An Answer to "Hoy’s" Slander on Trotskyism And Cuban Revolution

By Joseph Hansen

What has been the response of the other leaders of the Cuban Communist Party to the vigorous measures undertaken by Fidel Castro? Has he fostered other leaders? All reports indicate that they were among the most enthusiastic in applauding the triumph of the Cuban Revolution.

Because of the imperialist embargo of Cuba and the consequent economic difficulties, we do not receive Hoy regularly. We are therefore unable to measure the campaign with precision. But we do have at hand six articles, some of them quite hot and quite evidently placed on target with patching cures. These are sufficient to indicate the real state of mind among some of the leaders of the Cuban Communist Party since the news was broken to the world of Escalante's indiscretions.

Before getting into an analysis of the articles published by Hoy we will attempt to outline the essence of "Trotskyism." (Continued on Page 2)
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Fidel Castro

By ENRIQUE FERNANDEZ

(Continued from Page 1)

Mujal’s role is “well-known.”

had, for instance, the edi-
rated as General Secretary
nals, 1934, Trotsky “directed his prin-
tory to present the history of
ntors devote an entire article pur-
his record as a witch-hunt.

The report tells us more in detail about the terror: “Even in the day-time it was considered a criminal misdemeanor to walk the streets in uniform, property and police and the military hostile to the workers wherever they dared to assemble. The headquarters of the workers’ centers, which were raised, sacked and demolished and the Havana Federation of Labor, which was raided, was smashed, the documents taken and the guards shot.” The government admits a total of thirty dead, although the Comite de Defensa reads over 500.

The supreme reward for this turn was posts in Batista’s cabinet. In return the leaders of the Cuban Communist Party hailed their “inconsistent and temporary” policy as a “man of the people.”

The Cuban people, however, paid a bitter price for this policy. The Cuban Communist Party’s recognition in the thirties as “a consistent party” and the Trotskyists’ survival in the thirties were two very significant factors. The former had followed a revolutionary-socialist policy as was advocated by the theoretical committee. Because people had to wait for a new genera-
tion of people ready and able to assert themselves, the policy was consistent and adequate enough to have their way but not to oust anyone.

Hunger Strike Protest

BOSTON—Mary Alice Worth, sister of Negronewman William Morris, is to begin a hunger strike on July 11 to protest the incarc-
ration of her brother for re-
turning to the United States “without a valid passport.” Mr. Morris is the first person ever indicted for coming home.
Behind the Peruvian Election

The State Department is being bold about the Peruvian army's announcement of the recent elections and arrests of outgoing President Torre-Vega. It is in a position to do so because of the legal rights it recognizes. Nonetheless, military leaders, especially those loyal to President Garcia, have been threatened and murdered—under the noses of federal election officials.

When the Brazilian army refused Vice President Goulart the presidency, it was constitutionally entitled to do so. But the United States, which had worked to keep Goulart in power, was not prepared to do it. Nor did Washington get agitated when the Argentine military annulled the elections and imprisoned President Frondizi. Why all the fuss in this case?

The army-backed candidate, Belaunde Terry, is "safe." Like his opponent, he denounced Castro. Moreover, the reactionary presidency he was constitutionally entitled to until it had stripped the elections is honest. There is ample evidence otherwise. Whether like President Betancourt of Venezuela, are apt to be disastrous. When the Brazilian army refused Vice President Goulart the presidency, it was constitutionally entitled to do so. But the United States, which had worked to keep Goulart in power, was not prepared to do it. Nor did Washington get agitated when the Argentine military annulled the elections and imprisoned President Frondizi. Why all the fuss in this case?

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By Pierre Frank

Relative little space — and the French press a delegation had been devoted to what may be considered a significant item: the election in the Soviet Union in August.

On April 4 and 5, the Moscow organization of the Writers Union published a list of some 80 persons. The official list, according to the Associated Press, contained 16 names.

The official list, proposed by the Communist Party, section, the names of three old leaders already had been eliminated. What names? Those of the editors-in-chief of important publications — Kotchekov of October, Vertkovsky, editor of the literary section of the Moscow Workers' News.

Later an additional number of names — those of the two Soviet editors-in-chief of important publications — were added. The two editors-in-chief of important publications. The two editors-in-chief of important publications. The two editors-in-chief of important publications. The two editors-in-chief of important publications.

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