Until that time, one could only hope that the monolithic press will occasionally divest itself of its lethargy and irresponsibility sufficiently long to indicate some concern for the future of world civilization.

Dave Cunningham

"Penetrating"

Louisville, Ky.
Over all, your paper is very penetrating and frequently correct. In all, it makes for some good reading.

I would like to know more about the Socialist Workers Party and especially about the Young Socialist Alliance inasmuch as I am a student.

New Reader

The Monroe Case

New York, N.Y.
On May 7 Richard Crowder, 19, Harold Reape, 17, and John Lowry, 20, go on trial for framed-up kidnap charges arising out of a riot that erupted in Monroe, North Carolina, last Aug. 26.

Crowder, a Negro, is head of the Monroe Non-Violent Action Committee. Reape, also a Negro, is a member of the committee. Lowry is a white Freedom Rider who happened to be in Monroe at the time of the rioting.

Mrs. Mae Mallory, a Negro now in Cleveland, Ohio, has just lost her fight against extradition from Ohio. She will appear in the prisoner's docket with the other three defendants. Mrs. Mallory was also in Monroe at the time of the riots. [The last available court appeal against Gov. DiSalle's order to extradite Mrs. Mallory is now being made. Ed.]

William Worthy, star correspondent for America's largest Negro weekly, the *Baltimore Afro-Amer-*

ican, wrote an article in the February issue of *The Realist*:

"Utilizing the potent technique of international embarrassment... developed in the 1958 'kissing case,' the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants hopes, funds permitting, to transport to Monroe busloads of Africans studying at our schools and colleges, in order that they may see for themselves U.S. justice at work in a not untypical southern courtroom."

Anyone who would like to make the project, as outlined by Worthy, large enough to attract world attention, may help by sending a contribution to: CAMD, Suite 1117, 141 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Make your check payable to CAMD and enclose a note saying that you wish it to be used for the African students' bus fund.

Robert Wolf

The Other Side

Columbus, Ohio
Enclosed is \$3 to renew my subscription. I am glad to read the other side of the news. We don't get the truth in the daily papers.

A.W.D.

Some Cold Facts

Cleveland, Ohio
Recently I came across a September 1961 issue of the Kiplinger magazine, *Changing Times*, which points out:

Half the nation's adults completed less than three years of high school, and almost 40 per cent never got beyond grade school.

Three out of four families have total income of less than \$7,500 annually.

Three out of four home-owners pay less than \$90 a month on the mortgage.

Three out of four renters pay less than \$75 a month rent.

Three out of four life insurance holders have under \$5,000 coverage.

Half the air trips are made by seven per cent of the people with incomes in excess of \$10,000.

And this is what is unashamedly called the "richest country in the world." Indeed, a thrilling victory for American free enterprise and the rights we have fought so long to reserve against the evils of Communist slavery and starvation.

C.C.C.

The Birchers

San Antonio, Texas
Just finished reading *Inside the John Birch Society*. These people who claim to be "pure white Americans" have lost sight of the principles upon which this nation was founded. They are opposed to the first ten amendments in toto and the first, third and fourth especially.

They follow the ideology of the Tories of revolutionary days and undoubtedly would have made it quite uncomfortable for Jefferson, Franklin and Adams, to say nothing of Tom Paine.

Loyalty to them is a sort of flag-following and waving ideology. They would have joyously joined in with the Pinkerton Tramp Detectives in the Pinkerton butchery of the leaders of my first union, the Knights of Labor, and even Sam Gompers would have been quite unpopular with the Birchites.

Most certainly they don't want publication of such papers as *The Militant* and *Industrial Worker*.

As a veteran of three wars, I deeply resent such people claiming "Americanism."

Paul Dennie

Thought for the Week

"Current predictions are for an economic boom in 1962-63. Profit and dividend levels and stock market prices will continue upward. So will the total number of employed. But the likelihood is that the absolute and relative number of unemployed will be growing, as will the number of distressed areas... it might turn out that the number of unemployed in the United States is at the lowest point today that it will reach again." — W. H. Ferry, vice-president of the Fund for the Republic.

It Was Reported in the Press

Operation Boomerang — "... the pendulum swings back. Cuban racketeers have infiltrated Miami where in previous years mobsters from the United States... invaded Cuba and took over big-time Havana gambling." — Daniel P. Sullivan, director of the Greater Miami Crime Commission, on learning that Alberto Ardura, one-time Cuban slot-machine king, is now the behind-the-scenes owner of a Miami night club.

Note on Destalinization — "MOSCOW, March 15 (AP) — The Soviet Union announced today that foreign holders of the Stalin international peace prizes could trade them in for Lenin Prizes."

Shelter Fan — Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric says an effective fallout shelter program could save between 40 and 55 million Americans in the event of nuclear attack. He didn't men-

tion the other 125 to 140 million of us.

Keep Your Eye on the Bank — For the first time in 25 years the federal government has invoked a depression-era banking law by placing the First National Bank of Exeter, Pa., in "conservatorship." This means that depositors can withdraw only ten per cent of their savings even though their accounts are insured up to \$10,000. The withdrawal ban, a temporary one, was invoked after discovery that bank officials had lifted \$440,000 of its funds.

Free Enterprise at Work — Eight firms were convicted of collusion to rig the price of milk sold to Baltimore public schools.

Patriotism — Walter Scott's syndicated column, "Personality Parade," recently included this question and answer: "Q. Is it true that John McCone, new chief of the Central Intelligence Agency,

made more money in World War II than any other single man in America? A. McCone, one of the nation's outstanding and devoted patriots, was part of a ship-building syndicate which in World War II ran a \$100,000 investment up to \$44 million. The country at that time was in desperate need of Liberty ships. McCone, Kaiser and others in the syndicate saw that these ships were quickly and efficiently constructed."

Sportsmanship — Two bridge partners were barred from the Cincinnati Bridge Association's contest because one was Negro and the other white. Herbert Wilton, association president, said the contest was "strictly segregated."

Epic Battle — "One of the giant business struggles is to make women love one kind of nylon stocking better than another." — *New York Herald Tribune* fashion writer Eugenia Sheppard.