

have been sending over to Yugoslavia, Tito's régime has collected nearly \$600,000,000 without cost to itself.

People must eat. They must have clothes. They must keep from freezing to death. UNRRA has supplied the wherewithal, as I have shown earlier in this article, to fill these needs adequately for the 15,000,000 people of Yugoslavia. But Tito, with the aid of Russia and through our own blindness, has taken over control of these supplies. With them he has re-equipped and strengthened his army. With them he has kept his own political machine well fed, well clothed,

well housed. With them he has plundered the people of Yugoslavia, forcing them to give up their belongings and their freedom to keep alive.

And while he has been doing this, his army of propagandists has conducted a violent campaign against the United States and the other Western democracies. When hungry people protested against the high prices they had to pay for food, clothes and medicine, his government-controlled newspapers said, "Well, there is capitalism for you! Isn't it terrible to think that rich Americans should force us to pay such outrageous prices!"



## TOLERANT

BY LOUIS FRANKLIN OVERSTREET

WITH alien gods  
I walk along  
the zig-zag path  
of darkness  
and of light,

and see about me  
everywhere  
sweet magic  
I never glimpsed  
in youth —

when I was single-minded  
and knew I knew the Truth.

# HAITI'S ECONOMIC BONDAGE

BY BERNARD SEEMAN

ON JULY 29, 1915, an American warship steamed into the outer harbor of Port-au-Prince, capital of Haiti, and a regiment of U. S. Marines landed, ostensibly to "protect lives and property." Their actual accomplishment was to transform Haiti into an unofficial U. S. possession.

For thirty-one years Haiti's presidents have been handpicked by the State Department in Washington, and its internal economy has been governed by United States interests, both governmental and private. The results are far from savory. Under the American ægis, government in Haiti has been corrupt and expensive, providing little public service in return. One of the few liberal Haitian senators, Max L. Hudicourt, has said of the situation: "The economic influence of this predatory foreign group is determining the national life of Haiti. Possessors of all the private capital, they hide behind the puppet politicians, both mulatto and black, whom they control and through whom they maintain and increase their own economic power."

Senator Hudicourt's charges describe conditions familiar from the days of Dollar Diplomacy in Latin America. But whereas the Good Neighbor policy of Franklin Roosevelt has supplanted the earlier policy of political intervention for economic exploitation over most of South America, Haiti continues in bondage to the United States.

In August 1946, Deputy Dumarsais Estimé was elected to the presidency of Haiti and a new government was installed. The new government gives indication of some liberal tendencies, but it is questionable how liberal the dominant American economic interests will permit it to be.

## II

The population of Haiti comprises some three million Negroes, a small but influential minority of mulattoes, and a few thousand whites, most of them Americans. The whites hold the economic power.

For generations the bulk of Haiti's population has lived on the brink of

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