

Students See Cuba On Xmas Tour as FP Clubs Spread

by Sherry Finer

Students now have a special opportunity to celebrate Christmas in Cuba—and New Year's too. The Student Council of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has arranged an all expense paid tour for a Christmas vacation of a lifetime. The cost is irresistibly low, only \$100 total from Miami or \$220 from New York. The closing day for reservations is December 10th.

Student contingents leave Miami December 23rd and return January 2nd. These flat rates cover transportation via Cubana airlines to and from Miami, or New York, and all expenses while in Cuba, including accommodations (rooms, a fabulous cuisine, swimming pool, and all facilities) at the luxurious Havana Rivera Hotel, and a variety of excursions to key points of interest from beautiful Pina del Rio at one end of the 800-mile long island, to the fabled Sierra Maestra mountains of Oriente Province at the other. For further information on the Christmas tour—as well as any other aspect of Fair Play or Stu-

of Michigan (Ann Arbor) and the University of Chicago. Among those colleges which already have functioning student councils are the U of Iowa, U of Michigan, Antioch, Columbia, Stanford, Harvard, MIT, Boston U, Brandeis, St. John's (Maryland), Los Angeles City College, U of Denver, Indiana Univ., Reed College (Oregon), U of Wisconsin, and Bennington (Vermont). Organization is now in preparation at other colleges including the U of Virginia, (Charlottesville), U of Minn., Queens College, Barnard, Swarthmore, and Valley College (California) and CCNY.

In the immediate future Fair Play hopes to set up a nationwide tour, with a prominent speaker for Cuba, to consolidate campus chapters. The noted journalist I. F. Stone and Robert Taber are among the speakers Fair Play has available for campus appearances.

On the publications front, an English edition of Dr. Fidel Castro's world-shaking speech to the United Nations is now available for 25c a copy, or 20c for bulk quantities ordered from the Student Council office. The Declaration of Havana, "Anatomy of a Revolution" by Huberman and Sweezy and reprints of articles by Prof. Shapiro (Univ. of Michigan) Carleton Beals and Robert Taber can also be obtained from Student Council.

MILLS SPEAKS UP

Soon to be published is a new book by C. Wright Mills entitled "Listen Yankee: The Revolution in Cuba." When interviewed October 12th by the Columbia Owl Mills had the following description of his book: "It's a short book, about 60,000 words. It is a statement of the argument of the Cuban Revolution within the context of the hungry nation bloc, ultimately more important than either the Western or the Soviet bloc. The book deals with the stupidity of United States foreign policy in Latin America, Cuba be-

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THE YOUNG SOCIALIST

Ten Cents

Voice of America's Future

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—photo courtesy INRA

CUBAN EDUCATION: School children at the new, Cuban government-built school building on the cooperative of Hermano Sais in Pinar del Rio province run up to greet an INRA (National Institute of the Agrarian Reform) representative. There is no school discrimination, not even "separate but equal"

Report From Japan

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dent Council activities, publications or plans—write to Student Council, c/o Robert Taber, 799 Broadway, N.Y. 3, N.Y.

TABER TOURS

Robert Taber, executive secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, former CBS reporter and expert on the Cuban revolution, has just returned from a Fair Play organizing tour of the Mid-West. He leaves for a one week tour of New England November 20th. When interviewed by the Michigan Daily of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Taber said, "During the revolution the communist position has often been to the right of Castro's which has tended to make them somewhat unpopular with the people. Instead of trying to stamp Castro's government out, we should get with it and get it with us."

While in the Mid-West Taber spoke before audiences ranging from 100 to 300 at Wayne (Detroit), Oberlin (Ohio), University

ADMINISTRATION VS. FREE SPEECH:

CCNY Students Fight Dobbs Ban

by Sylvia Reubens

NEW YORK CITY—The City College Student Council, and both campus newspapers combined to protest the Administration's refusal to allow Socialist Workers Party Presidential candidate, Farrell Dobbs to speak on the campus. Dobbs was invited by the Eugene V. Debs Club, which protested the Smith Act speaker ban on the five city colleges, the excuse used by the administration to prevent Dobbs from speaking.

The Socialist Workers Party announced its intention to take the matter to court if necessary and received the backing of the American Civil Liberties Union to fight its case. The Debs Club appealed to the various layers of the complicated administration network and was told by each stratum

that the question was over its head. Finally, the president of the College, Buell Gallagher, explained that he had been opposed to the Smith Act ban since he voted for it in 1957.

STUDENTS PROTEST

Student Council passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority, condemning the ban in general, and in the Dobbs case in particular. The student newspaper, *Observation Post* joined with the student council decision stating in an editorial "Adding to the idiocy of not allowing a presidential candidate of a legally recognized minority party the right to speak at a public tax supported institution, is the hypocritical fact that Dobbs appeared at the College to speak in 1956, before the ban was enacted."

"The fact is," OP continued, "that students cannot form intelligent opinions when they are protected from and prohibited from pursuing all avenues of inquiry."

On a number of occasions since the ban was established at the suggestion of the Board of Higher Education in 1957, and enacted by unanimous decision of the Administrative Council of Municipal College Presidents, Dr. Gallagher has spoken out against it as an encroachment on civil liberties.

Yet no action has been taken by either President Gallagher or the college administration to remove the ban.

In this instance, the "liberal" CCNY president refused to present the matter for reconsideration before the Council of Presidents. He told Fred Mazelis, Vice-President of the Debs Club, that the request had not been presented in the proper form. Mazelis then reminded him that both student papers had been carrying editorials calling for the ban's removal for several days and that the student council had passed a resolution against it. The President, however did not consider this student protest to be in the proper form either and maintained his refusal to present the matter before the board.

THE BAN'S PAST

During the past three years, the ban was used against three prominent radicals who were invited by campus organizations to speak at the college. John Gates, one time editor of the *Worker*, was refused permission to speak at the college. A student protest ensued, but was ignored by the administration. Gates was allowed to speak at the nearby Columbia University, a private institution. Benjamin Davis, a Communist Party leader, was recently refused the right to speak at the college when invited by the Marxist Discussion Club. The MDC was forced to present Davis at an off-campus street corner rally. Neither individual took legal action against the campus or the Board of Higher Education.

(Continued on Page 3)

Canadian Pickets Down Bomb Shelter

by Nick William

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Victory was won by the friends and supporters of the Young Socialist Alliance weekly picket protesting the fallout shelter on the city's court house lawn. On October 15 picketers found the shelter locked and unavailable for inspection. Two days later the shelter was no longer there. It had been dismantled and carted away.

"No Nuclear Arms in Canada," "Let the People Vote on Nuclear Arms" were the two rather startling placards glaring from a picture on the front page of a leading Vancouver newspaper. The morning paper carried a large picture on the first page of another section which read "Millions for War, Why not for Peace?" These are samples of the signs with which we picketed the fallout shelter or, as one of our signs calls it, the "barbecue pit."

Little did we dream we would get such a response when the Vancouver branch of the YSA was formed. The touring members of the Socialist Educational League of Toronto, which included some members of the Toronto YSA and the Socialist Forum of Vancouver, played an important role in setting us up by providing the encouragement, experience and finances. Committees were set up to make placards, write up and print a leaflet for distribution, and to contact any other organizations that would want to join the demonstration.

The preliminary work having been done, the setting was ready for us in the busy downtown section. We held our first picketing on the evening before the official opening, little anticipating the large turnout the next day. About 75 picketers were on hand when the "pious" officials launched into their prepared spiels. The Act-

ing Mayor of Vancouver evidently did not anticipate the response of the picketers when he called them "communists." Shouting "red baiter" the angry picketers from then on heckled and chanted "there is no defense" and "Ban the Bomb." Little of the speech was heard. That same evening and the following day, during the peak hours, at least three minutes were devoted to our picket line by the province-wide T.V. newscast. "This picket," said the commentator, "was formed by the Young Socialist Alliance."

We continued the picketing every Saturday until at last the city officials were forced to remove the bomb shelter and we had won our victory. We are planning a regular weekly meeting during which time other actions can be taken up and educational work conducted. The "spirit of the bomb shelter victory" will not be lost.

REPORT FROM JAPAN:

Unions Battle Post-War Reaction

by Our Japanese Correspondent

The fact that the Japanese economy has been growing readily and relative prosperity has been maintained interrupted by short periods of recession has put the working class at somewhat of a disadvantage. The fact that employers have been utilizing the policy of periodic pay raises for their workers, has made the economic struggle very difficult.

The only working class group that has been really attempting to make a forceful struggle along economic lines are the miners. Unfortunately, as recent events at Miike have shown, their struggle has not been successful. This situation in Japan means that struggles along other lines have achieved primary importance, namely political. The recent demonstrations against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the antiwar struggle, the struggle for abolition of nuclear weapons and for disarmament, etc.

SP STRANDS MIKE MINERS

To backtrack a little, the cowardly action of the union and S.P. leaders in accepting the so called "compromise" proposal of the "unbiased" Central Labor Relations Committee in the Miike case prevented a possible crisis from developing, which might have had serious and important repercussions. The reason for the Socialist leaders' acceptance of the proposal is understood when one takes into account the fact that they are firm believers in peaceful revolution and the parliamentary system.

They therefore will retreat from any showdowns if there is a possibility of violence. This is exactly what they did in the Miike dispute. Negotiations with government and management officials a few days before the scheduled clash of police and unionists thwarted the impending clash and I am sure did irreparable damage to the morale of the miners and the working class as a whole.

There are two main labor organizations in Japan: **Sohyo** which has about 3½ million members and is generally considered the more radical as it supports the Socialist party; the other is **Zenro** which has about 700,000

members. It is strictly reformist and supports the Democratic-Socialist party, a new party resulting from the secession from the S.P. of the right wing Socialists. Although the S.P. leadership adheres strictly to the idea of peaceful parliamentary methods of revolution, they are nevertheless much to the left of the S.P.'s of Europe for they adhere to the Marxist principles of class struggle.

IOWANS VS. ROTC

By unanimous vote, the State University of Iowa Student Council called for an end to compulsory ROTC on the campus. It urged the deans and faculty of the university's undergraduate colleges to abolish compulsory ROTC in the 1961-62 curriculum. Military training has been a required course at the land grant institute since the early 19th century.

gle. The new socialist party is in reality a new conservative party and it has the support of certain sections of the capitalist class, for there is nothing the capitalists would like better than to have the Marxist mass party replaced in a two party system by a right wing, reformist Socialist party which has abandoned Marxist principles. The new party in my opinion gives no indication of making substantial inroads into the S.P.

GOV'T. VS. TEACHERS

There is another topic which I discussed — the Teachers Efficiency Rating. This is a system which was instituted in the early 50's by the government for the purpose of increased government control over teaching in the Japanese public schools and to curb the radical tendencies in the Japanese teaching profession. A majority of Japan's teachers belong to the left wing Japan Teachers Union which supports the S.P. and has been fighting against the rating system, but has been unsuccessful.

Under the rating system the principal of the school rates the teachers' ability, according to which the teacher may fall into any of five categories ranging

from excellent to deficient. Naturally the top grade means a promotion and the bottom means a loss of a job. The system attempts to make it imperative for the teachers to curry the favor of the principal, who is usually under the influence of the government. Since the establishment of the system, a number of teachers have left the union to form independent local unions or remain outside the union. The principals usually try to discourage new teachers from joining the union. Whereas before there was democracy at the schools among the teachers there is now a form of dictatorship of the principal.

PATRIOTISM'S REBIRTH

One of the reasons for instituting this system was the attempt to reestablish national patriotism in the Japanese youth. The texts, which since the end of the war did not teach history from a patriotic point of view, were changed, which of course was bitterly protested by the teachers, but to no avail. The Teachers Union has definitely been weakened by this rating system which is exactly what the government hoped for.

There is some discrimination in Japan against Negroes, I think especially among those who work on the American bases. Prejudice against the Negro has been brought over by G.I.'s and cultivated here. Japanese girls who go out with white fellows won't go out with Negroes for fear of their reputation. Whites and Negroes do not go to the same bar areas although legally there is complete equality for the Negro in the Air Force.

ZENKAKUREN LEADS

The Zengakuren is the organization of Japan's university and college students. It was formed in September 1948 and now comprises 263 autonomous associations, with combined membership of some 266,000 students in 260 universities and colleges throughout the country. Since its birth, the Zengakuren has been active in the struggle against imperialism and war and promoting the principles of socialism. It is the only important student organization in Japan.

Cal Censors Force Editors to Resign

BERKELEY, Calif.—The mass resignation of the Daily Californian Senior Editorial Board, almost all of its lower staff, and the editors and managers of several other Cal publications, resulted from the administration's attempt to gain and maintain control of the editorial policies of the paper.

For the past few semesters, news coverage in the Daily Cal has been somewhat "liberal." Many column inches have been used to report student political activities which the administration considers to be of a "leftish" nature. Last May, for example, the Daily Cal used most of its space for a few days to report the

anti-HUAC demonstrations. For its coverage of this major student event, the Daily Cal received very high praise from the National College Newspaper Board.

More recently the Daily Cal endorsed a student political candidate, as is the custom for campus newspapers generally. Because this candidate was a member of SLATE, the "leftish" student political party on campus, the editorial support fanned the fire of reaction which was and is still the dominant mood on the Executive Committee of the administration.

Apparently the administration felt students had gone too far in breaking out of their apathy. They had joined actively in the picket Woolworth's movement supporting southern sit-ins, they formed their own political party on campus in opposition to the conservative, reactionary fraternities. Finally, they had joined in a mass protest movement against the House Un-American Activities Committee. The Executive Committee felt it could get a wedge into the growing student political interest by punitive measures against the Daily Cal in an attempt to stifle its views.

Since its resignation from the campus Daily Cal, the original staff has put out an independent paper off campus called the **Independent Californian**. Financial support for this free and independent daily has come from sympathetic students from this campus and others across the nation. In addition, an ad hoc committee formed to formulate an initiative to reinstate the old staff and constitutional amendments to take editorial control of the paper out of the hands of the Executive Committee. The initiative petition and the petition for constitutional amendments received enough signatures to get on a special ballot for a general student vote in the middle of November. But opportunistic leadership of the ad hoc committee submitted to a compromise on both petitions so that even if both bills pass, no effective resumption of free and independent editorial policy will result.

At present the **Independent Cal** is still functioning, but it seems obvious that it will soon die from lack of funds if Berkeley students do not conduct a real campaign for their academic freedom on this case.

Young Socialist

Nora Roberts, Editor
Sherry Finer, Business Manager
Barbara Doritty, Circulation Manager
"A World to Win!"



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Unite for Cuba

This fall we have seen an alarming shift in U.S. relations with the Revolutionary Cuban Government. Hostile State Department propaganda against the Cuban Revolution has been supplemented with economic aggression and preparation for future military aggression. In order to prepare public opinion for possible Guatemala-type military invasion (that is, U.S.'s arming and directing of a Cuban emigré invasion party) the United States has been putting extreme pressure on anyone in the Americas who supports the Cuban Revolution.

Such a situation naturally demands a fighting counter-campaign on the part of honest liberals and socialists in this country. This campaign is being waged nationally by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the only nationwide organization uniting students, workers, liberals and radicals in defense of the Cuban Revolution. In such a campaign, we feel, the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation and its youth group, the Young People's Socialist League, could play an important part. Unfortunately, so far, the efforts of these social democratic groups has been ambiguous at best.

The Socialist Party started off in the right direction at its May National Convention when it passed a fine resolution in defense of the Cuban Revolution. However, with the intensification of the U.S. drive against the Cuban Revolution, the SP seems to be unable to act upon this resolution. For instance its new paper, **New America**, rather than taking a militant stand in defense of the Cuban Revolution, straddles the fence by printing a debate on the question. There is a time for debating and a time for resolute action. Now is the time for action if we are to help in the struggle to prevent U.S. aggression against Cuba.

The YPSL held its convention in late August when U.S.-Cuban relations were far more tense than when the SP convention was held. It passed a resolution on Cuba that is considerably more equivocal in its support to Cuba than was the SP one. While this resolution supports Cuba as against U.S. intervention, most of the resolution is made up of warnings over "any extensions of influence of the Communist Party of Cuba" and over alleged "bureaucratic and authoritarian tendencies" of the Castro Regime.

It is, of course, perfectly correct for the YPSL to express criticisms of the Castro Regime as long as it really defends the Revolution. We, ourselves, reserve the right to criticize any step the Cuban Government takes that we disapprove of. However, the nature of the YPSL's criticisms and the relative weight YPSL seems to give them does raise certain questions.

One wonders whether the fear YPSL expresses of "Communist domination" of Cuba is a reaction to real developments in Cuba or to the propaganda of the U.S. Government. We are afraid it may be the latter. Certainly the idea that the Kremlin could dominate Cuba as, say, it dominates Hungary is a totally unreal one. Just how Russia could do this in a country so far from its borders, especially a country whose nationalist-minded citizens are armed, is beyond our comprehension.

The YPSL's talk of "totalitarian tendencies" likewise has an unreal ring to it. Cuba is, without doubt, the most democratic country in the world, for Castro has armed the workers and peasants with something far more effective than ballots—guns. A regime which does not represent its people and therefore fears them, does not arm them. This does not mean that Cuba cannot be made even more democratic. As socialists, we feel that the future progressive development of Cuba will necessitate the workers and peasants having both guns and ballots; that is, the armed workers and peasants should be the government of Cuba.

We are not asking the YPSL to drop its criticisms of Cuba, even criticisms we may disagree with. What we hope YPSL will be able to do is put its criticisms in a proper perspective so that the energies of its members can be directed towards the highly important task of defending a valiant people from the imperialistic designs of the U.S.

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is the only united-front action group organizing for this defense in America. We urge YPSL, along with all other socialists and liberals, to make defense of the Cuban Revolution their primary concern; to work with the united front organized by the Fair Play Committee; to join the Fair Play Committee so that there can be a vigorous movement in the U.S. in opposition to the war drive fostered by John F. Kennedy.

NEW YS EDUCATIONAL PAMPHLET:**"Revolt on the Campus"
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YOUNG SOCIALIST FORUM

P.O. Box 471

New York 3, N.Y.

Negro Leadership Fails to Arouse Support for Work in Major Parties

by Fred Mazelis

At their meeting in Atlanta last October the Student Non-Violent Coordination Committee, consisting of representatives of the student sit-in movement throughout the South, discussed plans for election day demonstrations for civil rights. Although one of the ideas originally projected was demonstrations at polling places, the final decision of some of the northern adult leaders of the civil rights movement was to hold demonstrations at Democratic and Republican campaign headquarters on election day.

The election day demonstrations in several Northern cities were a petition to the two capitalist parties. Although the demonstrations were presented as demonstrations for civil rights, the whole proposal seemed more like Norman Thomas' and A. Philip Randolph's way of intervening in the election campaign in the absence of a Socialist Party candidate.

A TOTAL VOTE

After years of proof that nothing at all could be gained by petitioning the Democrats and Republicans, Thomas, Randolph, and other Negro and liberal leaders suggested the most open form of appealing to the two-party system. Even Randolph would agree that no meaningful civil rights legislation has been gained from the two parties, yet he persists in his backhanded support to the whole system. It seems apparent from the election results that leaders like Randolph were quite successful in their attempt of get Negroes to "cast a total vote" by voting for Kennedy and putting a little pressure on him, but it is not clear how this is going to help the Negro people achieve anything in their struggle for equality.

The election day demonstrations did not turn out to be as large as had been expected, nor did they achieve the publicity for which they had aimed. In New York only 300 turned out for a



SOUTHERN EDUCATION: "Farming up here in the hills, we're too far from the bus that goes to the colored school. There's a white school near, but the law said my children couldn't go there. Even though they were all born in this state, they couldn't go to the white school. That just meant they couldn't go to any school at all. There was nothing to do but go ahead and purchase schoolbooks and teach them at home. I had to buy and borrow the books. Whenever I got a chance to get money I bought some." So explained the woman above.

rally in Community Church followed by marches to the Democratic and Republican headquarters. The radical youth organizations oriented in some fashion or another towards the Democratic Party were well represented — many members of Advance and the Young Peoples' Socialist League were among the participants. Not many other young people turned up, however, perhaps because the prospect of yet another meeting addressed by A. J. Muste and Bayard Rustin in Community Church is beginning to lose some of its appeal.

ALTERNATIVE TO STRUGGLE

Sit-ins have continued in the South this fall. Martin Luther King, Jr. was arrested in Atlanta as part of one of the sit-ins. Hundreds of students have been arrested and prosecuted in the South. Lunch counter segregation continues as before in the deep South. The right to vote is denied to at least 1 or 2 million Southern Negroes. And in the midst of this unrelenting struggle for funda-

mental human rights, leaders of the Negro people have suggested that a vote for Kennedy and Johnson is the best alternative!

Not a single prominent leader in the present civil rights movement has consistently advocated a fundamental break with the two-party system as the only way to achieve any gains toward racial equality. Only the Young Socialist Alliance, at the election day demonstration, made it clear that nothing could be gained by appealing to the parties of the status quo, and that the union movement and the Negro people would eventually have to build a labor party to represent their interests. Accepting the fact that a vote for either Kennedy or Nixon was a vote for the opposite of what the election day demonstrations were called to demand, the YSA urged a positive protest vote for the candidates of the Socialist Workers party, who advocate full and immediate integration and the formation of a labor party as the means of achieving this goal.

The days when the majority of the Negro people, as well as all the working people of America, will continue to support the party of Kennedy, Johnson, and Eastland are numbered. Next year's election day demonstrations should take this into account and help to advance the interests of the workers and the Negro people by calling for an end to support of the two-party system.

CCNY Fight . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Farrell Dobbs has spoken at many campuses throughout the country where no such bans exist, including Harvard, Yale and the University of California, where he spoke at a meeting sponsored by SLATE in the Wheeler auditorium. The groups which sponsored the meetings did not necessarily support his candidacy or his ideas, but felt rather that a Presidential candidate should have the right to speak before student audiences.

Dobbs was convicted under the Smith Act in 1941 along with 17 other members of the Socialist Workers Party. The Trotskyists, who advocated no support to the imperialist war, the traditional socialist position, were the first to be convicted under the reactionary act. The government action against them was hailed by the Communist Party leaders in the Worker, including Gates and Davis.

Youth Notes

WORLD YOUTH: The Japanese Communist Party has "degenerated into a corrupted and bureaucratic organization and lost significance as a vanguard of a Marxist revolution," according to over a hundred Japanese intellectuals who are leaving the Communist party. Many of these are switching their support to Zengakuren. A recent statement of the Japanese Communist party referred to Zengakuren as a group of "Trotskyist adventurists." . . . Brazilian peasant leagues are finding highly receptive audiences in a region where most of the people subsist on a diet of crabs and are unemployed half of the year. A speech by one of their agitators gives a good feeling of the temper of the movement. "This struggle will not halt anymore. The example of Cuba is here. We want a pacific solution for your problems, but if we cannot have it we'll come here to ask you to grab weapons and make a revolution." . . . Striking Congolese transport workers were dispersed by UN troops last month who "continued to keep the peace." . . .

STUDENT SCENE: University of Iowa assistant professor, William Bunge, has protested the attempt by the head of his department to infringe upon his political and intellectual freedom. Bunge declared the department chairman advised him to reduce his activities as a socialist and a leader in the Socialist Discussion Club at SUI because they might harm his professional career. Bunge was also advised against publishing a professional paper which criticized the theories advanced by a University of Washington geographer. . . . The Board of Governors of Detroit's Wayne University recently lifted the ban on Communist speakers. The CP replied, through Michigan CP chairman, Carl Winter, by turning down an invitation to speak for the Independent Socialist Club. He felt the ISC should not endanger itself by inviting him. 25,000 citizens, supported by the American Legion and the Allied Veteran's Council of Wayne County, urged the Board of Governors in a petition to reinstitute the Communist ban. The American Legion felt Communist speakers would endanger the safety of university students. . . . Seattle YSA'ers have achieved a significant victory on the University of Washington campus. Through their efforts the Socialist Workers Party was represented on ballots in a Mock Presidential election. Originally the ballots only included major party candidates, but eight members of Students for Dobbs and Weiss who attended a student Board of Control meeting were able to convince the BOC to scrap the ballots and print new ones, which included minority parties. In the election there were 52 out of 5,000 votes for Dobbs and Weiss, and 71 votes for the Washington candidate for Governor on the SWP ticket. . . . In St. Louis, a determined sit-in campaign has been waged by high school students. Two students, acting on their own, sparked the recent demonstrations by conducting their own sit-ins in local cafeterias. This action prompted a meeting of 20 local organizations in the town, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution urging 14 restaurants and cafeterias to desegregate. Six replied that they would provide restaurant service without discrimination.

THE FIGHT FOR RIGHTS: Twenty-five percent of New York City teachers went out on a one-day strike to demand union recognition. This is the first time in the history of the city that teachers have gone out on strike. A mediation committee has been set up, made up of leading labor leaders. It will undoubtedly recommend that an NLRB election be held. . . . From 1951 to 1953, the FBI was doing its bit to fight student apathy on the Cornell Campus. But despite the best efforts of Agent Emmanuel Ross Richardson, membership in the campus Communist Party group dropped to five. Richardson's combined work as FBI informer and coordinator of the CP Central Committee for Ithaca and Trumansburg brought about the persecution of Bernard Deutsch, a nuclear physicist whom Richardson recruited to the CP and upon whom he then informed. . . . William and Celia Pomeroy were sentenced to life imprisonment in 1952 for their part in the Philippine HUK uprising. The major charge against them, complex rebellion, was ruled invalid by the US Supreme Court on February 24, 1960. However this ruling is not retroactive and therefore does not apply to the Pomeroy's. So far the Pomeroy's have been in prison for eight years. A committee is being formed for their defense, headed by Vincent Hallinan. The committee, Friends of the Pomeroy's, is located at 28 East 10th Street, N.Y. 31, N.Y.

Where We Stand

The Young Socialist Alliance is founded in response to the need for a nation-wide youth organization capable of bringing revolutionary socialist ideas to a new generation. This is necessary for building a revolutionary movement which can lead the working class to socialism. The YSA bases itself on the traditions of Marxian socialism as developed by Lenin, Trotsky, Luxembourg and Liebknecht. We believe that socialism can be initiated only as the result of struggle, international in scope, of the working class against the capitalist class and its allies—the struggle culminating in the creation of a new type of state, a workers state. Socialism means that for the first time in history man will control his own creation—society—rather than be controlled by it. The dynamic of socialism is of a continual expansion of human freedom in all spheres: in politics, economics, culture and in every aspect of personal life.

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New Cuba Answers Capitalist Hecklers

by Jim Lambrecht

"It is not only a question of the right to have a flag, a coat of arms, representation at the United Nations. We want to raise another right here, a right that was proclaimed by our people at an enormous public manifestation a few days ago. I refer to the right of the underdeveloped countries to nationalize, without indemnity, the natural resources of and the monopolistic investments in their countries. In other words, we proclaim the nationalization of the natural resources of and foreign investments in the underdeveloped countries. And if the highly industrialized countries wish to do likewise, we shall not oppose them."

—Fidel Castro, speech at the United Nations.

On October 14th the Cuban government issued a law nationalizing most of the industry, transportation, commerce and banking on the island, formerly controlled by foreign or Cuban private businesses. The purpose of the law is stated in its opening paragraphs—to establish "adequate planning of the economy, the progressive rationalization and increase of production, and national control of the basic industries of the country."

United Press International began its report of this event with the words: "The Cuban government abandoned the capitalistic system of free enterprise today..." For once the American newspapers told the truth about Cuba. Socialists everywhere will hail the emergence of a nationalized, planned economy in revolutionary Cuba—and not only because it is a necessary step in the preservation of Cuban political independence. Nationalization and planning are the keystones for building the kind of society they advocate.

For the Cubans, the debate between capitalism and a planned economy will be decided not by abstract argument, but by their actual experience under both kinds of economy. The Cuban Revolution has attracted the attention of revolutionary colonial peoples all over the world: they too are interested in the outcome. What have their experiences been? What do they show about the character of the two kinds of economy?

OTHERS OWNED

For them, prior to the revolution the Cuban economy was not "free"—it was simply owned by others. The Cuban farmers in their great majority owned no land; they were employed as agricultural laborers by the latifundia, the great estates owned primarily by the U.S. corporations. Their situation was comparable to that of the migrant farm workers in the great "factories in the fields" of Oklahoma, Texas, Southern California, except that Cuban farm workers were even poorer, averaging an annual income of some \$400. City workers were employed by industries that were also foreign owned. They were ill-paid, ill-housed at fantastically high rents, and without any real protection against layoffs and unemployment. Their "public" utilities were American owned. Their unions were under pro-management control of the U.S. backed Cuban government. And finally, most of the manufactured goods necessary to them, and much of

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by Chago



Balancing

—Revolucion

their food, was produced by U.S. concerns for U.S. profit.

From the viewpoint of the Cuban people, their economy has never been more free than it is now, under nationalization. If more proof is necessary, they now declare themselves ready to die in defense of it, against anyone—and in particular the United States—that attempts to take it away from them. They do not want to return to the old system of private enterprise, in which they felt themselves to be an oppressed people and Cuba herself only "another color on the maps."

REGIMENTATION?

Nationalized and planned economies, assert the defenders of capitalism, destroy private initiative and convert whole peoples into regiments of dulled automatons. Such economies prevent people from becoming masters of their own fate, by placing the control of the wealth of a nation in the hands of the state. Has this been borne out by the experience of the Cuban people?

No regimentation could have been greater than that imposed on the Cubans by their 50 years as

an American colony. To what extent does a salary of \$400 to \$600 a year spark human initiative? How many Cubans hoped, someday, to become president of United Fruit Company or Standard Oil (for whom many Cubans worked), when one-third of the adult population was illiterate and three out of five Cubans had spent only three years or less in school? The sheer struggle against starvation occupied them far more than such "hopes." There is nothing

that suppresses individualism more than the fear of starving to death, unless it be sickness, and the Cubans had plenty of both.

Only now, with an industry that belongs to them and produces goods for their advancement, do the Cubans feel hope of any kind. Whatever the Cuban economy manages to produce in the way of housing, food, medical aid, and educational facilities will be far more than what the Cubans had learned to expect from the privately owned economy controlled by U.S. corporations. Exactly one new school was built in Havana between 1902 and 1958. Doctors refused to go into the countryside because, while there was much sickness there, there was no money, and no state aid was provided them.

Private enterprise failed utterly to produce all the preconditions for individual initiative in culture, science, art. Nationalization and planning are already producing them, and the new people of Cuba—well fed, in good health, with educational opportunity—will be able to bring about a true flowering of individual talent for the first time.

'PLANNING INEFFICIENT'

For years, the socialists' advocacy of unified, planned economies has been met with the charge that, with the profit motive removed from its economy by planning, a nation would degenerate into a swamp of inefficiency and waste. Planning, in other words, means inefficiency, whereas a privately owned economy stimulates growth and efficient production. How does this assertion stand up to the experience of the people of Cuba?

In one sense, private ownership of the land and industry of Cuba was efficient, that is, industry could be counted on to produce profits for those who privately owned it. But this profit was based on the super-exploitation of Cuban labor. The oppressive Cuban dictatorships were given support by the U.S. precisely because they kept Cuban labor cheap. Consequently, the Cuban economy under private ownership was ex-

tremely inefficient, from the point of view of most Cubans. It kept them underpaid and underfed; it abandoned them to unemployment whenever there was a "periodic" business recession, or whenever the crops were harvested, or the orders filled, with no semblance of social security, medical insurance, unemployment insurance. No matter how hard they worked under this set-up, no matter how smoothly the productive process operated, the benefits they derived from it remained nearly nil.

EATS ITS VEGETABLES

Now, however, with the lands under cooperative control, crops have been diversified to include vegetables that require cultivation all year long, while sugar production has been increased. Samuel Shapiro, Asst. Prof. of History at Michigan State U., reports: "It is already clear that production of many key crops has gone up substantially. Under the old system, Cuba did not produce enough to feed her own people. Potatoes, butter, lard, eggs, evaporated milk, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables had to be brought in from the U.S. INRA's (Institute of Agrarian Reform) private farms and cooperatives are rapidly changing this, and as a result farmers in the U.S. may lose one of their best markets; indeed in a few years they may face a small but sturdy competitor in the export trade."

A nationalized and planned economy produces for use, for the needs of the people, and not for profits. So long as the elements necessary to production are present, and potential profit is not one of them, a nationalized, planned economy can continue to produce. There will be no more "Great Depressions" for Cuba, no more crops rotting in the fields, factories rusting from disuse, workers and farmers starving and unemployed. Who can deny that a worker will produce more efficiently when he is motivated by hope, than when he works only under the whip of unemployment and starvation? The Cuban people are filled with a new hope, as they never were before.

Fair Play Launches Student Cuba Tour . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ing used as a typical example. The book tries to state for North American audiences what the argument is, because it has NOT been stated. What you or I think doesn't matter; what does, in this context, is the position of the Cuban people." On December 10th Mills will debate the question of Cuba and Latin America with A. A. Berle, Jr. on nationwide NBC-TV at 9:30 p.m. EST.

Next March a study of the Cuban revolution by Robert Taber will be published. It will be entitled: "M-26: Biography of a Revolution." A new publication of the Fair Play Comm. "Student Council" is now being published bi-monthly. It is available to all members of Student Council. The committee will be glad to send sample copies. Members of Student Council—membership is at the very low student rate of \$3 per year—will receive all copies of "Student Council."

CHAPTERS MEET SUCCESS

Those chapters which are already organized have been very active and are meeting with great success. In Vancouver, the Fair Play Comm. organized a protest march to the United States embassy, against the U.S. policy on Cuba. The demonstration, received extensive TV coverage.

As soon as it is chartered the proposed New York City College Fair Play for Cuba Committee-Student Council intends to sponsor prominent Cuban and other speakers. They also plan to have a booth on campus publicizing the committee and its activities.

American citizens are discouraged from going to Cuba and the government is making it as difficult as possible for those who care to make up their own minds. The Fair Play for Cuba Comm. and its Student Council was organized for the purpose of disseminating the truth about Cuba—something that is unheard of from the U.S. State Department or the major press. They don't want students to simply take Fair Play's word about Cuba however. One might say Fair Play's motto is "Go and See" for they know seeing is believing. And to see Cuba is to know and believe in the validity, dynamism and popular support of the revolution.

INTENSIFIED PROPAGANDA

The United States government is intensifying its propaganda, economic and military campaign against Cuba. The question is not whether the U.S. will attempt to physically destroy the Cuban revolution, but when. Effective counter-revolution from within Cuba is ruled out—as American imperialism well knows—because of the

extent and intensity of support to the Castro government among the Cuban people. Direct military intervention—that is, simple invasion—by uniformed American troops is the least desirable course for the millionaire President-elect because of its ramifications, especially since it could be the spark which sets off World War III. While this would not be a desirable tactic for U.S. imperialism, it would be fatal for the Cuban government and its supporters to exclude it as a possibility for it must be well understood that the danger from America is real and imminent. Since the Cuban people are armed and prepared to fight to the death for their country, they have made it clear that invading counter-revolutionaries could not defeat them alone.

Such charges are vehemently denied or ridiculed by the American government and its press. However, the U.S. even with its "clear conscience" about Cuba's justifiable charges would not allow them to be heard in the U.N. General Assembly, preferring of course to shunt them off to the Political Committee. The government's fear of open debate is understandable since the role of U.S. imperialism is too crude and flagrant to be disguised by even the most impeccably dressed and clean shaven diplomat.

WHERE TO FIND THE YSA

BALTIMORE: c/o A. Robert Kaufman, 2730 Reisterstown Rd. LA 3-3703.

BERKELEY-OAKLAND: P.O. Box 265, Berkeley. TH 5-1550.

BOSTON: Apt. 2, 47 Linden St., Allston 34, Mass. UN 4-5868.

CHICAGO: c/o Hirsch, 438 St. James Pl. EA 7-9810.

DENVER: Box 724.

DETROIT: 3737 Woodward.

LOS ANGELES: Box 3615, Terminal Annex, L.A. 54. Normandy 4-0967 GR. 3-1342

MILWAUKEE: c/o Myrtle Kastner, 3460 N. 16th St.

NEW YORK CITY: 10 E. 23 St. GR 5-9441.

PHILADELPHIA: 2708 W. Sterner St. BA 2-4078.

SAN FRANCISCO: c/o Mattingly, 2331 Market St.

SEATTLE: c/o Heatlie, 3420 Huron St. EA 5-4695 or ME 2-7827.

TWIN CITIES: 822 Ninth Ave. So. FE 8-2158.

TORONTO: 81 Queen St. W. EMpire 6-1454