

# VOTE SOCIALIST!

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## THE YOUNG SOCIALIST

Ten Cents

Voice of America's Future

Vol. 4, No. 1

October, 1960

YSA DELEGATE REPORTS:

### Latin American Youth Rally in Cuba

by Peter Allan

(Peter Allan of Los Angeles was the chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance observers delegation at the First Latin American Youth Congress in Cuba; July 26-August 8. Other YSA delegates were Pete Camejo, Boston; Eva Chertov, Philadelphia; Ann Kane, New York; Suzanne Weiss and Jean Gray, Los Angeles; Don Kiepert, Berkeley.)

The First Latin American Youth Congress opened officially in Cuba on July 26 near the Sierra Maestra mountains of Oriente, where the delegates and observers participated in a huge rally to celebrate the origins of the Revolution which had largely inspired the calling of this historic conference of youth. Paper "tokens" had been sold all over Latin America to help finance the Congress and small contributions were collected in Cuba from unions, student organizations, and a few government agencies. In the splendid "Hall of the Ambassadors" in the Havana Libre (formerly Hilton) Hotel, where once the wealthy elite of the Western hemisphere gathered to toast their fortunes, the several hundred youth delegates now met together to discuss the future of the Latin American revolution.

The Young Socialist Alliance was the only nation-wide organization in the U.S. to send a delegation to the Congress and constituted the largest single North American delegation. A small group of observers from Advance were also in attendance as well as a few "independents" representing no organizations officially. The National Students Association had been invited, but it didn't even reply. The Socialist Party youth, the YPSL, sent no one, though not for lack of resources.

#### 'BRING BACK TRUTH'

"We are going to bring back the truth about Cuba to the American people," we had declared upon our arrival in Havana in an interview published by "El Combate," a popular daily paper, and by "Prensa Latina," the worldwide Cuban news agency. We went on to transmit the fraternal greetings of the YSA to the Youth Congress and our solidarity with the revolutionary Cuban people.

"We consider the Cuban Revolution as a giant advance on the road to world peace," we said. "The United States poses the greatest threat to peace today. By weakening the domination of American imperialism over Latin America, the Revolution weakens the power of imperialism to make war." This statement, which emphasized the great force for peace contained in revolutionary mass actions rather than deals made behind closed doors at the "Summit," won a great deal of favor

with every Cuban we met.

We concluded by pointing to our support of the Dobbs-Weiss presidential ticket, the only one to campaign in defense of Cuba, as proof that we were prepared to back up our talk in Cuba with action in the United States. We did not want to be confused with those Americans who professed to support the Revolution while in Cuba, and then betrayed it when they returned home to electioneer for either of the mortal enemies of the Cuban Revolution, the Democrats and Republicans. We made the same points when we were interviewed by a reporter for "Literaturnaya Gazetta," the Russian literary journal.

"Che" Guevara, the audacious head of the Cuban National Bank, addressed the first session of the Congress. He asserted that by arming the people, disbanding the old army, and pushing an uncompromising agrarian reform, the Cuban government had triumphed so far over counter-revolution.

Many kinds of organizations, student, trade union, political, religious and professional, were represented at the youth conference. A wide range of political tendencies, including the Communists and the Trotskyists, participated

as full delegates. Three separate commissions deliberated on the political, economic and social problems of Latin American youth and presented a number of fine resolutions that were adopted by the Congress. The delegates endorsed the revolutionary government of Cuba, called for international solidarity against Yankee imperialism, an end to racial and religious discrimination, provision of economic opportunities for youth, industrialization of the backward countries, an end to the Cold War, and recognition of Red China, as some of its basic positions. The over-riding sentiment of the Congress was that the Cuban Revolution was only a first phase in the anti-imperialist revolution of all the brother Latin American nations.

#### DISRUPTING INCIDENT

At one point, an unfortunate incident disrupted the proceedings. A declaration was issued to the press in the name of the Cuban delegation, although without the knowledge of many of the organizations represented within that delegation, denouncing the Latin American Trotskyists as "agents of Yankee imperialism" and "dividers of the Congress." The delegates of five Latin American Trotskyist parties had submitted a resolution calling for the extension both of nationalization and of the struggle against native capitalism as well as foreign imperialism. Also, they called for the

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### We Vote Socialist

Socialism is not a mere dream to chat about among friends and then to be quickly forgotten for the promise of a few liberal gains. Socialism means the abolition of the present social system and its replacement with an entirely new social order.

Oddly enough the YSA is the only socialist youth group to ally itself with the power which can bring about that transformation—the working class. We do not expect the capitalists, who historically operate only in their own interests, to overthrow themselves and become god-like benefactors of mankind. We do not vote for them. We vote for a party which, like ourselves, places the task of human advancement in the hands of the workers.

The YSA has participated along with thousands of high school and college students in many protest actions during the past year. It took part in and in many places led the Northern picket movement in support of the Southern sit-ins, the civil defense protests in the East, and the demonstrations against the House Un-American Activities Committee in San Francisco. We participated in these actions because we oppose segregation, preparations for war and the witch hunt.

Once one has risked reputation and police repression by such actions, can he then, in the quiet of a voting booth, support the very things he has been opposing? Because we take these actions seriously we vote for a party which, like ourselves and the protesting students, opposes segregation, war preparations and the witch hunt and has a program which provides an answer to these problems.

It seems very strange that no other viable socialist tendency has come forward with a position of voting for what it believes in. No other group which has been involved in the recent protests has done anything more than criticize the system it is protesting. The Norman

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PEACE MARCH: Pete Seeger sings for Sane this summer. More than 3,000 youths marched to the UN calling for "No More Hiroshimas."

### Sit-ins, Witchhunt Protests Shake Up NSA Conference

by Jim Lambrecht

With 1,000 delegates from close to 400 colleges participating, the 13th Annual Congress of the National Students Association convened at the University of Minnesota for 11 days (August 22 to September 1). Even at the Congress midpoint the new militancy of the American student, clearly demonstrated in the sit-ins and other actions of the spring semester, was making its impact on NSA traditions and policy.

A resolution urging abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, reportedly introduced by the California NSA delegations, seemed to be winning majority support in a series of workshops organized by the Academic Free-

dom committee. Strong sentiment for normal NSA endorsement of the Southern sit-in movement was expressed in the heavy attendance at desegregation workshops of the Human Rights committee. Earlier more than 700 delegates heard four sit-in leaders urge NSA endorsement at a special panel on the sit-in movement.

#### Are You A Stevensonian?

See page 3

dom committee. Strong sentiment for normal NSA endorsement of the Southern sit-in movement was expressed in the heavy attendance at desegregation workshops of the Human Rights committee. Earlier more than 700 delegates heard four sit-in leaders urge NSA endorsement at a special panel on the sit-in movement.

#### WHICH WAY NSA

Both steps, if the NSA Congress takes them, would represent an implicit break with traditional NSA policy. This was pointed out by the opposition caucus, whose core was made up of delegates from white Southern colleges. Their first protest was aimed at the actions of the NSA national staff during the height of the sit-in movement. Press releases had come out of the national office

urging support to the movement, and a call to all member colleges to "pass a resolution in support of the non violent sit-ins and in protest of the arrests," to organize supporting demonstrations in the North. Joining the Southerners' critique of the policy were those Northern delegates who felt that the national office actions and formal NSA endorsement of the sit-ins would tend to "transform NSA into a centralized action organization."

In this way a bloc that forms the most conservative wing of NSA posed the question that will decide the fate of NSA itself—and in the not-too-distant future. For years NSA reflected the mood of the student mass it claimed to represent in its passivity toward social and political questions, witchhunt and other conformist pressures flowing from the cold-war policies of the U.S. government during the silence of this "silent generation." It was this period of NSA activity that won it the aura of official respectability and the approval of the government that it now enjoys.

#### ERA OF COMMITMENT

But the protest movement that swept the American campus in the spring semester of 1960, against segregation, against the witch hunt meant the beginning of an era of student commitment. This movement unquestionably will assume a more consciously political form next term. Increasingly, then, the NSA, as well as local student governments, will be called upon to deepen its break with the old tradition of "impartiality" on off-campus questions under penalty of being bypassed by the new student movement.

A significant storm warning of this developing political consciousness was the seech of a young law

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'I WON'T QUIT!'

# Sit-ins Advance School Integration

by Jack Arnold

"I believe that it is my God-given right to be treated like any other American in places of public accommodation in America.

"Until I can enjoy that right, I will sit-in in protest. When I can't sit, I will walk. I'm willing to walk morning, noon and night.

"If necessary, I will walk through the bitter cold of winter, or the scorching heat of summer. I'm willing to endure indignities, including arrest and jail. But I won't quit until I can sit... with complete equality."

## INTEGRATION HEADWAY

With these words a Negro student in the sit-in movement expressed his determination to continue fighting for those rights guaranteed him in the Constitution but so long denied him by the racists North and South who are determined that civil rights guarantees in the Constitution remain just words on a piece of paper. Regardless of the obstacles placed in the way by these segregationists, the drive of the Negro people and their allies continues to make headway, constantly pushing back the color barrier in the nation's schools, public transportation facilities and local municipal facilities such as public libraries, bathing beach and pool facilities, local lunch counters. The collapse of segregation in department store lunch counters in many Southern cities is a dramatic testament to the effect of the sit-in demonstrations.

With the coming of fall the problem of school integration is once again making the headlines in the nation's papers. Surprisingly to some, one of the places that is making news in school integration



—Tim Wohlforth

**CIVIL RIGHTS:** Young fighters wait for integration march to begin.

is New York City. If a student lives in a ghetto he goes to a school that soon becomes a segregated school because attendance is restricted according to residence zones.

In answer to this segregation and for improved conditions in these schools a movement has been growing in New York City that has been threatening a large scale boycott and sit-out at these schools. In the past two school years a small group has conducted a boycott. In a court case directed against the parents for keeping their children out of school the judge ruled that the schools were inferior as the result of segregation and that the parents were entirely justified in demanding transfers for their children to other schools.

Yielding to this pressure, the New York City Board of Education announced a new plan under which some of the children would be able to attend better schools. The Board also recognized the need to do more, and promised to improve the situation next year. The Negro children and their parents can hold the "sit-out" tactic in reserve in case the Board does not keep its promise.

## COURT MANEUVERS

Elsewhere in the school integration field the continued drive of Negroes to turn the 1954 Supreme Court Decision into a reality brought further maneuvers on the part of the racists. With only six per cent of Southern Negro school children in integrated schools, the Federal courts in a number of states, including the deep South state of Louisiana, struck down attempts to evade the Supreme Court decision. In Louisiana the courts ruled unconstitutional the laws passed by the state legislature in attempts to circumvent that decision. Although some states are carrying out integration, that integration still remains only token. This is made possible under the "pupil placement" laws that were adopted as a means of preventing integration and which the Supreme Court has found constitutional.

The hopes of Southern racists that the drive against segregation, which received such tremendous impetus from the student sit-ins of last school year, would die out during the summer, proved to be a futile one. Throughout the summer, reports of sit-ins, wade-ins at public beaches, and other anti-segregation activities continued to be printed in the nation's press.

With the return to school this month it is likely that the highly organized demonstrations of last semester will be resumed in even more areas. It is up to the Northern students to continue to aid their Southern fellow students in whatever ways are possible, such as further picketing and organizing financial and material aid to embattled sections of the South.

Another possible action that would greatly aid the Southern students would be a bigger and better march to Washington, not to march to the Washington Monument, a memorial to a slave owner, but to the steps of the Congress where all the eyes of the world would focus on us, where the hypocrisy of a Demo-Publican government that says it believes in freedom would stand fully exposed. Those who are afraid to expose the Demo-Publican party for what it is would be shucked off by such a movement. Their should be no doubt that new leaders would step forward to lead in a way that the old ones never did.

## Songs from Picket Lines

This song, already familiar to Woolworth picketers from coast to coast, is sung to the tune of "Put A Nickel on the Drum."

SWP Vice-Presidential candidate Myra Tanner Weiss penned the lyrics on the way home from her campaign trip to the sit-in areas in the South.

Chorus:

Oh, hallelujah, Oh, hallelujah.  
Pass 'em by oh pass 'em by. Pass  
em by oh pass 'em by.  
Oh, hallelujah, Oh, hallelujah.  
Pass 'em by oh pass 'em by and  
we'll be free.

Verse I:

Oh, once I shopped at Woolworth's,  
I shopped there many a time.  
But since I learned they segregate  
I wouldn't spend a dime.  
They say a Southern student  
Whose skin is not so pale  
Can't sit and eat his luncheon  
Except when he's in jail.

Verse II:

They say it's Southern custom  
They're not to blame you see  
The Ku Klux Klan might bust 'em  
They really can't be free  
They'd go for right and justice  
But profits must come first  
They'd gladly do the right thing  
But it might affect their purse.

Verse III:

Now we would like to tell them  
In a tongue they understand  
Just how discrimination  
Is viewed throughout the land  
They call the cops in Georgia,  
Carolina, Tennessee.  
They insult our fellow-students  
So they cannot sell to me.

Verse IV:

They tell us to be patient  
For them to change their line.  
Don't try to sit and eat here  
Or you'll have to pay a fine.  
We answer we've been patient

We know you'll change your mind  
But without a little pressure  
Our kids will stand to dine.

Verse V:

Let's cut all this nonsense.  
It's simple and it's clear.  
Shall we live in freedom  
Or shall we live in fear?  
Can we take your insults  
And hold our heads up high?  
We answer we are free men  
Segregation now must die.

The following is a song from  
the "Picket Line Song Book—  
Songs of Integration," published  
by the Philadelphia Youth Com-  
mittee Against Segregation. 216  
North 35 Street, Apt. A-201,  
price 15 cents.

(To the tune of "Battle Hymn of  
the Republic")

A Woolworth's in the North may  
have a friendly open face.  
But in the South its aspect is a  
National disgrace:

To sit and eat together is denied  
the human race.

So the Boycott marches on.

(chorus)

Glory, glory, hallelujah,  
Glory, glory, hallelujah,  
Glory, glory, hallelujah,

The boycott marches on!

Now many hateful branches hang  
on Woolworth's money tree.

The tree itself depends on cus-  
tomers like you and me.

Let's all refuse to buy until they  
serve us equally.

The boycott marches on.

(chorus)

A worthless Woolworth five and  
dime just doesn't make much  
sense.

We pay and all our children pay  
for segregation's fence.

Because we love our neighbors  
more than dime store compli-  
ments

The boycott marches on.

(chorus)

## Young Socialist

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"A World to Win!"



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 a year, \$.50 for six months. Bundle rates: \$7.00 for first 100 copies, \$5.00 for each additional 100. The YOUNG SOCIALIST is published monthly, P.O. Box 471, Cooper Sta., N.Y. 3, N.Y. Phone GR 5-9441. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of the YOUNG SOCIALIST, which are expressed in editorial statements.

Official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance

Vol. 4, No. 1 (32)

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October, 1960

## A Student Movement

1960 has seen a marked change in the mood of American students. For the first time in a decade a significant number of students have abandoned passivity and are engaging in actions aimed at bringing about a better world.

A new generation of young radicals has reached the American campus. It is a generation of picketers, demonstrators, protesters. It has no set ideology—it isn't pacifist, or liberal, nor has it lined up with one of the socialist groupings. But it knows what it is against and it believes that it must protest against what is wrong in this country—the lack of civil liberties, second-class citizenship, the increasing threat of war—the enthroned idiocy so well symbolized by the Chief Executive.

We are now in what can be called the pre-natal period of a new student movement. There has not been a significant student movement in the United States since the 1930's. Without an organized movement, American students have suffered defeat after defeat over the past 20 years. The student has little influence over the bureaucratic administration which regulates so much of his personal, academic, and political life while he is at college; he has even less influence in American society as a whole.

What is needed is a new militant student organization that can bring together the students who have been active over the past period into a common fighting organization. The building of such an organization requires the united efforts of all students, regardless of political views, who are willing to fight militantly for the interests of students and of humanity.

The program of this new student movement will, of course, be worked out by the participants. However, the limited experience of the past period suggests that around the following type of program expresses the vital interests of large numbers of students.

**Civil Liberties:** Restore real academic freedom to the American campus; abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

**Civil Rights:** Full equality for the Negro people and all minority groups. Militant action, like the sit-ins, to bring about equality now in the schools, in all aspects of life.

**Peace:** Banish ROTC from the American campus. An end to the conscription of American youth. No more nuclear tests and no more atomic stockpiling of weapons.

**Students Rights:** We must return the American college to the control of the students and faculty rather than the administration and trustees who operate colleges in the interest of big business instead of the students. An end to fraternities and sororities and every other form of social discrimination on the campus. A college education must be made available to all regardless of income.

The American student today faces unusual difficulties in building such a movement. Unlike students in the 1930's, when the working class played a crucial part in American life, the student of today finds that he stands alone in his fight. This will not be for long. It will only be a matter of time, and a short time at that, until the great American working class again begins to fight—to fight against the same forces who hold down the American students. It will be through the unity of the students and the workers that a powerful force can be built in this country which will be able to counter and overturn the forces which perpetrate a status quo of racism, inequality, suppression of free thought, and constant brink of war.

Socialist youth will play, in our opinion, a highly important role in building a student movement. We will do so not because of our great numbers, but rather because of our ideas. We have no stake in the status quo. We realize that it is the capitalist ruling stratum which stands behind the college administrators, which sits on the boards of trustees, and which attempts to thwart every independent action of the students just as it attempts to thwart every independent action of the working class.

Many students who agree with us on what is wrong and are willing to fight with us to change it, are not yet convinced capitalism is the fundamental cause of these evils and that only through socialism can we emancipate man from exploitation and bigotry. To these students we say: "Let us work along together and build a student movement. We will not expect you to accept our socialist views as a precondition to working with us, nor can we accept your liberal views. Let us test all ideas in the course of future developments. In the meantime together we can build a movement which will make America once again pay attention to the students!"

## Farrell Dobbs on the Cuban Revolution

"The Cubans see the campaign against the Castro government as an ominous repetition of the campaign in 1954 against Guatemala which began by calling the legally elected government 'Communist' and which ended with the overthrow of that government by mercenary forces.

The Cubans don't want to go back to the torture chambers, murderous police and venal military caste of the Batista regime, but they fear that this is exactly what the State Department is aiming at. The unanimity and vigor of opinion on this will prove a revelation to any American willing to go to Cuba and see for himself."

THE LIBERAL'S DILEMMA:

# Do You Prefer an Ambulance or a Hearse?

by Judy McGill

There were tears in my eyes on that November night in 1952 when Adlai Stevenson stepped before the television cameras to concede his defeat by Eisenhower. Nor was I alone—a whole roomful of Young Liberals, youth section of the New York State Liberal Party, sat in depressed sills as elsewhere young members of Students for Democratic Action gathered to mourn the loss of so noble a figure.

Should John F. Kennedy lose the 1960 election there will be no such gatherings, for the Young Liberals and SDA, the foremost political organizations of liberal youth in the early 1950's, exist no more and nothing really comparable has arisen to take their place. It is, I believe, the disintegration of these organizations that provides some of the best evidence for the rapid disintegration of the liberal ideology itself, and the replacement of its more idealistic aspects by the purely negative rationale known as Lesser Evilism.

For those of us in that room, Stevenson represented something far better than a Lesser Evil. I now believe that we were under an illusion, deceived by the man's elegant phrases into thinking that he was actually in harmony with our most fervent desires for social justice and peace. But it seems that today's youth have fewer illusions and their energies cannot be easily tapped by those who offer a shabby decoy. ADA and the Liberal Party are unable to continue, for the process of "maturation" in this world brings with it a willingness to accept and accept again more and more rotten compromises; moreover, there is always a large stock of career-minded lawyers who feel that their own best line of advancement lies in participation in liberal clubs. But youth organizations like SDA and the Young Liberals could not be sustained by careerists.

### BOTTOMLESS PIT

Lesser Evilism is a bottomless tar pit. Just how far the Liberal Party has sunk was recognized by the New York Post which, in a recent editorial, sharply criticized the swiftness of the Liberal Party's endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. "You bear a major share of the responsibility for Senator Kennedy's easy capitula-

tion to the Southern Democrats on the civil rights issue in this session of Congress," the Post charged, "for your hasty approval you went far to assure him that the liberals were safely lined up, and that he could afford to turn his attention to solidifying his support in the other wing of the Democratic Party, the wing of Fatterson of Alabama, Vandiver of Georgia, Orville Faubus of Arkansas.

### 'REALIGNMENT'

Alas, insightful as the Post may be in July, by November the logic of its own refusal to campaign for the formation of a labor party will have overtaken it once again and faced with the lack of any alternative—or rather, faced with Nixon—it will in all probability counsel a vote for Kennedy and slide back into the tar pit itself. Here it will join (along with the saber-toothed tigers) the Social Democratic and Communist parties, whose feeble cry for "realignment" is revealed in all its futility: What possible reason for the Democratic Party to "realign" itself, casting out a guaranteed bloc of southern votes, in return for a handful of northern Republican liberals? Archimedes understood that to move the world he would have to stand outside of it. What chance does the liberal have of budging the Democratic Party when he is mired within it?

During my few years in the Young Liberals and SDA we were asked to support the Democratic Party in order to assure a working majority in Congress to the party of progress. This argument was above all useful in 1953 and 1954 when the Republicans controlled Congress; but who can delude the thinking liberal youth of 1960 into believing that a big Democratic majority means progress? Must we leave it to a Barry Goldwater



Would You Buy A Used Car From These Men?

to point out that the Democrats enjoy a nearly two to one majority in the Senate and that if the promises of the election platform are to be acted on, this session of Congress was the ideal time? Kennedy replies that the threat of a veto by the Republican President was the major factor blocking passage of any of the desperately needed "social legislation." If this were true, one wonders why the two to one Democratic majority didn't pass the legislation anyway thus placing the responsibility of a veto squarely on the President.

In the end, the liberal argument for Kennedy tends to reduce itself to this refrain: We must unite to defeat the Greatest Evil, Richard Nixon. Imagine the inspirational campaign song:

Jack Kennedy is Evil  
But Tricky Dick is worse  
And we prefer an ambulance  
To riding in a hearse

Agreed that all of our beloved Veep's principles could be rolled up and stuffed in one of Ike's golf balls. But what better can be said of his opponent? Read Murry Kempton's account in the Post of Kennedy's speeches in Los Angeles, first before Southern, then Northern convention delegations. Recall the "Profile in Courage" exhibited by Kennedy in the days when Joe McCarthy reigned. Of course today Kennedy speaks out courageously—against the "Enemy at our throat," a nation of

six million Cuban people struggling to raise their living standards and maintain a sense of dignity and independence.

If you feel that electing Nixon is tantamount to placing an irresponsible child in front of the push button that can set off the next war, you can ponder the pacific words of Kennedy to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in which he demands an acceleration in armaments production so that American military power may remain first—"I do not mean 'first but,' I do not mean 'first when,' I do not mean 'first if,' I mean first period."

### ELECTION FARCE

But this is "politics." It need not be. If you want to protest against this farce they call an election, you have the opportunity to support the candidates of the Socialist Workers Party, Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss and to vote for them if you are able.

"But," it is objected, "we must be realistic."

Is support to Kennedy and the Democrats realism? Or is it the acceptance of an insane fantasy world where responsible Leaders speak calmly of scores of millions of dead in the next war but grow enraged at the Enemy at our throat who is plotting our downfall, Cuba. Who is the realist and who the "crackpot," the socialist candidate who proposes that we spend the forty billion dollars in our Defense Budget for schools and

housing, medical care and subsidized higher education; or the Democratic candidate who votes in the Senate for yet another Bomarc missile or Snark which will be obsolete before it is barely in production?

### WHY VOTE SOCIALIST?

What is the purpose of a socialist vote when you know you can't win? To say NO to their realism, to the realism of the Strategic Air Command and the H-Bomb shelters, to the realism of a half billion dollars in arms to Franco (look up Jack Kennedy's votes on military aid to Spain) and the cut in Cuba's sugar quota to punish that enemy of Democracy, F. Castro (the vote on Cuban sugar was unanimous). Why bother when you can't win? No one yet has come up with an answer to Eugene Debs: "It's better to vote for what you want and not get it than vote for what you don't want and get it."

Many genuine liberals plan to abstain from this election, but abstention is not an effective protest, because the conscious abstainer has no means to distinguish himself from the so-called "Apathetic Mass" whose failure to vote is attributed to some innate apathy, to poor citizenship, to anything but a silent protest at the lack of real choice.

Above all, we ask you to support and vote for the SWP ticket because a sizable protest vote could constitute a real pressure on the labor movement. Certainly the AFL-CIO leadership is committed to the Democrats with Philip Randolph, the lone dissenter, symbolizing the tragedy of the deadly struggle of the southern Negroes who risk their lives to vote—for whom?

But the instant the voice of protest is heard—and it can be expressed best in a large socialist vote—the labor leaders will find it more difficult to turn a deaf ear. Think of the strength of a labor-based party, able to enlist the active support of millions of workers and their families, millions of Negroes sick of bi-partisan hypocrisy (the Asian-African World is watching—got to have a little integration here and there...)

Liberal youth, don't let yourselves be driven into cynicism by their hypocrisy and their realism that takes one's breath away! Even if you are not socialists, work and vote for a socialist ticket as the path to a party that you can support with all your heart, a party that will not place the dream of an Eastland before your dream.

### Democratic Party—Friends of Labor?

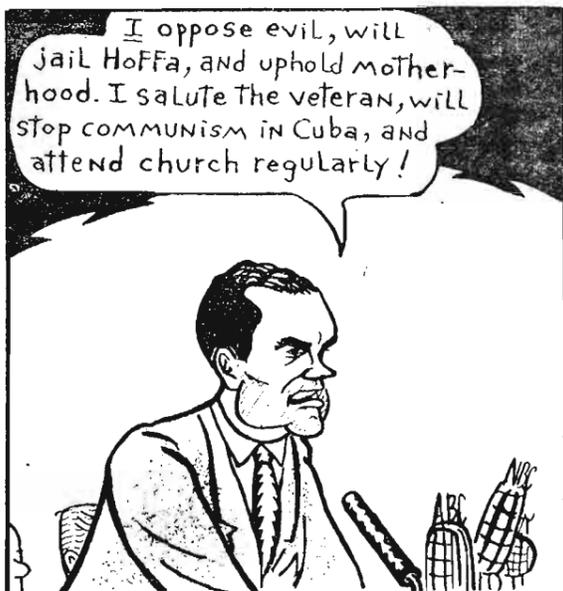
(Excerpts from a letter dated August 22 from Lyndon Johnson to "Dear Friend.")

Throughout my public life I have favored strong effective regulatory legislation to protect Americans from improper labor practices, having voted for the Vinson Bill, the Smith-Connally Act, the Taft-Hartley Act...

As leader of the Senate I asked the Democratic 84th Congress to create the McClellan committee and give it ample funds to conduct its investigations.

... This year, after weeks of hearing, I motioned up the Kennedy-Irvin Bill... It was the fairest and most effective bill we could pass.

### 'THE GREAT DEBATE'



—George Fayna

# Weiss: The Case for Socialism

an interview

by Barbara Doritty

Following is an interview with Socialist Workers Party Vice-Presidential candidate, Myra Tanner Weiss. The 43-year-old Salt Lake City born Mrs. Weiss was a Southern California agricultural union organizer. She recently returned from a four and one-half month speaking tour of the country. Last spring she was accompanied by Young Socialist Alliance National Secretary, Jim Lambrecht, in a tour of southern campuses during which time she discussed with many sit-in leaders. (See May YS). She gives her general impressions resulting from her tours:

Q—Mrs. Weiss, I understand you traveled for four and one-half months in the spring and early summer campaigning for socialism. What was your overall impression of the country and the people?

A—The youth of today are alive, resisting pressure and beginning to look for the solution to the world crisis. The most exciting experience I had during the four and one-half months of travel was in the South. The Negro students in the Southern states have already undergone a revolution in their consciousness. They are already free, the freest people in our land, because they are no longer afraid. Among all the rebellious student youth throughout the world the southern Negro students stand high in courage because they fight as a minority in a hostile white environment.

Q—I know what the Negro student in the South wants, he wants equality; but in your opinion what do the students nationally want?

A—Those who are already beginning to think about the world crisis in which they live in my opinion, like the Negro students, want freedom. They want answers to the social problems and I believe that most youth understand that there can be no objective consideration of social problems without freedom. They don't want to be restricted or told what to think or how to think by anyone. Clearly those who rule society today have created only crises, not solutions."

Q—What kind of questions were specifically asked by students in your tour?

### SHALLOW PRETENSE

A—They were primarily along two lines. Does the Soviet Union menace the peace of the world as the State Department claims? What would a socialist America look like?"

I found it surprisingly easy to refute the position of the State Department on the war crisis. I found few people ready to defend U-2 flights over Soviet territory or current U.S. hostility to the Cuban Revolution.

After all, State Department pretenses of concern about freedom seem pretty shallow when the southern Negro students have to battle alone for their most elementary rights. It goes without saying that I had to review the history of the Yalta Potsdam

agreement, in order to refute the charges of Soviet aggression. And I spent some time in analyzing the nature of Soviet economy and the Khrushchev regime. But from this we very quickly passed to the second question—our social perspective for America. Here I ran into some trouble. American students think of socialists as people who have a schema ready made only waiting to put it into "bill" form when they are elected to office. They do not yet understand the difference between utopian and scientific socialists.

For American socialism to be a reality, the whole structure of society must be changed in order to guarantee the fullest political and economic democracy for the majority of the population. I do not think that American Big Business can be patiently persuaded to give over control of industry to the workers, just as Castro found that friendly persuasion would not convince U.S. imperialists to stop exploiting Cuba—he had to force them out bodily.

### EVERYONE FOR PEACE

Let me explain; the international crisis of war or peace has nothing to do with the wishes of any individual or group in power in any country. No doubt Woodrow Wilson wanted peace, no doubt F.D.R. wanted peace, no doubt Harry Truman wanted peace, but they also wanted something else that could not be had with peace. It is euphemistically called 'spheres of influence,' that is, controls of world capital markets. This question is a matter of life and death to capital economy. That is why Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky could accurately predict an epoch of imperialist war in the final stages of capitalist evolution.

The broad theoretical questions involved are more than amply illustrated in the current conflict between the U.S. and Cuba. There was no crisis with Cuba when Batista was in power, bloody dictator that he was. A crisis developed only with the victory of the Cuban revolution. The reasons for this shift are easy to understand. It was U.S. capital that was expropriated when Castro took power. The fact that Cuban economic development, even the decent housing and feeding of the population, requires an economic reorganization doesn't concern the U.S. State Department. For the U.S. Government represents quite effectively the interest of big business and big business alone.



MYRA TANNER WEISS  
SWP Vice-Presidential candidate

Q—What, Mrs. Weiss, do you expect from the fall period of your campaign?

A—I hope that I will be able to talk to many more students than before. It is their responsibility as well as mine to solve the present crisis in the world. With all the talk of U.S. championship of freedom the truth is that the American people do not get a full picture of the contending parties and programs in an election period. Aside from the fact that wealth controls the means of communication, an obvious advantage to the millionaires representing the Democratic and Republican parties, the recent special session of Congress as its first legislative act ruled that equal time on radio and TV is limited only to those who don't need such guarantees themselves for a major policy debate. We must therefore exert even greater energy to reach the American people and overcome the handicaps of our undemocratic system.

### LOCAL SOCIALISTS

Socialist candidates for local offices will appear on the ballot in several states. Of particular note to young voters are two Young Socialist Alliance candidates, Arthur Felberbaum in Pennsylvania and Harriet Talian in Michigan. They are running for Auditor General and State Treasurer respectively, for the Socialist Workers Party. Felberbaum's running mate, Morris Chertov is vying for the post of State Treasurer.

MICHIGAN residents can vote for the following candidates in addition to Harriet Talian: Frank Lovell for U. S. Senator, Robert Himmel for Governor, Evelyn Sell for Lieutenant Governor, Larry Dolinski for Secretary of State, Rita Shaw for Attorney General and Edith Gbur for Auditor General.

NEW JERSEY's Senatorial race will include Socialist Workers Party candidate Gladys Barker Grauer, who, if elected would be the first Negro woman to serve on that body.

CALIFORNIA's 23rd Congressional District could be represented by Los Angeles packing-house worker Erroll Banks if the worker and liberal voters back the SWP candidate.

MINNESOTA voters can vote for Carl Feingold for U.S. Senator as an alternative to the two capitalist parties.

### CAMPAIGN BANDWAGON:

## Dobbs Attends Japan Conference; Students Map Vigorous Campaign

Farrell Dobbs, SWP Presidential candidate, recently returned from Japan where he attended the Sixth World Conference Against A- and H-Bombs. Dobbs also had the opportunity to meet a number of student leaders. "What greatly impressed me," said Dobbs, was the defiant spirit of the young worker and student leaders of the anti-war forces, who participated not only in this conference, but in the demonstrations against the Japanese-American treaty. The American people should understand that these Japanese youth do not want to become victims of another atomic war and that they believe the treaty imposed upon them by Washington is dragging them in that direction."

Dobbs also reported the formation of a new youth organization, the Student Socialist League, which bases itself on revolutionary Marxism. The Student Socialist League, many of whose members support the Revolutionary Communist League (the Trotskyist party in Japan), is experiencing rapid growth and is the second major grouping within the Zengakuren.

### This Land of Opportunity

"Equal Time for Those who can Pay for it" seems to be the slogan of the Federal Communications Commission these days. The three major networks have denied SWP candidates TV time, basing themselves on the revision of the equal time legislation passed by the House recently. The FCC refused to consider an appeal against the networks' action. SWP attorneys plan to take the case to the courts to test the constitutionality of the ruling, if necessary.

### Students Help Put Socialism on the Ballot

Appropriately, enough in this portentous Year for Student Political Action, Students for Dobbs and Weiss reports rapid growth. Local groups have been busy circulating petitions to get their candidates on the ballot against heavy odds. For example, in New York, 12,000 registered voters, with at least 50 in each of the state's 63 counties, must sign the SWP nominating petitions. Of the approximately 23,000 signatures submitted by the SWP, members of Students for Dobbs and Weiss and the YSA gathered almost half.

As the YS goes to press, the SWP has gained ballot status in the following states: Colorado, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and hopes to be on in Alaska, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Utah. Elsewhere voters can write in the names of Farrell Dobbs for President and Myra Tanner Weiss for Vice-President.

Both candidates are currently barnstorming through the country, speaking to every available campus audience. Those who do not have Dobbs or Weiss already scheduled to speak on their campus can request a speaking date with them or a representative of the Students for Dobbs and Weiss.

### 'Atom Bombs and Things Like That'

A Baltimore journalist reports the following interview with a group of future voters:

"What's a convention?" asked the journalist.

"It's where they vote for two men to see who will be president," replied an eight-year-old girl. Other answers were: "It's a kinda news report." "People with signs."

At this point a ten-year-old boy broke in to tell us he saw a convention on TV and it was just like his Cub Scout meeting because nobody would sit down and the leader kept telling them to be quiet and sit down or they couldn't have the meeting.

Next question: "What does the President do?"

"He takes care of atom bombs and things like that." "He travels all over the world like the cops do to see if people are good."

"What's a caucus?"

"It's a prickly plant that hurts if cowboys sit on them."

### Dobbs-Weiss Buttons, Stickers Available

Those who like the fanfare and excitement of election campaigns but cannot bring themselves to support either reactionary candidate will be pleased to learn that they need not go buttonless and stickerless. The Students for Dobbs and Weiss is launching a protest campaign on campus against the campaigns of both the Democrats and Republicans, as well as attempting to roll up a protest vote for the S.W.P.

S.D.W. has made up some attractive buttons for supporters of its candidates. It has also printed "Vote Socialist" stickers which it hopes will be pasted in every possible conspicuous place to show voters there is an alternative to Kennedy and Nixon. Buttons will sell for 15 cents each and stickers go for \$1.50 per 500. Individual orders should be sent to the students committee.

Students for Dobbs and Weiss offers a special opportunity for those individuals who want to campaign for the candidates but have no organization in their area. A campaigner's kit, which includes five attractive buttons, ten "Vote Socialist" stickers, ten copies of the SWP election platform and five copies of this issue of the YOUNG SOCIALIST will be sent on receipt of an order and a contribution of \$1.00. Orders should be sent with the blank below and sent to Students for Dobbs and Weiss, 45 East 7th St., New York 3, N.Y.

### That's What They Say

"Since most of my best friends are anti-Nixon, I've been repeating that I may vote for Kennedy because with Kennedy at least we don't know what we're getting. . . . Nixon is shrewdly running on the Democratic platform which Eisenhower just submitted to a Democratic Congress to embarrass the Democratic Party."—Joseph Barry in the New York Post.

A student was reported to be displaying on his jacket a card with a Nixon button, a Kennedy button, and a Dobbs-Weiss button. Under the three buttons was inscribed: "I'm still thinking. Are you?"

### SIGN UP NOW!

- I want to campaign for socialist candidates. You may list my name as a sponsor of Students for Dobbs and Weiss.
- I enclose \$..... for..... campaigner's kits at \$1.00 each.
- I would like one of the candidates or their representatives to speak at my campus.

Name .....

Address .....

Campus ..... City and State .....

Contribution .....

Clip and mail to: Students for Dobbs and Weiss  
45 E. 7th St.  
New York 3, N.Y.

# Parties Bury the Hatchet On Economic Differences

by Shane Mage

Since the time of Hamilton and Jefferson the main difference between the Republican and Democratic parties has centered on economic policy. The Republicans traditionally have been the party of hard money and high tariffs, the Democrats the party of inflation and free trade. At the outset of the 1960 election campaign we could hope that the oppressive sameness of the two parties would at least be relieved by the traditional economic dispute. But now, after the Nixon-Rockefeller compact, the same grey pall of indistinguishability seems to have descended over the economic issue. We have seen the "tight money policy" become a thing of the past and Mr. Nixon discover unsuspected pleasures in the sports of "growthmanship" and Benson-baiting. The Democrats' agitation about these points has been made as hollow and demagogic as the rest of their campaign oratory.

But this does not signify that economic policy is becoming less crucial at this point in American history: the reverse is true. If economic policy, like foreign policy, is being led gracefully out of the political arena this is because it, too, is becoming "too important to be involved in partisan politics" (translate—too important to allow the voters the least voice in its determination). Both Kennedy and Nixon are well aware that exceptionally difficult economic decisions will confront the next administration, and will in fact determine the course of domestic and foreign politics during the coming decade.

The essential problem confronting American capitalism as it enters the 1960's can be summed up as the choice between economic growth and economic stability. As we will see, this is an old problem and one with many ramifications. However, what makes it so painfully pressing at this particular moment is its central role in the world clash of social systems.

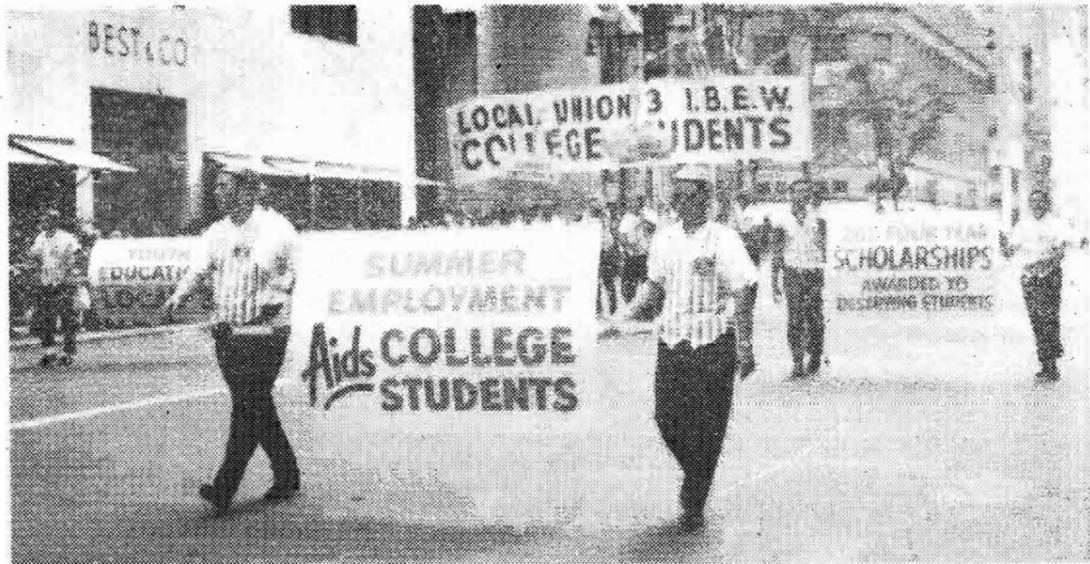
The U.S., with an economic structure dominated by private capitalism, and the U.S.S.R., whose economy is based on state ownership of the means of production and thoroughgoing economic planning, are engaged in an economic race whose ultimate outcome will go far to decide the future of the world. The U.S., of course, still has a long lead in all respects (with the trifling exception of rocket-missile technology)—but if the course is long enough the race will go to the swift, no matter how big the handicap. And the brutal fact is that American capitalism is losing ground, very quickly.

Statistical comparisons of the U.S. and Soviet economies are very tricky, partly because claimed Soviet production figures are unreliable in some respects, non-comparable in others, and, even more, because by an appropriate choice of base and reference years one can prove any possible contention about either economy. Nevertheless, a sober and meaningful comparison is possible provided that Soviet data are conservatively evaluated and that two periods of relative prosperity are chosen for the U.S.

If we compare total real U.S. output in the first three months of 1955 and of 1960, we find that during this period Gross National Product (expressed in 1954 dollars) increased from an annual rate of \$382.2 billion to \$440.5 billion, an average annual increase of 2.9 per cent. Meanwhile, Soviet National Product increased between 1955 and 1958 at a rate of about 7.8 per cent a year. The projected Seven Year Plan from 1958 to 1965 provides for an annual growth rate of 7.3 per cent. [Estimate by Prof. Bornstein (U. of Michigan) in the volume of hearings of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, "Comparisons of the U.S. and Soviet Economies" (Washington, 1959).]

Even if at present the per-capita Soviet National Product is only 40 per cent as great as that of the U.S. (and this is a rock-bottom estimate), if the U.S. and Soviet Union both continue to grow at present rates the U.S.S.R. will have overtaken the U.S. in total production and, consequently, in living standards, within 21 years. Not much imagination is required to grasp the political implications of such an event!

It is against this historic background that American capitalism will have to come to grips with more short-range, but no less urgent, problems. The initial problem facing the new president will, of course, be the next recession. Most probably, thanks to the limited expansion in the preceding prosperity, it will be a fairly "mild" recession. But even a small recession immediately causes a very substantial budget deficit, a reduction of interest rates and a situation of credit ease — and these conditions bring us back to the basic affliction of modern American capitalism: the long-term inflationary trend.



STUDENT AND LABOR: Student members of the Electrical Workers' union march in New York City's Labor Day Parade, with signs showing the union's advantages. They were among the 174,000 marchers.

—Jack Arnold

Ever since the end of World War II the general price level has moved upward, slowed, though not halted, by periodic recessions. The basic cause of this trend is the effort by business to maintain its rate of profit in a situation where trade-unions are strong enough to compel substantial annual wage increases. The oligopolistic organization of the economy, in which price competition has become a minor factor, strongly favors gradual inflation because every seller will increase his prices when demand conditions permit him to do so, but will resist cutting prices if demand falls off. Thus whenever a potentially inflationary situation exists the economy is geared to react to it very rapidly. The strength of this reaction was demonstrated in 1958 when inflationary pressures became acute even before recovery from the recession was complete.

### DANGER OF INFLATION

But why is inflation now such a danger, it might be asked, when the economy has been able to absorb steady price increases until now? There are at present two decisively different factors.

First is the changed international position of U.S. capitalism: the recovery of Europe and Japan has increased competition on world markets while increasing costs and prices have begun to undermine the competitive position of U.S. industry. The result showed up in the sudden outflow of gold in 1958-9. Were further inflation seriously to undermine foreign confidence in the dollar this problem would resume in intensified form, and eventually force a devaluation of the U.S. currency.

At the same time, inflation increases the violence of the business cycle by giving every prosperity a speculative cast and amplifying the swing of inventory accumulation. As 1957-8 showed, business capital investment is vulnerable to sharp contradictions, and the combination of a sharp drop in capital spending with the aftermath of inflationary speculation could produce a really seri-

ous depression.

The policy of the Eisenhower administration has been to fight inflation by every means at its command: high interest rates, budgetary surpluses, tight credit. In this it has been partially successful—but only at a severe cost in growth.

The nature of the problem is this: to restrain (not even entirely block!) inflation it is necessary to adopt policies that stand in the way of growth; and to secure more rapid growth it is necessary to adopt policies (easy money, deficit finance) that would set fire to the inflationary tinder strewn throughout the economy.

### THE DILEMMA

Eisenhower has chosen his horn of the dilemma, but he alone seems to find it a comfortable seat. Certain Democrats, like Leon Keyserling, talk complacently about inflation, claiming that higher tax revenues would eventually produce a budget surplus, enabling the economy to pull itself up by its bootstraps (but forgetting, among other things, the crucial meantime in which the inflationary spiral would build up

momentum.)

For Nixon (under pressure from Rockefeller) as well as for Kennedy these "easy way" policies are impermissible. Whoever wins, American capitalism is about to start on a new course. Brain trustees like Galbraith and Schlesinger, with phrases like "private opulence and public squalor," try to give the new line a "liberal" coloration. But the reality breaks through when, against all precedent, Kennedy in his very acceptance speech offers the American people "sacrifices" and Nixon coldly raises the possibility of a tax increase.

Under the next president American capitalism will try a very dangerous trick: to stimulate growth and at the same time to block inflation. Someone will have to pay—and we can be sure it will be the workers. Higher income taxes, a national sales tax, direct wage and price controls: free enterprise is a dream of the past. Will the labor movement continue to stand passively while it is tied into the strait jacket of state control? Only socialists pose that question now, but it will dominate the politics of the next several years.

## We Vote Socialist . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas socialists are a prime example of those who confine their socialist ideals to dreams of a utopian society but are satisfied with letting the capitalists run society. So struck are they with the power and wealth in the hands of the ruling class that they rush to find themselves a nesting place within its ranks.

The same is true of the Communist party, which has felt the weight and power of the rulers of American society through the witch hunt and has succumbed to their pressure. After suffering smears, blacklists and jail sentences, the CP refuses to put up a fight and challenge the witch hunters through the elections. But the CP and the SP-SDF burrow themselves into a little niche within the framework of the wealth that rules. There they hide during elections, becoming impotent to change society.

The Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance have not been blinded by the glitter of those now in power. They see historical strength in the hands of the working class, as especially and dynamically illustrated in the continuing Russian, Chinese and Cuban revolutions. This historical evidence belies the necessity for socialists to join forces with the capitalist class.

We are for building a labor party, we are for a program of full rights for Negro and all other minority groups, we are for a policy which would take the war making powers out of the hands of the capitalists and ensure real peace. All—socialists and non-socialists—who are for that program should vote for it. That means a vote for the Socialist Workers Party candidates, Dobbs and Weiss.

## SWP Stands on Major Issues

**PEACE AND MILITARISM:** Remove all troops from the bases on foreign soil. End arming of "Western world" with nuclear weapons. Halt A & H-bomb testing and stockpiling. End ROTC and conscription.

**DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS:** An end to the witch-hunting House Un-American Activities Committee and the House Internal Securities Sub-committee. Abolish "loyalty" oaths and "loyalty" purges. Repeal the Smith "thought control" Act and end all deportations.

**FOR LABOR:** End restrictions on union organizing, strikes, and picketing by repealing the Taft-Hartley and Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Acts. Create more employment by reducing the work week to 30 hours for 40 hours pay. Na-

tionalize all industries unable to offer workers a living wage. Turn control of these industries over to elected representatives of the workers.

**FOR MINORITY RIGHTS:** Immediate enforcement of the Supreme Court Integration decision using troops wherever necessary. Enact and enforce laws against lynch murder, segregation, and police brutality. Full aid and support for the student sit-ins.

**PUBLIC WELFARE:** Build low-rent housing projects, hospitals, nurseries, schools and playgrounds. Enact laws to provide for free medical care for the aged. Obtain the funds for this by ending spending on the arms race.

**FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION:** You can't vote labor in a capitalist party. Build an independent Labor Party based on the labor unions, Negro and other minority groups and the working farmers.

### NEW YS EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN:

"Proceedings of the Founding Conference of the Young Socialist Alliance"

—Philadelphia, April, 1960—45c

### AND DON'T FORGET:

"The Fight Against War" by Shane Mage—20c

YOUNG SOCIALIST FORUM

P.O. Box 471

New York 3, N.Y.

'WE WILL WIN!'

# First-Hand View of Cuba Exposes U. S. Lies

by Suzanne Weiss

As a member of the YSA delegation to the Latin American Youth Congress in Cuba this summer, I wanted to see for myself what changes the revolution had wrought in the country, to meet some of the Cuban students, workers and peasants, and to try in whatever way I could to convince them that there are people in the United States who support the Cuban revolution despite the barrage of slanders in the press.

One of the first things the delegation did was to attend the 26th of July celebration in the Sierra Maestra Mountains where the Revolution was born. The site of the celebration was the grounds of a giant "school city" which will eventually house 20,000 students from peasant families. Already 500 youngsters who never had the chance to attend school before are living, working, and studying in the completed sections.

People from all parts of Cuba and from all walks of life attempted to make the long, rugged, dusty journey to participate in the "concentracin" or "mass rally." Members of the youth militia were collecting donations of food and arranging travel facilities for the hundreds and thousands making the trip from Havana.

Special arrangements to make part of the trip by train were made for the delegates to the Latin American Youth Congress. The train stopped at several stations where we were greeted by brass bands and masses of cheering Cubans carrying banners and flags, chanting, singing, and applauding. "Cuba Si, Yankees No!" They

## "Year of the Cuban Agrarian Reform"

Dear Youth of the Young Socialist Alliance:

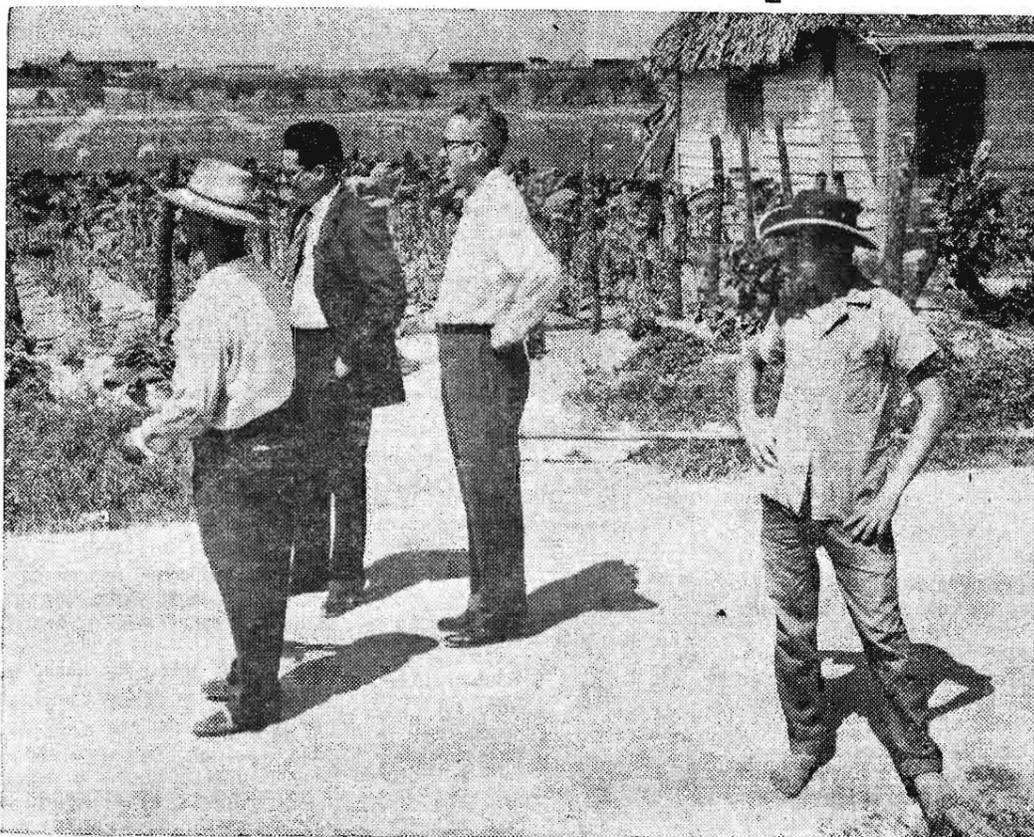
I am a Cuban youth who has always been interested in other countries, who like you, struggles for international peace and for liberty—economic, political as well as social—for the people where imperialism has raised obstacles to all paths for prosperity and progress.

In the newspaper "Combate" of Havana I read the statements of five representatives of the Young Socialist Alliance. In those statements I could see that your intentions are favorable in the struggle against imperialism to which I give my support as well as those of my class companions. I want to be informed of your struggles. In exchange I will give you information about the progress Cuba is making in her struggles against imperialism and her development in the social and economic field.

The struggles of the people for their development should be constantly before the people. I believe sincerely that if you continue advancing as you have been doing you will see that all the people of Latin America want your liberty from imperialism.

Thank you very sincerely for your cooperation. Revolutionary greetings from a Cuban who wishes liberty for the people of the world which they so dignifiedly should possess.

ROBERTO GRANDA RODRIGUEZ



CUBA: Presidential candidate Farrell Dobbs surveys countryside during his spring tour of the island.

shouted. "Venceremos!" (We Will Win!) When we declared that we were North American supporters of the Cuban Revolution, hundreds reached out to shake our hands. They assured us that "Yankee No!" did not refer to the American people but to the American government, which had supported the Batista regime and is now opposing the Revolution. "Why does the American press tell lies about our revolution?" they demanded.

Like everyone in Cuba, the youth expressed pride in their independence and insisted that they don't want to be ruled by another country, no matter which side of the world it belongs to. Many of them felt that Cuba was heading for "humanistic" socialism. They said that the last election in Cuba, the most popular election they ever had, was the Revolution two years ago and that the Revolutionary Government was carrying out all its promises to the people.

### COUNTER-REVOLUTIONISTS

There are some counter-revolutionaries in Cuba. It is not difficult to understand who they are and why. We went to a few stores to buy gifts and souvenirs. One store owner told us that before the Revolution he would take in \$3,000 a day from tourists but now some days brought in only \$30. "Is it right to take from some to give to others?" he demanded, after we asked his opinion about the benefits of the Agrarian Reform. He said that he wasn't concerned about the "lazy peasants," but about HIMSELF and HIS store.

The INIT (Cuban Tourist Institute) provided many excursions for Congress delegates to see co-operatives, housing projects, and new schools. Some of us were taken to Los Pinos, a large farm co-operative of several hundred acres, in Pinar del Rio Province, previously owned by one of Batista's sons. Formerly, six farm hands made a meager living on this land. Now, 500 peasants live here, utilizing the latest scientific methods to raise a greater abundance and diversity of agricultural products.

The INIT not only works to attract and entertain foreign visitors, but also provides exciting,

low-cost guided tours for the Cuban people, many of whom are now seeing the great beauties of their own country for the first time. Beautiful new beach and park facilities, modern furnished cabanas, bath houses, swimming pools, and sports fields are being constructed all over the island to accommodate working people and their families who could never afford such pleasures before.

### HOUSING LOTTERY

We visited some of the low-cost housing projects erected by the INAV, the National Institute of Housing and Savings. The INAV has taken the national lottery, which used to earn millions for private interests, and uses the proceeds to build these projects. Beautiful apartments are available at about 10 per cent of the worker's wages. Their rent goes to pay the cost of the dwelling, after

which they own it. Each building varies in color and decoration. The inhabitants of some of the slums being cleared help in the construction.

It was exciting to tour Camp Columbia where thousands of Batista's soldiers were once quartered, but whose barracks are now being remodeled into school rooms and dormitories. The rebuilding of the camp, now called the City of Liberty, is being supervised by a 26-year-old architectural student as his master's thesis, without pay. He showed us around the huge area, where we saw new building techniques and materials, the modern class room furniture, and the lovely student dorms. We were introduced to workers who took great interest in building the school because their children are going to study there beginning this September. The plants,

flowers, and trees beautifying the grounds were donated by people from all over Havana. An immense swimming pool will be constructed in the center of the campus and large sports stadiums erected nearby.

### BURY MR. MONOPOLY

On August 6th, in a speech to the Youth Congress, Fidel Castro announced the nationalization of most of the American business holdings in Cuba. The Cuban Confederation of Trade Unions sponsored a Nationalization Jubilee Week to rejoice over this action. A few days after Castro announced the good news, a spontaneous demonstration was held by more than a thousand telephone and utility workers riding and banging tools on their company trucks, hundreds more walking with lit candles, carrying funeral wreaths and coffins, waving banners, singing and shouting slogans. They were holding a mock funeral for Mr. and Mrs. Monopoly which terminated in a joyous outdoor festival, after they dumped the coffins into the harbor. Many parties were held throughout the week based on this theme. Banners adorning lamp posts, buses, office buildings, stores, and homes were seen declaring the solidarity of the chemical workers, petroleum workers, bank workers, the Woolworth employees, and others with the nationalizations. In many cases, the workers' signs demanded nationalizing all the American interests.

A number of American students came to Cuba purely because of curiosity, already prepared by State Department propaganda to believe the worst about the Revolution and the government. Yet some healthy instinct told them to find out for themselves. It was heartening to witness their reaction to Cuba after they had seen the cooperatives, the new schools, the housing projects, and above all, after they had talked with the Cuban people. The spirit of the Revolution had made an imprint on their minds, more than any literature or speech could do.

## Latin American Youth Rally in Cuba . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

evacuation of the American base at Guantanamo. Advocating these measures, it was charged, signified an intent to provoke American intervention.

The accusations were not presented directly to the Congress itself, where discussion would have followed on their merits. Only the formal protest of the Trotskyists and the previously prepared statements of some delegations rubber stamping the charges were heard on the floor. The YSA delegation issued a press release shortly before it left Cuba condemning the anti-Trotskyist witch hunt as a violation of democratic procedure and a blow against the Cuban Revolution. As we saw it, only the freest confrontation of different views and programs by all those who supported the Revolution—as the Trotskyists did—would afford the masses and their leadership the opportunity to make the most informed and considered decisions in advancing their Revolution. To suppress this vital interchange of opinions, either by force or by slander, was to betray the Revolution and to play into

the hands of its enemies.

Some of the other American observers, "independents" and "progressives," eagerly solidarized themselves with this typical slander attack, replete with the worn-out Stalinist accusations so completely discredited by Khrushchev's famous speech to the 20th Congress of the Russian Communist Party in 1956. All the vows recently heard in our country among certain "progressive" currents, abjuring such unscrupulous methods against opponents within the socialist movement, were quite forgotten, testifying to the degree of sincerity in some of those abjurations.

### CASTRO STAYS ATTACK

As it turned out, the brunt of the attack was somewhat deflected by none other than Fidel Castro himself. A few days later, in a speech to the Youth Congress, he announced the nationalization of most of the American monopoly holdings on confiscatory terms and mentioned the coming evacuation of the American base. The next day, Gerardo Figueras, President of the Congress, repre-

sentative of the July 26 Movement, and presently embarrassed chairman of the Cuban delegation, made a conciliatory closing speech to the Congress calling for the unity of all the tendencies among Latin American youth, including the Trotskyists, in the struggle against imperialism.

One of the most heartening aspects of the Youth Congress was the participation of a number of student organizations, like the F.U.P.I. of Puerto Rico and the M.R.I. of Venezuela, that appear rapidly to be moving in a leftward revolutionary socialist direction. The powerful ideas of Marxist socialism are taking shape in the minds of many Latin American youth today. The YSA will continue to correspond and exchange literature with these organizations and individuals. We look forward to the next youth conference where we will be able to extend our contact with these radicalized young people and actively work out together a revolutionary program for youth in both North and South America for the achievement of socialism.

A DEBATE IS BREWING:

Canadians Picket Bomb Shelters; Protest Grows

by John Bannon

TORONTO—In a desperate reaction to the growing crisis in its "defense" and foreign policy, and to the widening opposition on the part of large numbers of the Canadian people to its vast and useless arms expenditures, the Diefenbaker government is attempting to whip up a campaign of hysteria, of psychological preparation of the population for nuclear war. One part of this preparation was the building of model basement "fallout shelters" and the issuing of "Blueprints for Survival" in key centers across the country.

Following the construction of such a shelter near the Ontario legislature here, the Toronto Young Socialist Alliance launched a protest action and threw a picket line around the building. The picketing was maintained for every Saturday during July and August. Plans are to continue until the shelter is removed early in the fall.

The initial picket line followed on the heels of a previous protest action by a young socialist, Ernest Tate, who painted "Ban the Bomb" in letters 18 inches high on the shelter, an action which received front-page press coverage and which cost him a fine of \$50. But he won the public defense of the University of Toronto Committee for Disarmament and the Toronto Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

Picketers carried signs demanding, "Bury Unemployment—Not

People." "Let the People Vote on Nuclear Arms," and "No Missile Bases in Canada," and distributed leaflets calling for unilateral disarmament, nationalization of war industries, and the building of the labor party. They denounced the shelters as "convenient coffins in which masses of dead Canadians will be buried."

'MACABRE FARCE'

The farcical nature of the "protection" such shelters could offer prompted even some figures in the government apparatus to dismiss them as a macabre joke.

For over a month YSAers conducted the protest action alone with the exception of a few determined members of the Toronto Association for Peace, several of whom were in favor of united action. Despite an invitation by the YSA to discuss and plan the ac-

tion, the leadership of the various peace organizations showed no inclination to cooperate. Likewise, the leaders of the Young Communist League, the Students for Peace, and others either stalled off or turned down the same proposal.

BAN ON POLITICS

After some five weeks, the protest began to grow, with the CUCND (Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament)—composed mainly of U. of T. students here—launching a 24-hour vigil at the shelter in commemoration of Hiroshima Day.

When the YSA contingent appeared at the site with its signs and literature, pressure was immediately brought to bear on them to drop a major portion of their signs—particularly those which were either indirectly or directly political, and to desist from distributing any literature. The reason given was that the committee in charge had decided on a line of "no politics." This, in spite of the fact that this very picket line was a slap in the face of the government's entire cold-war policy.

YSAers pointed out that the very existence of the CUCND is a manifestation of opposition to the war preparations of the Tories, and that to confine the scope of the action to this narrow and restricted framework would in no way help the anti-war fight. The CUCND projected no orientation and no concrete demands upon which to conduct the struggle.

It was noteworthy that members of the Young Communist League were the most vigorous proponents of this "non-political" line, which actually is a practical manifestation of their theory of "peaceful coexistence." A vigorous debate on the policy of the anti-war struggle ensued after the Hiroshima Day vigil ended and many appeared to be interested in the views of the YSAers and their literature. However, the gathering was dispersed by some "non-political" police on the spurious grounds that it constituted an unlawful assembly.

Subsequently, at a "free and open" rally held the following Sunday by the CUCND in Christie Pits, only speakers who agreed to speak within the non-political framework were permitted on the platform. YSAers distributed copies of their paper among an audience of some 300 people. While speakers emphasized the terrors of nuclear war and urged putting pressure on the government to disarm, they failed to touch on the question of what forces are behind the war drive and what can be done to stop it. Nor did the speakers involved refer to the war-mongering policies of the capitalist Tory regime or its servility to American ruling circles and the Pentagon.

The growth of such bodies as the CUCND, Committees on Radiation Hazards, and others reflects the opposition of growing numbers of the Canadian people to the bosses' war drive. The recent decision of the delegates to the CCF national convention to defy the leadership and call for withdrawal from the NATO war alliance is very significant in this regard.

But while the YSA fully supports and intends to participate

in such organizations to the best of its ability, it believes that all tendencies should have the right to state their views openly and frankly on this, the most burning question of our crisis-ridden epoch. The aims of the peace movement cannot be served by a show of unanimity, while real and fundamental differences remain unspoken.

NEED ANTI-WAR PROGRAM

That the anti-war movement is growing is indicated, for example by a recent Vancouver rally which drew over 2,500 people, and by an anti-H-bomb parade to the City Hall of some 200 youth in Regina, but essentially it has no program. It must come to grips with the realities of capitalist society, project a program of demands that will hit the war drive at its source and establish relations with the labor movement. To do otherwise is to misdirect the fight against war and lead it into a blind alley.

But the struggle is only in its formative stages and the real debate lies ahead. The beginnings are promising, but the slogan, "We want peace," will not suffice. The bankrupt politics of Stalinism and pacifism will only lead to defeat. It is not without significance that the majority of those who called themselves pacifists prior to 1939 ended up on the battlefields of World War II, or that the Communist Party was the most hysterically super-patriotic booster of the no-strike pledge and "vote yes" on conscription drive. The students today are earnestly seeking to block the war preparations. If large numbers of them mistakenly adopt the Stalinist-pacifist orientation, it is only because they, as yet, see no alternative. It is up to the revolutionary socialists to point the way. The heroic struggles of the Japanese students and workers point to that inescapable conclusion.

Slate Meeting May Be Nucleus For Campus Mvt.

by Jim Petras

The recent growth of student political parties in California reached a high-point in organization at this summer's Western Inter-Collegiate Student Weekend attended by about 150 students. The gathering had the overall effect of the first steps toward the formation of a real student movement in California. However, anything more than general conversation, continuing correspondence and the mere fact of a general meeting was not evident. The group gathered at this meeting represents the working nucleus—the activists who will be on or around campus next fall.

The main political issue was civil rights. Practically all of the students had participated in picketing the chain stores in sympathy with the Negro Sit-in movement. Many of the students stated that they will organize picketing again this fall. At one of the work sessions the subject of Cuba was brought up and aroused a good deal of interest among those present. A student from Stanford handed out a leaflet asking the students to join in forming a Cuban Defense Committee. Other students wrote up leaflets discussing questions of "Elitism" in organization and the nature of student movements.

SLATE, the liberal student political party from Berkeley sponsored the gathering. Other political parties attending were PLAT-FORM and the Independent Student Union from Los Angeles, TASC, a newly formed group at San Jose, and SCOPE from San Francisco State College. Most of the weekend was spent in exchanging experiences, offering suggestions and participating in work shops on such topics as The Development of Student Political Action.

NSA Conference . . .

(Continued from Page 1) student from Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., during the special panel on the sit-in movement. He called on the Congress to adopt the "forward look" of students abroad as typified by the student movements of South Korea, Cuba and Japan. He condemned the Monroe doctrine of the U.S. Government and stated his support for the Cuban revolution and the regime of Fidel Castro. The audience of delegates listened attentively to his speech and applauded at its conclusion.

NSA HEARS YSA

It is evidently no longer considered good taste in NSA circles to support the witch hunt. One of the first concrete signs of this was the fact that the YSA was granted a booth along with and alongside the Young Democrats, Young Republicans, Inter-collegiate Society of Individualists (Goldwater-Buckley supporters) and Student Sane. A further indication of this shift in student

mood was made clear at a meeting of the NSA National Executive Committee early Wednesday morning, August 24. With only one dissenting vote the Committee passed a motion to grant equal time to the Young Socialist Alliance in a debate on "The Election Issues," that had already been planned for the Young Democrats and Young Republicans. Of the many observers that attended this meeting of the NEC, only the representatives of the two major parties were in opposition to the decision.

This writer represented the YSA in the debate. Before an audience of 500 NSA delegates in the auditorium of the U. of Minnesota Museum of Natural History, he urged support for the candidates of the Socialist Workers Party. Both parties participated in the destruction of democratic rights that characterized the McCarthy period, he said, and both have to share responsibility for the continuation of segregation and discrimination against the Negro-Americans. He addressed his concluding remarks to the Southern sit-in leaders present in the auditorium.

MANY AGREE

"Many people agree with what I have just said about the Democrats and Republicans, and even with what I said of the capitalist system itself. But they do not see, as yet, great power on the side of the Socialist Workers Party; they feel that while the socialists win all the arguments, to campaign for them or vote for them at this time would be a waste.

"But I was in the South during the sit-in campaign and talked to many of its leaders. I do not think that this movement in the beginning and even for some time after that, had the support of any great power. Now, of course, both parties come close to endorsing the sit-ins. Now, of course, the leaders of many official, powerful social organizations have endorsed the sit-ins. But in the beginning—and if I am wrong here I urge the Southern leaders present to correct me—there were very small groups on those Southern campuses and there was an idea that had found its time in history. That was all—but it was enough."

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, Luxemburg 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.

—from the Founding Declaration of the YSA

TROTSKY On AMERICA

by James P. Cannon

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FILMS AND SOCIETY:

# What Makes 'Psycho' Sick?

by George Payne

If in the movie "Psycho" one is expecting to find the usual Hitchcock ingredients of imaginative, realistic photography, good acting, and, above all, top-notch directing, one will not be disappointed.

Though technically the picture is a masterpiece, one gets the distinct feeling that it is far less laudable in an overall sense, and indicates something about the society that nurtured and produced it.

HORROR CONTEST

A common ingredient of all "horror" and "suspense" movies (aside from the Dracula and Frankenstein type of movies, which only amuse) is the contest that goes on between the paying public and the movie makers. The movie moguls and their hirelings say to the public (in effect): "We can cause in you genuine feelings of terror and revulsion . . . we can bring some lively, if vicarious, emotions into your restricted everyday existences." The movie audience replies—"We accept your challenge—we dare you to really make our pulses beat and to make us jump in fright."

Hence the public becomes inevitably more and more calloused as the contest wears on, and imperceptibly steels itself to the emotional rigors of the battle for the box office take. It comes to look

upon murder, evil and madness in a more and more insensitive, detached way, much as the ancient Romans witnessed people being thrown to the lions.

Is this not extremely convenient for the rulers of a society founded on exploitation, on relations in which man is wolf to man, and therefore on oppression, war, and brutality? And as this social system approaches its doom and resorts to ever more cruel and deadly means for putting off the fateful hour of its demise, it seeks to instill greater and greater degrees of insensitivity into those whom it will use as cannon fodder, those who are to be at once its defenders and its victims.

Not that Hitchcock and the movie magnates themselves realize this. This comes of the whole social atmosphere, psychology and mores of a system that has for too long evaded its proletarian undertaker.

Not that movies under socialism would never seek to portray brutishness, the most horrible aspects of mental illness, and so forth. But there would be a far higher percentage of them that would seek to point out useful and constructive lessons thereby. And of course we will have to wait until socialism before we get movies that will expose the true reality of such questions as war, themes

that the "anti-war" films of today touch only lightly upon.

In its theme, gore, terror, and the most murderous extremes of insanity—"Psycho" is definitely a sick movie.

A SICK MOVIE

It is more sick than other movies dealing with similar subjects, and this may well be because time has moved on and the bourgeois system of imperialism has moved that much closer to its doom. The system is more fraught with the desperation of its rulers. This is reflected in a general callousness and decadence, such as insensitizing people to the prospect of approaching nuclear world war. Since most Americans will die in this war, and "victory" is calculated only on the percentage of survivors, an atmosphere of callousness towards others and even towards oneself is encouraged. Whether this is done consciously or unconsciously matters little.

Supporting this thesis is the fact that "Psycho" is more sickly murderous than its past counterparts for a purely "technical" reason. As the audience becomes more conditioned in callousness to Hitchcockian suspense and shocks, the movie makers are automatically forced into further extremes in order to maintain the same level of audience reaction, and, for profits sake, "improve" it, if possible.

# Youth Notes

**WORLD YOUTH**—Satoru Kitakoji, general secretary of the Japanese student federation Zengakuren, was arrested for his role in the demonstrations against the U.S.-Japan security pact. He had avoided arrest for 78 days. . . . Demonstrations by students in San Salvador supporting Fidel Castro and the Cuban revolution led to brutal attacks on the demonstrators by police. The government announced that it had smashed a "widespread Communist plot to usurp power and destroy our republican institutions." . . . EVERGREEN, a Chinese youth and student magazine, reporting on the Seventeenth All-China Students' Congress stated, "The congress was a united and fraternal gathering. It was like a great orchestra of all Chinese students sounding the triumph of the big leap forward."

**THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT**—Keep Left, the paper of British Socialist youth, under the headlines "Rally to Scarborough:—The H-Bomb Must Go!" had the following to say: "We must give the right-wing Labour leaders a resounding defeat at the annual conference on their defense policy. Conference must declare for an end to the manufacture, stockpiling and testing of nuclear weapons and for the closing of rocket bases and the germ factory at Porton." . . . In New York and Los Angeles marches on the theme of "No More Hiroshima" attracted thousands of demonstrators. Amongst them were Young Socialist Alliance members. In Los Angeles YSA members carried signs saying "Hands Off Cuba," "Solidarity With Japanese Anti-Treaty Demonstrations," and "YSA Marches For Peace." YSA members in New York distributed leaflets calling for an end to witch-hunting in Sane, the organization leading the march, and pointing out that the only way to a lasting peace was the achievement of Socialism. In addition they sold the YS and collected signatures to place the SWP candidates Dobbs and Weiss on the ballot.

**FOLK ARTIST DIES**: Aunt Molly Jackson, the original "Pistol Packin' Mama" is dead. Mrs. Jackson was a miner's wife in Harlan County, Kentucky. She traveled her native mountains rallying mine strikers with ballads and speeches, and, on occasion, being arrested. Over 100 of her songs are recorded in the Library of Congress. One of her best known songs was "Kentucky Miners' Hungry Blues."

**CIVIL LIBERTIES**: The conviction and sentencing of a teacher in Manistique, Mich. to a 90 day jail term and \$100 fine were thrown out by a circuit court judge. The teacher had been sentenced by a part time justice of the peace, a gas station owner and operator, for telling five of his pupils to read the first 17 pages of *The Stranger*, a novel that had won a Nobel Prize for its author Albert Camus. A parent had complained that the book was obscene . . . In Louisiana the legislature is getting even. 23,000 illegitimate children have been removed from the welfare rolls under "suitable home" laws passed this year. The law provides that aid be cut off when a home is not "suitable." An "unsuitable home" is described as one in which the relatives with whom the children are living are not legally married. Ninety-five percent of the children are Negro. Hundreds of these children are reported to be starving. . . . In Detroit a visiting African student has accused a bartender of refusing him service, and of beating him and throwing him out. The Wayne County Prosecutor's civil rights board recommended that assault and civil rights charges be lodged against the bartender. Governor Williams personally apologized to the student, Papa Ibra Tall. . . . Students of Barnard College in New York City have won the battle of the Bermuda shorts started when President Millicent C. McIntosh outlawed slacks and shorts at the women's college. The students petitioned for the right to decide for themselves what should be worn on campus. The President granted the petition and shorts are once again legal.

**ON THE LEFT**—Bucks County, Pa., "peace fair," numbering amongst their organizers the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation, refused the Young Socialist Alliance of Philadelphia the right to express its views on peace by denying them the right to set up a booth to that end. One of the most vocal exponents for the exclusion was Hans Peters of the Bucks County SP-SDF. . . . A petitioner for Dobbs and Weiss encountered a beatnik on the streets of New York. The beat proceeded to quiz the Dobbs-Weiss supporter: "Are you for the good things in life as opposed to the bad?" "Yes," the petitioner answered. "Are you for the hip as opposed to the square?" "Yes," was the reply. "Man," the beat said, "sounds like a swinging ticket," and he proceeded to sign. . . . Two members of the New York YSA were dragged off a platform at a recent street corner meeting and charged with disorderly conduct by the police. Previously the YOUNG SOCIALIST has won against the police accusations in similar cases.

Your Best Bet For a Better Life is the name of a new pamphlet by S. S. Mann. The pamphlet is a popularization of the ideas and values of socialism. The pamphlet can be obtained for 25c from Topical Pamphlets, 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, N.Y.

## YPSL Fails a Test: Won't Vote Socialist

The Socialist Workers Party has, alone among radical tendencies, worked actively for the cooperation of socialist organizations in elections. In 1958 the SWP participated with a number of independent socialists to mount a gubernatorial campaign in New York State, forming for this purpose the Independent-Socialist Party. Other radical groups have preferred to go it alone, like the Socialist Labor Party; or, like the Socialist and Communist Parties, have turned their backs on the rest of the radical movement, preferring the numerous but impotent Democratic Party.

In the hope that the Young Peoples Socialist League, youth affiliate of the Socialist Party, might presently be wrestling with misgivings on the plans of its political parents, Students for Dobbs and Weiss sent the following letter to the YPSL at its recent national convention. As was expected, however, the YPSL reaffirmed its policy of "everyone to his own way" — those that want to work in the Democratic Party may.

Dear Comrades: Perhaps the foremost question now being discussed in liberal and radical circles is the question of what policy to pursue in the national elections. For the first

time in many years, large numbers of liberal voters feel alienated from the "more liberal" of the two candidates. Likewise many radicals accustomed to operating on the "lesser evil" theory in making their electoral choice, are dismayed, disgusted and disgruntled by the choice offered in 1960—Nixon-Lodge or Kennedy-Johnson. Although some Negro voters, thoroughly fed up with the Democrats, are thinking of supporting Nixon, a vote for Tricky Dick is almost entirely ruled out. The question then, for many liberals and radicals who do not make it a principle to vote socialist, is whether to support Kennedy or no one at all—i.e., to stay at home. Most socialists and many liberals, whatever their past practice may have been, cannot vote for the Democrats knowing that Kennedy-Johnson have the justly deserved support of Southern racists, the corrupt city machine and a large section of the pro-war big business interests. Many of these liberals and socialists are therefore thinking of doing nothing—not even registering a protest vote—just sitting at home on November 8th and keeping company with the 50 per cent non-voting adult population.

Comrades, if there was ever a year when a vote for socialist candidates is truly a vote to pro-

test the empty and meaningless political choice offered by the Democrats and Republicans, this is it—1960. The National Committee of Students for Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss is sparing no effort to convince other students and young people to support these Socialist Workers Party candidates for President and Vice President. As socialists, we urge you to vote socialist—and to join in the electoral campaign of the Student Committee for Dobbs and Weiss.

Dobbs and Weiss have been energetically campaigning since last Spring. In the course of the campaign, Dobbs spent two weeks in Cuba, saw the revolution at first hand and is the only candidate who supports the Cuban revolution. Dobbs recently returned from Japan where he attended the World Conference Against A & H Bombs; he is the only candidate who opposed the Japanese-American War treaty which the Japanese people were made to swallow. The Vice Presidential candidate, Myra Tanner Weiss, likewise did what no Democratic or Republican candidate was capable of doing. She visited the major campuses of the Southern sit-in movement, met with the young leaders and picketed with them.

Currently, the effort to place Dobbs and Weiss on the ballot in New York State is reaching what we believe will be a successful conclusion. We estimate that double the number of signatures required to get the candidates on the ballot will be filed in Albany. The Socialist Workers Party is already certified in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the state where you meet, Michigan. It will be certified on a number of other states later in September.

Once again, we urge you to support Dobbs and Weiss in 1960. Fraternally, Nora Roberts, National Coordinator

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## YOUNG SOCIALIST CLUB LIST

We print the following club list as an aid for those interested in organized socialist activity:

- BALTIMORE: YSA, A. Robert Kaufman, 730 Reisterstown Rd. LA 3-3703.
- BERKELEY-OAKLAND: Young Socialist Alliance, P.O. Box 265, Berkeley, TH 5-1550.
- BOSTON: Young Socialist Alliance, 1318 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, Boston, Mass.
- CHICAGO: Young Socialist Alliance, Hirsch, 438 St. James Pl. EA 7-9810.
- DENVER: Young Socialist Club, Box 724.
- DETROIT: Young Socialist Committee, 3377 Woodward.
- EAST LANSING: Young Socialist Club, Michigan State University.
- NEW HAVEN: George Orwell Forum, Yale University.
- IOWA: Socialist Discussion Club, c/o Ron Radosh, 325 S. Dubuque, Iowa City.
- LOS ANGELES: Young Socialist, Box 3615, Terminal Annex, L.A. 54.
- MADISON, Wis.: Wisconsin Socialist Club, c/o Judy Boxandal, 1024 Clymer Pl., Madison.
- MILWAUKEE: Young Socialist Club, Myrtle Kustner 2591 N. Frederick Ave., Apt. 4.
- MONTREAL: McGill University Socialist Society, McGill Student Union, 690 Sherbrooke St., W. Social Democratic Club, Sir George Williams College, 1435 Drummond.
- NEW YORK CITY: Young Socialist Alliance, 45 E. 7 St., GR 5-9441.
- OVERLIN: Ohio: Oberlin Socialist Club, Oberlin College.
- PHILADELPHIA: Young Socialist Club, 2708 W. Sterner St., BA 2-4078.
- PORTLAND, Ore.: Focus, Reed College.
- SAN FRANCISCO: Young Socialist Alliance, c/o Mattingly, 4077-A 18th St., San Francisco.
- SEATTLE: YSA, c/o Collins, 3420 Huron Street.
- TWIN CITIES: Young Socialist Alliance, 822 9th Ave. So., Minneapolis 4, Minn. FE 8-2158.
- TORONTO, Ontario: Young Socialist Alliance, 81 Queen St. W.
- TROY, Maine: John R. Paton, Troy, Me.
- YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio: Socialist Discussion Club, Antioch College.