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Peasant Leader in Peru Jailed by Military Junta

By George Lavan

JUNE 5 — The government of Peru has announced the capture of peasant leader Hugo Blanco, who has been organizing a land-reform movement. Blanco, whose name had become legendary among the Indian *campesinos* of Peru, is a young university-trained intellectual, who was inspired by the Cuban Revolution to begin organizing the landless *campesinos* of his own country.

So far news about Blanco's capture is very scanty. Only two brief items have appeared to date in the U.S. press. The first, an UPI dispatch of May 30, datelined Cuzco, Peru, stated:

"Hugo Blanco, Communist leader and head of a band of guerrilla terrorists seeking to set up a Castro-type regime in Peru, was captured by the police today not far from the famed Inca ruins of Machu Picchu.

"Blanco, who had slipped through a number of police dragnets during the last year, was seized in the agricultural area of Quillabamba. The police gave no details of the capture, but the 29-year-old guerrilla was said to be ill upon his transfer to the military prison here.

"Blanco controlled a total of 8,000 to 10,000 Indians whom he led with the slogan 'land or death.' His headquarters were in the Indian valley of La Convención in southern Peru."

Lima Dispatch

The second item was a special dispatch to the *New York Times* from Lima, the capital of Peru, dated May 31. It read:

"Hugo Blanco, a Communist agitator who was captured yesterday after a long search, is being held incommunicado in the Cuzco army barracks. The police said he would be tried at Arequipa in south Peru for the murder of five rural policemen."

Brief though these news items are, they contain several ominous notes.

First is that Blanco was said to be ill upon transfer to the military prison in Cuzco. This may mean that he is extremely sick, that he was wounded, or that he has been tortured.

That he is being held incommunicado and that officials are so close-mouthed about his capture and imprisonment could also mean torture or refusal of needed medical attention.

The Peruvian police and military have a record of torturing political prisoners. This reputation became all the more sinister in the past year under the military dictatorship. It conducted mass round-ups of leftists guilty of nothing but their opinions. They were shipped to overcrowded jungle concentration camps and left to sicken and die without medical attention, adequate food or facilities.

Reports Inaccurate

The brief news items reprinted above also contain a number of inaccuracies. Blanco was never connected with the Communist Party, but always opposed its policies. He was an adherent — while a student in Argentina, and later in his native Peru — of the revolutionary socialist movements led by Trotskyists. Indeed, the May issue of *World Marxist Review*, a Communist publication, which appears in 19 languages, contains an attack on Blanco.

Moreover, in an interview carried by the Lima newspaper *Expresso* (see May 6, 1963 *Militant*), Blanco denied being a guerrilla and emphasized that he was an organizer of peasant labor unions.

When the reporters compared his course to that of Castro, he pointed out: "Cuba's agrarian reform was the product of the bloody war which was conducted from the Sierra Maestra. It was its outcome. Here the opposite is true."

The *campesinos* in the valley of Convención were carrying out their own land reform, but they had not killed the landlords. "We want to kill the system of big estates," Blanco told the reporters, "We don't want to kill *gamonales* [landlords]. We don't feed on blood but on the products of the soil."

Telegrams demanding that Blanco not be tortured or held incommunicado, that he get medical attention and the right to choose a defense attorney, should be sent to the Peruvian Ambassador, 1320 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C.



LAND REFORM CHAMPIONS. Hugo Blanco, center, and fellow-fighters in struggle of land-starved Peruvian peasants, have been constant target of reactionary military-landlord dictatorship.

Mass Picketing to Smash Job Bias Is Giant Step Forward in Rights Fight

— On-the-Scene Report from Philadelphia, Page 3 —

Negroes Need Own Party Worthy Tells Harlem Rally

By William Bundy

NEW YORK — The formation by Negroes of a Freedom Now party to run black candidates in the 1964 elections was suggested by Afro-American newsman William Worthy at a rally in Harlem Square June 1.

Worthy said that across the country now "there are countless good and willing freedom fighters doing things we never hear about. More important and more frustrating, there are many more who want to fight for their freedom, our freedom, but they lack ex-

NEW YORK — Radio station WNEW will feature a documentary report on the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee rally on Sunday evening, June 9, at 7:30 p.m. The station is 1130 on the AM dial and 102.7 on FM.

perience and training and competent local leadership." An independent Negro political party, said Worthy, would "co-ordinate all these efforts and potential efforts and all these unsung local heroes into one gigantic effective national movement."

Conceding the difficulties of creating such a party and the necessity at first of running only in key areas, he emphasized that the experience even in the beginning would be a great unifying force and training ground. "In electoral activity," said Worthy, "certain next steps are self evident as a campaign proceeds. Petitions to get on the ballot have to be filed. People must be registered. Local as well as national literature has to be prepared. In each community there could and there would be tremendous activity by

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URGES POLITICAL ACTION AGAINST RACISM. Civil-rights fighter William Worthy discusses need for independent Negro political movement at Harlem rally.

Mass Actions Prod Kennedy To Stir a Bit on Civil Rights

By Fred Halstead

JUNE 5 — The mass demonstrations by Negroes across the country are wringing concessions from Washington. The concessions are of a gradualist nature, and designed by President Kennedy to head off the development of a Negro movement independent of the white power structure. But it has become clear that the more the Negroes are able to keep the administration on the spot — the more concessions they are able to get and the stronger their own movement becomes.

The administration is reported to be drafting two civil-rights bills to be presented to congress next week. One measure would bar discrimination in stores dealing in products shipped in interstate commerce. This would include most public facilities. The other would provide for federal officials — rather than the courts — to draft timetables for school desegregation.

The Supreme Court is also watching the demonstrations. It has followed up last month's desegregation rulings with another refusing Memphis officials a stay in desegregating that city's parks. The ruling declared that the doctrine of "deliberate speed" no longer can be interpreted to mean delay.

Meanwhile Kennedy called a June 4 White House conference of 100 businessmen who control large

retail outlets in the South, reportedly to urge them to desegregate their facilities voluntarily. This followed meetings between Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Southern hotel and theatre owners. In a speech in Washington last week, the attorney general explained the reason for these meetings. No "government edict" could solve the problem of "racial tensions," he said. The best thing, he continued, would be for businessmen to move "quickly in establishing those reforms which all of us know in our hearts should have been made long ago." If these moderate measures are not taken quickly, said Robert Kennedy, "extremists" might take over the Negro movement.

This statement indicates two things: 1) The Kennedys are determined to avoid any break with the Dixiecrat members of their party and will dodge forthright government action. They are hoping to get enough mild desegregation measures adopted on a voluntary basis to pacify the leaders of the Negro movement. 2) The greater the threat of what Bobby Kennedy calls "extremism," the more the administration is embarrassed, frightened, hurt and upset by the Negro movement — the more concessions Negroes will get.

The most dramatic example of this was the June 4 statement by

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IN MEMORIAM. Selma Sparks of Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee lays Memorial Day wreath on steps of U.S. Mission to UN in memory of American Negroes who died for a government that refuses to protect them.

It Pays to Fight Back

Meaning of Philadelphia Teamster Victory

By Fred Halstead

One result of the Kennedy administration's policies toward the labor movement is the rash of anti-strike bills now being introduced in Congress. Though these bills are not actually backed by President Kennedy, the fact that they are being introduced and supported by large numbers of congressmen is being used by the administration as a weapon in its attempts to get union officials to comply "voluntarily" with administration "suggestions" to hold the line on wages and refrain from strikes. The argument is that militant policies now will damage labor's public image and increase the chances of these bills becoming law.

One of these measures — the Bonner Bill — would outlaw strikes and introduce a form of compulsory arbitration in the maritime industry. Last month, Teamster President James R. Hoffa appeared before the House Merchant Marine Committee to testify against the Bonner Bill and the Kennedy administration's labor policies in general. He criticized Kennedy's intervention in the New York printers' strike, denounced proposals for federal "labor courts," and declared that if legislation like the Bonner Bill were passed, the country's jails "couldn't hold" all the people who would be arrested for violating its provisions.

In addition, he told the congressmen of Teamster plans for enlisting the aid of European unions in trucking strikes here. He said that under plans now being worked out, truckers on both sides of the Atlantic would refuse to handle cargoes which had been handled by scab labor on either side. "We would send a picket line to London for instance," he said, "and the British Labor Confederation could send one over here."

All of this represents on Hoffa's part an exactly opposite approach to "public relations" to that being followed by the major AFL-CIO leaders, who seem more determined than ever to prove that they are labor lieutenants of the administration.

The effect of these two different approaches on one very important section of "the public" — the rank and file of the Teamsters union — was tested in the Philadelphia area just the week before Hoffa's testimony. In a National Labor Relations Board election, the Teamsters defeated by a landslide an AFL-CIO-backed raid on a key section of the Teamsters jurisdiction. It is, of course not unusual for an established union to defeat a raid. But this was no ordinary raid. Superficially, it appeared that the raiders held almost all the cards.

In the first place there was a



James Hoffa

genuine and widespread rank-and-file revolt within the Philadelphia Teamsters locals dominated by the heavy-handed bureaucracy of Local 107 President Raymond Cohen and Local 470 President Peter Schultz. Resentment existed not only against the lack of democracy in the locals, but at the fact that under Cohen and company wages for truck drivers and helpers were lower in Philadelphia than in any other major trucking center in the country.

The opposition took organized form about seven years ago when a "Committee for the Betterment of Local 470" was formed chiefly around the demand that stewards be elected in the barns rather than appointed. Later, a Betterment Committee was formed in Local 107, but unlike the 470 group, the 107 reformers took their case to the McClellan Committee. It didn't help. Both groups got considerable publicity, but made little headway in reforms within the locals.

Then two years ago a new group appeared calling itself the VOICE of the Teamsters. It carried on a campaign around the demands originally advanced by the Betterment Committees. It differed from the latter in that it was obviously well-financed. After attracting a large following in Local 107, VOICE leader Charles Myers declared for disaffiliation from the Teamsters union. It became clear that the VOICE leaders were being aided by persons close to Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, and certain AFL-CIO officials. The Attorney General publicly declared support to the group.

VOICE challenged the Teamsters for 8,200 drivers and helpers employed by 300 firms belonging to an association called Motor Transport Labor Relations (MTLR). The election took place last November and the Teamsters squeaked by with a margin of 596

votes. The results were set aside by the NLRB on a VOICE complaint of intimidation and campaigning for the new election began.

In addition to rank-and-file resentment, the VOICE had the following factors working for it in the second campaign. 1) Throughout the campaign period Cohen and several other 107 officials were on trial, charged with robbing the local treasury. The court proceedings received daily, lurid press coverage. 2) VOICE enjoyed the virtually open support of Washington, the Catholic Church, and the press. 3) Support of the AFL-CIO executive council, George Meany, and the personal participation of two AFL-CIO leaders notorious for their close collaboration with the Kennedy administration — Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers International Union and Joseph Beirne, president of the Communication Workers. 4) The full-time services of the AFL-CIO expert on raiding the Teamsters, William L. Kircher, formerly an official of the United Auto Workers and a Democratic Party wheelhorse in Ohio.

In spite of all that, the Teamsters won the second election, 4,893 to 2,550. This ended the raiding threat of VOICE and delivered a stinging defeat to Attorney General Robert Kennedy and his lieutenants in the AFL-CIO.

The main factors in the Teamster victory were: 1) A strong Teamster stand on bread-and-butter issues. Hoffa moved to Philadelphia for the campaign. He negotiated a contract with the non-MTLR employers which included a pension plan equivalent to that prevailing in the central conference of Teamsters — which provides benefits of about \$200 per month at age 57. He opened negotiations with the MTLR for a similar pension and demanded a 43-cent-an-hour wage increase and an area-wide contract.

The VOICE group opposed both the latter demands, claiming 43 cents was unrealistic and that area-wide contracts violate "individual freedom."

2) There was resentment at VOICE for conducting its raid during contract negotiations, which allowed the employers to get an injunction against the signing of a contract while the jurisdictional dispute continued.

3) The original reform movement — the Betterment Committees — stayed with the Teamsters, appealing for members to fight for democracy inside the union. "The VOICE leaders," said William Crager, chairman of the Local 470 Betterment Committee, "are no longer their own masters. They are being used by anti-labor forces who want to split up and weaken the Teamsters union." Hoffa promised to grant some of the reformers' demands. Local 107 instituted the election of stewards, and Cohen's salary was cut in half.

Immediately following the election Hoffa promised that all VOICE supporters — including those who had been expelled — were welcome back in the union. An area-wide contract with substantial improvements is virtually certain. The reform movements within the union are stronger and have won concessions. Cohen's machine is still intact, but severely shaken. The rank and file has more elbow room to press for democracy and militancy. From almost every point of view, the Teamsters union in Philadelphia is stronger than it has been in years.

Bobby Kennedy's big chance for mischief in Philadelphia has backfired. But he is, after all, still the attorney general. On May 10 he announced another federal indictment of James R. Hoffa — this time on charges of "conspiracy" to influence a jury. The vendetta goes on — at taxpayers' expense.



Schoolteachers in Gary, Indiana, won union recognition in a one-day strike May 28. The union claimed 1,400 of the school system's 1,600 teachers as members but the board of education refused to bargain, so the strike was called. It shut down the steel city's schools as only 308 teachers showed up for work. About half the system's 44,000 students reported for roll call, but were then sent home. Students brought refreshments to the picketing teachers. A pickup truck which toured the picket lines with coffee was plastered with signs reading: "Wirt Students Back Teachers."

The Gary Teachers Union, AFL-CIO, won a memorandum of agreement, not a full contract. The agreement, however, grants union recognition, the right of the union to bargain with the board, dues checkoff, and no reprisals against strikers.

In the railroad work-rules dispute, a Presidential Emergency Board has recommended settlement terms. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has hailed the new recommendation as an improvement over a report of a previous presidential board. The previous recommendation, which the companies accepted and which railway unions have been resisting for over a year, provided for the quick elimination of 35,000 railway firemen's jobs where the firemen had less than ten years of service. The new report recommends work force reduction through natural attrition, and arbitration of unsettled issues if a strike deadline is reached.

The largest demonstration ever held by labor at the Ohio State House in Columbus occurred May 15 when 8,000 to 10,000 unionists protested pending legislation to cut unemployment and injury compensation. The legislation would reduce unemployment payments by \$26 million a year according to its sponsors. One of the signs carried by the demonstrators read: "Police Dogs in the South — Wolf at the Door in Ohio." Another had the following poem:

Governor Rhodes took an ax
And gave the needy 40 whacks;
He's so pleased with what he's done
He'll give the jobless forty-one.

Bernard Fox, president of United Auto Workers Local 588 at the Chicago Heights Ford stamping plant has been fired. So has John Conway, a member of the local's executive board. They were accused by the company of "irresponsible conduct and activity" because they shut down an unsafe stamping press after the local was unable to get prompt action on a safety grievance. The local officials were disciplined with layoffs last month as a result of the action, and the membership of the local struck. The ranks of the 3,700-member local knew that if the company could discipline the president of the union for fighting on a simple matter of safety, the union would be terribly weakened.

Refusal of the UAW's international officials to authorize the strike, aided the company in getting the men back to work. The international officials characterized the local officials as "irresponsible," and cynically declared that the question of the unsafe stamping press should have been processed through the regular grievance machinery. They knew full well the grievance machinery was clogged up with 220 unsettled grievances and that the only way to unclog was to let the company

know the union meant business. But the international officers let the company know just the opposite, so the company felt free to fire the two local officials. It remains to be seen whether this action by the company and the easy-living international bureaucrats will result in a revolt soon — or later.

We'd appreciate it if readers from around the country would send in items for this column. Our thanks to those who have already done so. If clippings are sent, please don't forget to include the date and the name of the paper.

Nelson Jack Edwards, Negro member of the United Auto Workers international executive board, was in Birmingham, Ala., during the demonstrations there last month and reports seeing "a police dog that was leaping at a man's throat being grabbed by the collar and flipped over the intended victim's head. The dog slunk off in terror despite a policeman's command to return."

The Mexican Farm Labor Program will be allowed to expire without renewal next Dec. 31 according to a vote in the House of Representatives May 29, turning down an extension of Public Law 78. The program allows the legal importation of citizens of Mexico as seasonal farm laborers by U.S. farm operators. These Mexican "nationals" have been important mainly in the cotton and truck vegetable crops of the irrigated valleys of the Southwest. Unions hope the elimination of the law will allow farm laborers who are U.S. citizens to get higher wages and better conditions.

This, however, is by no means assured. Farm operators can still be expected to seek workers among the Mexican citizens forced by hunger to cross the border illegally. These workers can be exploited even more severely than the "legal nationals" because of the threat of being turned over to the immigration authorities if they "act smart." The U.S. immigration authorities in the Southwest are notorious for being blind when the crop is ready to be picked and sharp-eyed when the big farmers want to get rid of surplus farm workers or "trouble-makers."

The Gibson Refrigerator Company has demanded a 29-cent hourly wage cut in a new contract with the United Auto Workers in return for a pledge not to move its two Michigan plants to Mississippi. Union members at the Greenville and Belding plants voted down the proposal. UAW Local 137, which represents the 1,300 members, has offered to sign a 2½-year wage freeze if the company will sign a pledge not to move to Mississippi for at least three years. Union officials point out the firm makes good profits in Michigan, but the company says it can make even more in Mississippi.

New York Peace Center To Present Art Exhibit

NEW YORK — An art exhibit and sale will be held at the Tompkins Square Peace Center, 515 East 11th St., the weekend of June 14-16. The exhibit will include paintings, drawings, photographs and crafts contributed to the Peace Center by artists in and around the community. All items will be modestly priced, with a ceiling of \$25. The exhibit will open Friday evening, June 14, at 8:30 p.m. The Saturday and Sunday showings will be from noon to 7 p.m.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO
New Documentary Film — MORTON SOBELL: A PLEA FOR JUSTICE. Presented by Dave Solter, Chicago Sobell Committee. Fri., June 14, 8 p.m. Debs Hall 210, 302 S. Canal St. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK
EYE-WITNESS REPORTER Discusses "Birmingham and Beyond." Speaker, Dr. Edgar Keemer, who was in Birmingham during demonstrations. Thursday, JUNE 13, 8:30 P.M. at 116 University Place. Contrib. \$1 (students, 50c). Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

Hold the Date. JOHN O. KILLENS, author of And Then We Heard the Thunder and Youngblood, speaks on 100 Years of Freedom? at the Militant Labor Forum, Fri., June 24, 8:30 p.m.

OAKLAND
Patrick Hallinan, S.F. attorney, recent representative of British Committee for Portuguese Amnesty, gives Eyewitness Report from Portugal. Fri., June 21, 8 p.m. 563 16th St. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

NEW YORK

Folk Song Benefit Concert

New World Singers
Judy Collins
Carolyn Hester
Danny Kalb

FRIDAY, JUNE 14
8:30 P. M.

Empire Hotel
Broadway and 63rd St.

Contrib. \$1.50

Ausp. Committee to Aid
Monroe Defendants

A Breakthrough on Rights

Philadelphia Pickets Breach Job-Bias Wall

By K. Namdile and S. Stoute
PHILADELPHIA, June 3 — Six days of intensive picketing by thousands of Negroes in the heart of this city's black ghetto resulted in the hiring of five Negro skilled workers at a high-school construction site and a breakthrough against the Jim Crow practices of some craft unions.

The movement here against employer and union discrimination was initiated by a series of picket lines which culminated May 14 in a 21-hour sit-in at Mayor Tate's office by two dozen members of the Congress of Racial Equality. These actions brought about the closing down of the Municipal Services Project, a large construction job in city center, until such time as the contractors would agree to hire skilled Negro labor. It was allowed to reopen when a Negro electrician was hired.

Picketing at the school construction site at 31st and Dauphin streets, in the heart of a Negro neighborhood, was conducted by the Philadelphia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It began Friday, May 24. The pickets demanded employment of 15 Negro electricians, steamfitters and sheetmetal workers. The aim was to stop work on the project until these demands were met.

Picketing resumed Monday morning, May 27, and attempts were made to prevent the entry of the construction crews. A fight broke out when a business agent of Bricklayers Local 1 tried to force his way through the line. The large forces of the police labor squad (usually in charge of strike-breaking activities) sailed into the crowd, clubbing everybody in sight. Two young demonstrators, bleeding profusely, were shoved into a police car. They were later charged with aggravated assault on a cop and "conspiracy." The NAACP posted bail and undertook their defense.

Huge Line

By Monday afternoon, the picket line had reached mass proportions. Thousands of residents of the black ghetto — overwhelmingly working-class — most of whom had never been on a picket line before, participated. The tremendous community support was evidenced by the fact that junior-high and high-school students picketed daily before and after school. Housewives were posted at strategic points to keep workers from scaling the fence.

The only depressing aspect of the line was the pitiable turnout or lack of turnout by white supporters of the Negro struggle. From Monday through Friday the afternoon lines varied from 2,000 to 4,000, but ten was the maximum number of whites picketing at any time.

Pickets carried such signs as, "Uhuru" (Freedom), "We Want Jobs, Not Welfare," and "We Are Poor, But We Are Not Beggars."

Rumors that the contractors planned to run trucks into the project at night after the pickets had left, resulted in an NAACP call for round-the-clock picketing. Some 300 that night stood vigil from midnight till the next morning. Some of these were from distant parts of the city. Tension rose whenever a truck turned into Dauphin St., since the pickets were still angry over the police slugging of women and children earlier that day.

On Memorial Day — amid the picnics and Eisenhower speaking about freedom at Valley Forge — Negro workers celebrated on the picket line. The line swelled to 3,000 in the afternoon when Cecil Moore, president of the NAACP branch spoke.

He reported that the Board of Education refused to negotiate with him but was talking instead with Uncle Tom leaders. No sell-out agreement by Uncle Toms, he declared, would stop the demon-



ENDORSES PHILADELPHIA ACTION. Roy Wilkins, national executive secretary of NAACP, declared May 30 that use of mass picketing in Philadelphia to break building-trades color bar has the full support of national organization. In telegram to Philadelphia NAACP president he commended branch's "forthright assault upon Jim Crow in building-trades unions" and said where similar problem exists other branches would use same method.

strations. They would end only when the NAACP said they should.

Other speakers continually emphasized the leadership of Moore, the NAACP and the 400 Negro ministers. Moore announced that Local 234 of the Transport Workers Union was supporting the action and that Teamsters Local 107 was refusing to drive trucks through the line. On the line the day before, a Teamsters organizer had presented Moore with a \$500 check for a life membership in the NAACP.

On Friday morning, helmeted highway patrolmen attacked the thousands of demonstrators who crowded Dauphin Street, attempting to drive them from the gate so the construction crews could get in. They clubbed women on steps of their houses and battered unarmed men. A total of 23 policemen and at least 12 demonstrators were injured.

At 9:15 a.m. Cecil Moore arrived with news of the settlement. Two electricians' apprentices, a plumber, and a steamfitter were to be employed immediately and a sheetmetal worker as soon as that work began. A committee composed of representatives of Building and Mechanical Trades Councils, Board of Education, and Philadelphia NAACP would meet no later than June 12, to work out a program for the employment of Negroes in all crafts on all school construction. The committee would proceed next to consider a program for the early employment of Negroes in all the crafts on all other public and private construction. The question of union membership and last-in-first-out would also be negotiated.

The agreement stated, "It is further understood that all picketing will cease immediately upon employment of the Negroes on May 31, 1963, as agreed upon above, at the 31st and Dauphin St. site and there will be no picketing at any construction in Philadelphia whether public, private or otherwise during negotiations of the Committee as set forth above. The Philadelphia branch of the NAACP will resist with equal vigor any interference at any construction site by any group or groups allegedly representing the Negro people in the Philadelphia

area." (Emphasis added)

This promise by the NAACP official to act as a policeman against other militants attempting to carry the struggle further, was interpreted by many to mean that Moore is more interested in building a base of power than pressing through to the end for economic gains for black workers.

Moore said that if anyone got "stubborn" the NAACP would call the people out again. "The NAACP will tell you when to come out." He said there would be no demonstrations at any projects until the NAACP the "only" leader of the Negro community, said so, and threatened any "crackpots" who picketed with photographing and ostracism.

The people present seemed to have faith in Moore and the NAACP. Philadelphia's Negro militants have won an important concession in that they successfully carried through a meaningful action against discrimination by Jim Crow craft unions and employers. Further they have forced an agreement to negotiate the status of Negroes who have been and will be hired, that is, challenging the last-hired-first-fired policy as it relates to Negroes.

Except for CORE, which though militant, lacks the NAACP's resources, only Cecil Moore and the NAACP possessed the determination to carry such a militant action through to a fairly successful conclusion. So, for the time being, the NAACP has established itself as the leadership of the Negro freedom movement in Philadelphia. But, most important, it was the working people and the unemployed who provided the manpower and the driving force.

Rejecting the settlement, Timothy Dugan, head of Steamfitters Local 420, pulled his local out of the AFL-CIO Mechanical and Construction Trades Council. One third of his membership was out of work and he couldn't take any more members, he said. The fact that all Negro steamfitters had been out of work did not bother him. Ten white steamfitters on the school project walked off the job, after the black worker was hired, although Dugan called it "unauthorized." Dugan's racism was expressed by his statements that he would not stand for any pressures by the NAACP and that Moore wanted preference for Negroes not equality. Instead of fighting unemployment by pressuring the bosses, Dugan takes it out on a section of the working class.

The NAACP's claim to sole leadership was challenged by CORE. Chairman Louis Smith declared that Philadelphia CORE members would resume picketing of the Reynburn Plaza project if its original demands of 15 per cent Negro employees and 60 per cent Negro apprentices were not met. He planned to escort qualified skilled workers to the project early the next week, he said.

"The building will go up over our bodies if it goes up with less than this . . . If Moore wants to put up a picket line to stop Negroes from getting jobs, that's his prerogative," Smith declared.

Although Moore had urged non-violence in dealing with the cops, his rejoinder to the CORE leader's statement was: "We will sweep the bodies out of the way. We won't tell them when, where or how. We're 100 per cent Americans." A little later, NAACP Tri-State Secretary Philip H. Savage in a more moderate statement, said: "We won't counter-picket them. We just won't support them."

Philadelphia television and radio on the evening of June 3 broadcast a joint statement by the leaders of the local NAACP and CORE branches. It indicated that they had reached agreement and would work together in future efforts to end Jim Crow hiring restrictions in the city.

... Worthy on Political Action

(Continued from Page 1)

persons who now really don't know how to move toward freedom."

Worthy told the crowd of some 800 persons that he was not asking their endorsement of the idea then and there but he wanted them to think it over. "Talk about it at home and with your friends. Study it from all angles. I'd like to see thousands of small study groups in people's homes all over the country, meeting regularly every week or two to kick this and other ideas around, to read a book or a magazine article together, to listen to a tape recording of a speech or important event."

Worthy referred to the recent call by Elijah Muhammad for black people to elect their own candidates in 1964 as a possible "turning point in the history of our times." If such a development got started, he said, it could "shake this country to its boots" by upsetting the white power structure. "With the whole world looking on expectantly," Worthy declared, "an independent Negro political movement would not just potentially, but actually, wield the balance of power." Such a movement, said Worthy, "could change the nuclear-racist-colonialist course of American history, and thereby the destiny of the entire world."

The rally — at the traditional 125th St. and 7th Ave. location — was called by the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee to protest racial injustice in U.S. legal procedures. Three cases were discussed: The trial of the Black Muslims in Los Angeles, the threatened extradition of Mae Mallory from Ohio to North Carolina on trumped-up charges of kidnapping, and the conviction, now on appeal, of newsman Worthy for entering his native U.S. from Cuba without a passport.

Other Speakers

Speakers included Conrad Lynn, Ora Mobley, Sylvester Leakes, Selma Sparks, Rev. N. S. Dukes, and African Nationalist Luis Micheaux.

Lynn said that while "law is used as an instrument of oppression against black people in this country," direct action can often cut through on behalf of the oppressed. As one small example he told how the speakers' platform — which the city owns — was at first denied to this meeting. Legal measures, said Lynn, could never have gotten the platform in time. However, four persons went to the mayor's office to stage a sit-in, if necessary, and they got the platform.

After the rally over 100 persons marched the five miles to the U.S. Mission to the UN.

The group laid a wreath at the entrance to the mission with an inscription that read: "To the United States Government — For All Black Americans Who Have Died Protecting the Country Which Does Not Protect Them."

In his speech at the rally,

Worthy declared that drastic political changes would have to be made in the U.S. before the problem of the races will be resolved. As an illustration of what a Freedom Now party could do to win such changes, Worthy said: "Imagine that in November, 1960, Fidel Castro, instead of John F. Kennedy, had been elected president of the U.S. On the basis of his clear record of eliminating all racial barriers in Cuba and stopping police brutality, about 95 per cent of the cops in this country, black and white, North and South, would catch the first planes out, to escape prosecution."

"Meanwhile," continued Worthy, "on his first day in office Fidel would have occupied the entire South with federal troops. Without bureaucratic delays, the jails would be emptied of all freedom fighters and other victims of the Jim Crow system. Fidel's new cabinet would decree the immediate desegregation of all public facilities. Henceforth, all persons who continued to discriminate would go to jail or to a humanely operated rehabilitation center in an effort to cure them of their racist insanity."

NEW YORK

INNOCENT!



The Rosenbergs Were Killed
But TRUTH MUST LIVE

INNOCENT!



Sobell Is Imprisoned
HE MUST BE FREED

INNOCENT!

Wed., June 19, 8 P.M.
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10th Year Meeting
Hear Dr. Harold Urey

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Songs, Dramatic Presentation
Admission: \$1

INNOCENT!

SAT., JUNE 15, 2 P.M.
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Rosenberg Execution

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AL 4-9983

Long L.A. Jury Session
In Black Muslim Trial

LOS ANGELES, June 3 — Jurors in the Muslim trial here have been deliberating for eight days and asked for an evening session tonight but still have not reached a verdict. The jurors have been locked up each night and over the week-end. Each day around 100 people, mostly Muslim men and women, keep a tense vigil at the courtroom, waiting for the verdict.

Los Angeles police attacked a group of Muslims at their temple here April 27, 1962, leaving one dead and one paralyzed for life. Following this, 13 Muslims were charged with assault and their leader, John Morris, known as John Shabazz, is charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

THE MILITANT

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'Meet the (White) Press'

For the past two weeks the television program "Meet the Press" has focused on the civil-rights issue. First James Meredith of the University of Mississippi was interviewed and the following week, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. Neither program included a Negro newsmen on the panel of reporters who do the interviewing.

Surely it had occurred to the National Broadcasting Company and the producers of "Meet the Press" that Negro newsmen are especially fitted to ask penetrating and meaningful questions on the subjects under discussion on those programs. Why then were both panels lily-white?

Although we have seen "Meet the Press" from time to time over the last ten years, we cannot remember ever having seen a Negro reporter on the panel. Nor can friends whom we have asked recall such an instance.

We do not know if "Meet the Press" simply excludes Negro reporters or if it has a policy of such faint tokenism that it amounts to practically the same. American viewers deserve a full investigation of this matter. But in the meantime there should certainly be protests to NBC for presenting the Meredith and Wallace programs without the participation of a single Negro newsmen.

Flies in the Sugar Bowl

Latest victim of U.S. foreign policy is the American housewife. She may not realize it, but there is a direct connection between Washington's Cuban policy and the skyrocketing cost of sugar.

Back in the days of unfettered American control of the Cuban economy, the U.S. "generously" paid a premium for sugar which we imported. That the premium went into the pockets of U.S. interests and a handful of their Cuban lackeys, and that the premium's purpose was to prevent underselling U.S. sugar growers, did not stop the government from touting it as an example of U.S. generosity to Cuba. When Eisenhower canceled Cuba's sugar quota, the press gleefully proclaimed that the U.S. was tired of subsidizing those ungrateful, and worse, unrepentant, renegades from capitalism.

The prices speak for themselves. Because the U.S. ended Cuba's sugar quota, the U.S. consumer is paying far more today.

The Big Boys' Boy

President Kennedy, portrayed by union leaders as a liberal and friend of labor, is getting chummier than ever with big business. A head on the lead article in the arch-reactionary *U. S. News and World Report*, for example, explains: "A new friendlier approach to business is developing in the White House. Mr. Kennedy seeks business views, makes reassuring gestures on taxes, profits, prices, anti-trust policy."

Cited are a softer approach to business in probes such as that on the stockpiling scandal, and calls by administration figures for higher profits but wage "restraint" by unions. *U. S. News* further notes approvingly: "And the President has come out strongly against the 35-hour work week."

But an election is approaching. Doesn't Kennedy need labor's support to win? The article explains that labor "would have little or nothing to gain by turning toward the Republicans. So that leaves the President free to woo more conservative groups."

In other words, Kennedy considers labor in the bag, so why give it anything? The union bureaucrats' policy of keeping labor tied to the Democrats instead of forming its own party, keeps labor precisely there — in the bag.

Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Per cent
Baltimore	\$ 120	\$ 120	100%
Chicago	1,400	1,255	90
Newark	225	197	88
Detroit	900	773	86
Milwaukee	350	300	86
Allentown	150	125	83
Boston	750	613	82
Twin Cities	1,000	750	75
Connecticut	200	150	75
The General	395	277	70
San Francisco	750	512	68
San Diego	400	276	69
St. Louis	100	66	66
Oakland-Berkeley	750	449	60
New York	5,800	3,488	60
Cleveland	500	271	54
Philadelphia	300	141	47
Los Angeles	6,300	2,928	46
Seattle	600	188	31
Denver	130	15	12
Total to June 3	\$21,120	\$12,894	61%

Want Peaceful Relations With Cuba

Pacifists Begin Trek to Guantanamo

By Will Lutter

A group of Americans and Canadians left Quebec May 26 on the first stage of a walk which will end nine months and 3,500 miles from now, with a protest demonstration at the Guantanamo Navy Base in Cuba.

Although the main purpose of the walk is to argue for the use of non-violent methods as a means of solving the Cuban crisis, a side product equally as important, will be the planned protest against the United States ban on travel to Cuba. The walk is sponsored by the Committee for Non-Violent Action.

The walkers are scheduled to reach Miami in mid-December. There, the CNVA says, "a selected team of walkers will make a determined and persistent effort to proceed to Havana (by small boat, if necessary)." If the marchers succeed in getting to Havana, they hope to march the 700 miles from there to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo.

Notified Washington

Spokesmen for the walk said that they have notified Washington that they are going to Cuba, and "will not acquiesce in any significant restriction of the right of people to travel and communicate freely." The committee plans a campaign of civil disobedience if its rights are not granted.

Another important feature of the walk is that the route has been chosen so that it passes through Albany, Ga., Greensboro, N.C., and other civil-rights hot-spots in the South. The walk is integrated, and "will cooperate whenever possible with the non-violent movement for integration," CNVA said. Demonstrations are planned in response to local situations in the South.

An earlier CNVA statement said that "we must raise our voices against those who are conspiring to re-establish American domination of Cuba; who would protect the property rights of American business concerns against the human rights of the people of Latin America. We should speak out vigorously against overbearing and hypocritical United States policies toward Cuba, against the travel ban and the accompanying suppression and distortion of news, direct and almost total economic war, sponsorship of sabotage, arson, and guerrilla warfare, the Bay of Pigs invasion, flagrant dishonesty in the United Nations,



Cuban President Dorticos

and an illegal blockade based on a double standard of morality."

The walk calls for the U.S. to "renounce any intention to invade or support an invasion of Cuba; close Guantanamo Naval Base; withdraw all other military and naval forces that threaten Cuba and halt reconnaissance flights over Cuban territory; end restrictions on trade and travel, and . . . stop all help and encouragement

to Cuban exile groups that plan sabotage or invasion."

On the Cuban leg of the walk, the marchers hope to talk to the people and governmental officials. While stating their sympathy with the Cubans' predicament and commending Cuban aspirations for freedom and economic security, "the walkers will state their opposition to reliance on military power and urge adoption of non-violent alternatives." At the Guantanamo Naval Base, they plan to conduct a protest such as a picket line, vigil or fast calling for abandonment of the base.

Cuban Reaction

While there is little likelihood that the embattled Cubans will be impressed about the efficacy of non-violent resistance to invasion, it can safely be predicted the marchers will get friendly treatment and a more courteous hearing than in the U.S.

However, the Cubans might well point to the offer made by Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos before the United Nations on Oct. 8, 1962. He then said: "Were the United States able to give us proof, by word and deed, that it would not carry out aggression against our country, then we declare solemnly before you here and now, our weapons would be unnecessary and our army redundant."

Congressional Shelter Fans Find Many Don't Dig Plans

By Constance Weissman

Hearings on the Civil Defense Program started inauspiciously before the House Armed Services Subcommittee on May 28. The Oregon Legislature had just voted to abolish the state's civil defense program and Oregon Senator Wayne Morse, in answer to an appeal from the Kennedy administration, charged that the whole national program was senseless, wasteful and unrealistic. Portland's City Commissioner Stanley Earl said it would prove "useless" in a nuclear war.

"House Group's Life-or-Death Talks Drone On," reads a typical newspaper headline on a story about the hearings in Washington, D.C. The administration is seeking \$175,000,000 in additional funds to expand the shelter program. However, the action of the Oregon

legislature is triggering a reappraisal of the whole shelter program. Practically no defenders of caves, cellars or underground rooms appeared to testify. Most witnesses characterized the shelters as crematoriums.

Portland, Oregon, had originally played an important part in the Civil-Defense Program. The June 3 *National Observer* reports, "the city had enough shelter space for its nearly 400,000 people. It had built an elaborate \$650,000 communications center — the Kelly Butte Center — that may now go unused." It was unused last Oct. 12 during the worst windstorm in the state's history. Its radio-communications director had gone on a hunting trip and communities across the state were consequently not alerted.

"Power was out for days," the *New York Times* of May 28 comments. "Roads were blocked by fallen trees, and millions of dollars of damage resulted." Finding the Civil Defense Program useless, Portland citizens began to have misgivings and defeated a bond issue for \$75,000 to help run the program. The state legislature followed suit and the program was abandoned.

Death Traps

The *N.Y. Times* also reports that the "exodus" method of evacuating cities in case of attack has been abandoned. It was felt that the freeways of Los Angeles, for instance, would be death traps.

Most U.S. cities have civil-defense programs which their directors agree would work only if the bomb drops somewhere else. "If we have a direct hit by a megaton-size weapon, we are out of it, of course," says George R. Rodericks, who directs Washington, D.C.'s \$95,000-a-year defense program. One of the few private shelters there is on the estate of Governor Rockefeller, in the suburbs of Washington.

General sentiment is summed up by Gordon Green, administrative officer at the University of Washington in Seattle: "The average citizen is not too concerned. He feels that if the atomic bomb is dropped — who wants to be around afterward?"

Militant Fund Drive

Says He Can't Afford Not to Give

By Marvel Scholl

National Fund Drive Director

The scoreboard for the Militant Fund Campaign to raise \$21,000 shows that as of today (June 3) we have collected only 61 percent of the total. The fund ends officially on June 15. We urge that all those groups listed whose individual percentage is less than 80 percent make extra-special efforts to collect and send in their full quotas.

Raising the full quota by mid-June is vitally important. Funds to keep *The Militant* going for the balance of this year at its present eight-page, hard-hitting size must come from our friends and supporters — *The Militant* has no "angels." The working men and women and youth who read our paper are its only source of support.

Several contributions have come in to *The General* this week — but all but a few dollars of them were assigned to different listed groups upon the request of the donors. One, however, from an anonymous donor in Providence, R.I., gave all of us a chuckle. He wrote:

"I cannot really afford this since I've already given \$5 — But in reality, I cannot really afford not to give it . . . Sooner or later this lousy dollar will end up in the hands of some fat pig — so it might as well pass through your hands first." He signed himself "Broke, but Proud of it."

There are a lot of us in the same financial situation as the lad from Providence — but it is amazing how the Truth Dollars from a lot of "broke" people add up to pay the printer, the postoffice, the mailers and all the other vendors who have their hands out for *The Militant's* money. So we understand very easily what he means when he says he "really cannot afford not" to send in an additional contribution!

The truth is a precious commodity. All of you who value the factual, educational truth which comes to you in the pages of our paper can send in your Truth Dollars to 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y. You will be paying a debt you owe to yourself!

An African Cuba?

Prospects of the Algerian Revolution

By Joseph Hansen

PARIS — The most unusual feature of the Algerian Revolution is an agrarian reform that has gone so deep as to develop socialist forms while the commanding sectors of industry, banking and commerce still remain in private hands. The Ben Bella government has given repeated assurances that it will guarantee foreign investments made in industry, that it will not touch the vital oil holdings of the French in the Sahara and that it intends to maintain industry as a private sector alongside agriculture, which is to be developed as the public sector under government auspices.

Concerning oil and "industry," the Ben Bella government speaks a language designed to attract billionaires interested in a safe and lucrative place in which to invest capital. In agriculture, its language is militant, vigorously anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist, and filled with references to the socialist aims of the Algerian Revolution. Most significant of all, it has proved that what it says about believing in socialism is not just talk. The key agricultural holdings have, in effect, been nationalized. To manage them, the government has legalized Management Committees, which appeared spontaneously, and has given them enormous impetus. These committees, along with Workers' Councils, are democratically elected. Trade unionists and socialist militants in Algeria are now actively engaged in helping to organize these committees.

This peculiar development, in which Algeria appears to be proceeding toward socialism at the fastest rate in the sector which one would expect to be the most backward, raises some difficult questions. Why didn't the cities take the lead in developing Algeria's Revolution further along the road toward socialism? Why did it fall to the masses in the countryside to take the initiative in the gigantic leap forward? What about the historic role of the Algerian workers?

The answers to these questions are to be found in the course which the Revolution itself was compelled to follow. The social upheaval began in 1954 as a struggle for national independence. For seven and a half years the Algerian people conducted one of the most heroic freedom wars in history. The cost of victory, however, was exceedingly heavy. Tens of thousands of the very best cadres were slaughtered by the French armed forces. The French combed villages and killed everyone who even looked like he might have leadership qualities. Thus the war decimated the leading ranks of the revolutionists although new forces kept coming forward.

On top of this the managers, technicians, businessmen — virtually the entire staff that ran the Algerian economy, amounting with their families to 800,000 people — fled to France. Algeria was thus faced last summer with what looked like an impossible task.

The Facade Was Big

"It is obvious that the new Algérie Algérienne has sorely missed the expertise and the capital of the European minority . . . But the loss of the Europeans has not caused Mr. Ben Bella's regime to collapse. The facade may have been too big — the railroads, the telephone system, the utilities, the buses — for the inexperienced Algerians to handle all alone, but they are growing into it. The mail does get through on time. The new bureaucracy is thin in quality and shorthanded but this austerity may lead to an escape from the cumbersome administration inherited from the French." — Peter Braestrup in the May 26 New York Times.

Not only must the devastation of war be repaired, but a new managing staff to put the economy in motion had to be assembled at once. To top everything, hunger, misery and unemployment were nationwide scourges.

Which class in Algeria was capable of providing the initiative required to start things going?

The capitalist class in Algeria was part of the 800,000 who chose to abandon the country in face of military defeat. Exceptions were conspicuous because of their rarity. Nothing could be expected from this quarter.

A potential Algerian capitalist class existed. They dug in wherever possible but could scarcely play the role of public benefactors able to fill the vacuum left by the French. At this stage, as incipient capitalists, their first main problem was to grab whatever was not nailed down.

The urban working class in Algeria was exceptionally thin. Imperialist France ruined Algeria's indigenous industries and blocked its modern industrial development. At the same time, it made emigration possible to France. The postwar expansion of industry demanded cheap labor which was imported from Algeria. Thus the cream of the Algerian working class today constitutes one of the most exploited layers of the proletariat in France. Their situation is something like that of the Puerto Ricans and Mexicans in the United States.

Brave Fighters

During the terrible years of the struggle for freedom, these Algerian workers in France proved to be one of the principal sources of funds and of self-sacrificing militants in the nationalist forces. After independence was won, however, they could no longer play a direct role in the Algerian Revolution unless they returned home. This they did not do because of the unemployment problem in Algeria and because of confusion over what appeared late last summer and early fall to be an unprincipled struggle for government power in Algeria.

There remained only the peasantry. This peasantry, however, has its own peculiar features, the most important being that the bulk of them are landless and that great numbers of them lived by hiring out as laborers on the big estates owned by the *colons*. They are best characterized as *agricultural workers*.

When, by an extraordinary turn in the class struggle, the owners of the key sectors of Algeria's agricultural economy abandoned their properties and fled to France, the agricultural workers proved capable of meeting the challenge. They demonstrated that you don't need the boss to run his business. The formation of management committees came as a simple organizational necessity.

The legalization of these committees by the government and their promulgation on a nation-

wide scale as a conscious step toward socialism aroused fresh revolutionary fervor among the masses, opening up a new stage in the Algerian Revolution.

This outline, so far as it concerns the main class forces, indicates why it was that the countryside was able to play the role it did. Why Algeria's agrarian reform, which was inevitable in any case, should move so readily onto the socialist road deserves special study. The main reason is the rise in mass awareness among all the industrially backward countries of the superiority of a socialist economy as a means of advancing at the most rapid rate into the 20th Century. The great example in the minds of these masses is the Soviet Union; but the Algerians are also aware of China and nearby Yugoslavia and perhaps most keenly of Cuba.

What about the future? Will the development of the Algerian Revolution stop short at this point? Will the guarantees offered by the Ben Bella government to private investors block any new important steps?

At the moment, the pressure from world imperialism on Algeria is very strong. Most palpable is the financial noose which de Gaulle keeps on the Algerian government. More subtle pressures are those exerted by potential neo-colonialist tendencies in Algeria itself. These are supplemented by the blandishments of Nasser's bourgeois brand of socialism.

Wants Elbow Room

No doubt Ben Bella would like to gain greater freedom of movement, especially in relation to the French financial squeeze. Algeria's great, largely unexploited natural resources, would seem to offer means of buying time from the imperialist bandits and even opening up the possibility eventually of playing one against the other.

There is no way of knowing that this is Ben Bella's calculation since he simply offers to guarantee investments without explaining how this might be fitted into Algeria's socialist perspectives.

It is not likely, however, that the imperialists anywhere in the world will suddenly seize this golden opportunity to start pouring capital into Algeria. The most probable development is that all of them will play along with de Gaulle's game of trying to check, through tight financial controls, the natural tendency of the Algerian Revolution to pass beyond the limits of capitalism.

Meanwhile, success in managing the agricultural sector will inevitably compel consideration of further inroads into the system of private property. Air-tight seals do not exist between different sectors of the economy. It should be noted, for instance, that what de Gaulle's officials contemptuously refer to as Algeria's "agrarian socialism" includes 500 enterprises that are not agricultural but industrial in nature. Aside from the need for competent marketing, the transportation and processing of crops at one point or another touches industry. Even the need for fertilizer raises the problem of setting up chemical plants.

In the absence of large scale aid from abroad, the Algerian government will have no alternative but to step into the breach. This implies a state monopoly of foreign trade, the active organization and management of industries and their adjustment to the agricultural sector. The logical end of these steps is a planned economy.

Algeria has not reached this point yet. It has some key political questions to settle first, especially the problem of overcoming the neo-colonialist wing in the government. But the big steps forward taken this spring show that the chances are excellent for the Algerian Revolution to give the world an African Cuba.

(Last of a series of four articles)

A First for Campus Papers: Castro Speech in Colo. Gadfly

A campus newspaper — with a daily circulation of 10,000 — has reprinted a speech by Fidel Castro. This is the first such occurrence in this country, to our knowledge. The May 3 issue of *The Gadfly*, magazine supplement to the University of Colorado's *Campus Daily*, devoted its entire eight pages to the speech by Castro entitled, *The Revolution Must Be a School of Unfettered Thought*, and to an article by John H. Hanna entitled, "Democracy Reigns in Cuba."

In introducing the speech, the editor explained that it was printed in the interest of the "right of free enquiry." "Although the American press has generally refused to print the texts of Fidel Castro's speeches," he observed, "we feel that they are of sufficient public interest to warrant consideration."

Impromptu Speech

Castro's speech was given impromptu on March 13, 1962 at a commemoration of the fifth anniversary of an attack by Cuban students on Batista's palace. The speaker preceding Castro had read the testament of Jose Echeverria, who led and died in the unsuccessful attack, but omitted the passage where Echeverria referred to God.

Castro singled out this omission as an example of mutilation of history, impermissible for true revolutionaries. The need for revolutionaries to think independently and seek the truth was the theme of his speech. As the opening of a campaign against sectarianism and bureaucratism, this speech marked an important turning-point in the Cuban Revolution. [*The Revolution Must Be a School of Unfettered Thought* is available in pamphlet form from Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Pl., N.Y. 3, for 15¢.]

John Hanna, a student in Latin American Studies at the University of Colorado, quotes Herbert Matthews, Laura Bergquist (*Look* magazine, April 9 1963) and even



Fidel Castro

Theodore Draper, and cites many facts, to show how the Revolution is meeting the needs and interests of the Cuban people. Thus, he says, the deepest essence of democracy exists in every sphere; from elections, honest government, and education to employment, housing, medical care and racial equality. Hanna also sets the record straight on the much-distorted questions of Castro's "Marxism-Leninism," executions in Cuba, and the flight of thousands from the island.

He closes his article with the following paragraph:

"Today the government and people of Cuba, in radical contrast to the past, are working in the interests of the vast majority of the people of Cuba, are working to bring the people up from long-lasting and brutal neglect and exploitation. The people of Cuba, receiving generous and abundant help from the people of many lands, are today persistently and dramatically working toward a new and brilliant future for their country. No longer is the life of Cuba controlled by and undemocratically directed in the interest of a few rich, corrupt and selfish Cuban aristocrats and American investors. This change, reader, is the Revolution in Cuba."

...Mass Actions Prod Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

President Kennedy proposing an executive order to ban racial discrimination in construction jobs on all projects involving federal money. The statement is described by administration sources as a direct result of the "violence in Philadelphia." This is a reference to the fighting picket line last week with which Negroes blocked entrance to a school construction project because some of the building crafts excluded Negroes. (see story page 3)

Demonstrations are continuing in a number of Southern cities. In Tallahassee, Fla., over 225 pickets were arrested outside segregated movie theatres in one day last week, and police used tear gas to break up a demonstration protesting the arrests. Mrs. Patricia Stephen Due, a 23-year-old student who is president of the local CORE chapter, said that while a court order limits picketing to a few, the students have the right to ask for tickets and will line up to do so. The pickets carried signs saying "Are You an Ugly American?"

In Jackson, Mississippi, demonstrations were resumed June 3 after a lull following mass arrests last week. Some 800 persons — mostly children — have been arrested since the local NAACP began its campaign last month. City officials have set up "pig wire" enclosures to handle prisoners and have threatened to arrest "10,000 or 50,000 if necessary."

This is an obvious flouting of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and a situation which cries out for federal intervention. But NAACP executive secretary

Roy Wilkins, who was in Jackson briefly — and was arrested there June 1 — declared that he didn't think there was anything President Kennedy could do about the Jackson situation at the present time. Wilkins said he understood the president's political problems.

New Actions

In Cambridge, Maryland, further demonstrations are being planned by Negro leaders "unless there is some real sign of progress." Judge W. Laird Henry, who had promised to lead whites in implementing an agreement by which last month's mass demonstrations were "suspended," has been in a hospital. In his absence the other white leaders reneged on the desegregation terms and began police harassment of Negroes. Mrs. Gloria Richardson, head of the Cambridge Nonviolent Movement, has wired Attorney General Kennedy warning that Negro tempers are growing short and that their nonviolent attitude is by no means assured in the face of continued brutality.

In Atlanta, Ga., the Chamber of Commerce May 29 adopted a policy statement urging desegregation of all businesses which serve the public in Atlanta. The move followed weeks of demonstrations in which about 100 students had been arrested. The demonstrations were organized by the local affiliate of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

"Don't ask f'r rights. Take them. An' don't let anny wan give them to ye. A right that is handed to ye f'r nawthin' has somethin' the matter with it." — Finley Peter Dunne "Mr. Dooley" (1867-1936)

What's Behind The Events in Cuba?

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

The Theory Of the Cuban Revolution

By Joseph Hansen

25c

PIONEER PUBLISHERS

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

Epitaph for John Dos Passos

'A Barometer of the Times'

It is a deeply disturbing thing to see a man who was once a great man destroyed. When John Dos Passos spoke here at UCLA last week, the process of destruction had been going on for a long time and there was very little left of the man who lived in his body 20 years ago. We may never know all of the links in the chain of experience that culminated in the breaking of Dos Passos' spirit, but in the short hour in which he read from his works a picture began to emerge.

He began with a reading from his recent trilogy *Midcentury*, a montage of twisted psychoanalysts attempting to dip their fingers into the brains of numberless anemic and totally futile human beings who had come to them to be relieved of their superficial and largely imaginary problems which proved nevertheless to be insoluble. In the course of the reading, two things became particularly striking. The first was the utter lack of purpose and the futility of all of his characters, who seemed incapable of finding any reason for their own existence. If anything, this was true to an even greater degree of the psychologists than of their patients.

The second striking feature of the selection was the complete absence of causality. These people are seen in a limbo that has no past, is moving toward no future, and in which the present is nothing more than a series of accidental relationships and chance encounters.

The overall effect is that of a set of wooden marionettes being dragged across a tiny stage by a mad puppeteer who knows how to make them move but cannot think of anything for them to do. The pervasive tone of hopeless cynicism is unbroken even by understanding. At one point one of the characters exclaims, "Only the strong win," but this is not stated as a credo because Dos Passos is not one of the strong. Later he says that "The earth belongs to the meek." We are never to know

Young Socialist Reply

Leslie Evans' article on John Dos Passos is reprinted from the April 1-14 issue of Young Socialist Reply.

A product of the growing socialist activity among students, Young Socialist Reply appears twice a month on the campus of the University of California in Los Angeles. A newsletter-size, printed paper, it is the voice of the Young Socialist Alliance there. YS Reply is one of a growing number of YSA campus publications. Copies may be obtained by writing the paper at P.O. Box 296, 308 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles 24, Calif.

which of these opposites is the case. The "strong" are conspicuously absent from this selection, and the meek he sees as detestable parts of the "mob." There is nothing left that is human in this writing, not even defeat, for even defeat must be preceded by an attempt to win, and Dos Passos' characters have nothing to win.

The second reading was the Isadora Duncan section from his 1938 trilogy *USA*. It was a strange thing to watch as this man's past came face to face with his present; what he had been was resurrected to confront what he had become. It was a subtle change at first. Isadora too had led a life tinged with futility and ending in defeat, but there was a difference: her defeats came at the hands of a hostile and dehumanized society. Yet she had her dreams, of Art and of the Greeks and she had her dancing, and these were things that her society was never able to crush. When she visited St. Petersburg in 1905 she marched in parades of revolutionary workers, and through her entire life felt closer to them than to the overstuffed minions of hypocrisy she depended on for the money for her shows. If in the end her dreams became a little tarnished, and the long train of pretty boys and drunken nights became grotesque after she passed her prime, nevertheless there was a causality here that left Isadora's humanity intact and made her destruction a tragedy.

Lost Touch

In those days Dos Passos could see how capitalist society destroyed its members, and he could feel compassion for those who had been desecrated. He has lost that ability now. Today he despises not merely a society, but all of the people it has oppressed.

John Dos Passos has been a prisoner of his class inheritance. As one of a group of middle-class intellectuals he was driven by the First World War and the Depression to oppose capitalism. He saw the great strikes of the thirties as a step on the road to socialism. But when the fight dragged on and defeats came and the witchhunt took its toll, it did something to John Dos Passos. He lost his faith in the American people to change their society, and turned first to cynicism and then to open support of the ultra-right.

His writings are a mirror of the attitude of the middle-class intellectual toward the American working-class, and a measure of the forces that have gone into the demoralization of American intellectuals. When he was introduced last Wednesday, he was called "A barometer of the times." He could not have a more fitting epitaph.

—Leslie Evans

New Opposition Flares in Vietnam

Curbs on Buddhists Spark Protests

By Steve Graham

The demonstrations of South Vietnamese Buddhists against the Ngo Dinh Diem regime have brought to world attention one of the main causes of the widespread anti-Diem feeling in that country. While Washington likes to blame "Northern infiltrators" for most of the unrest, it has never publicized the venal religious policy of its puppet regime. The fact is that Diem, his clan, and most of Saigon's officialdom are Catholics and have an undisguised policy favoring the relatively few Catholics over the ten million Buddhists.

Simmering anger against this policy burst into the open May 8, Buddha's birthday, in the ancient royal capital of Hue, a center of Buddhist learning. A national law prohibits any but government flags to fly but, in fact, Vatican flags had been flown there recently. Buddhist flags were defiantly displayed May 8 and when Catholic officials ordered them taken down, a protest demonstration broke out. Government troops were brought in and used armored cars to fire into the crowd and to run down demonstrators, killing twelve.

Brought Protests

Protests developed in reaction to this massacre. Buddhist leaders called on Diem May 15 to demand an end to religious inequality. They also demanded that the government accept responsibility for the killed and injured and punish those responsible. Diem refused, claiming that the killings were caused by a grenade thrown by a "Communist."

The Buddhists backed their demands with protest marches, which got considerable public support. For example, some 400 Buddhist monks and nuns gathered



Cardinal Spellman

May 30 before the National Assembly in the heart of Saigon and sat down for four hours to start a 48-hour hunger strike. The demonstrators ended their protest by marching through the evening traffic back to their pagodas. Thousands of sympathetic civilians gathered along the way and police had to "work furiously" to prevent them from joining in.

As the hunger strike spread, Diem's government announced that it had replaced three officials—the officer who ordered the May 8 shooting, the government delegate from the Hue region and the provincial chief. But the government still insisted that "Communist agitators" had caused the incident. Unsatisfied, the Buddhists held out for the rest of their demands.

On June 3, martial law was declared as violence recurred in Hue. This time a crowd of Buddhists—mostly students—gathered before the home of the government delegate. Troops were again brought

in. They fired tear gas and then blister gas to disperse the crowd. Some 70 persons were hospitalized, 40 with second-degree chemical burns. A crowd formed outside the hospital. Despite martial law, skirmishes between students and soldiers continued the next day and protests were reported spreading.

U.S. officials fear that the situation will affect the morale of the army, which is mainly Buddhist. Especially they fear the Buddhist threat to call a hunger strike in the army.

"Many diplomats believe Diem is about to face the most severe test of his 8-year administration," says a June 4 AP dispatch from Saigon. "The bitter jungle war against the Vietcong guerrillas has ground to a virtual halt and the government appears more concerned with putting down the potential Buddhist revolt than pressing the long war against the Communists."

How did an authoritarian-minded Catholic impose himself on a predominantly Buddhist nation? Diem—a mandarin raised in Hue, as were his brothers—attended a Catholic seminary in New Jersey. He was Cardinal Spellman's choice for U.S. puppet ruler of South Vietnam and when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in 1954 was considering dumping Diem, pressure from Spellman and Catholic Senator Mike Mansfield, the Montana liberal, kept Diem on the presidential throne.

Coming to the presidency through rigged elections, Diem turned his country over to his U.S. mentors as a military base, at the same time turning over the government to his relatives and co-religionists as their personal domain. But now the Vietnamese people—both in countryside and city—seem to have had enough of Diem in every respect.

World Events

Robin Hood Rides Again

On May 23 three gunmen in Buenos Aires hijacked a truck at a supermarket, drove it to a nearby shanty town and distributed the food to the people there. The hold-up men described themselves as "commandos of repression against hunger."

Crowds Battle Cops in Aden

British refusal to admit a United Nations subcommittee on colonialism into the strategic Red Sea protectorate of Aden has led to violent clashes between Arab nationalists and the police in the town of Sheikh Othman. The demonstrations came on the third and final day of the committee's visit to neighboring Yemen.

Argentine Demonstration

The Argentine Congress of Labor called a 24-hour general strike May 31 to press for governmental action to ease unemployment and to "seek fundamental changes in the economic, political and social structure of Argentina." The general strike was preceded by demonstrations in which the workers carried signs reading "Enough of Hunger." When the police attacked them with tear gas and high-pressure hoses, they threw rocks.

On Young Soviet Writers

Germany's liberal illustrated weekly magazine *Stern* carried an article by Henry Kolarz about Yevtushenko's tour of West Germany (Feb. 12). In it Kolarz said: "As early as a year ago, when I was in Moscow looking up my relatives, it became clear to me that Yevtushenko more than any other Russian has become the symbol of a generation which wants finally to throw open the doors to

the world . . . These young people are no rebels against communism, but rebels against what they consider the degeneration of communism: against Stalinist terror, dogmatism, bureaucracy, injustice and Philistinism. They are fighting for a better and purer communism."

Old Poll Released

After the Bay of Pigs Invasion of April 17, 1961 the U.S. Information Agency took a survey of Latin American cities asking people if they favored joint military action against the Castro Regime. The results, released this May 31, were: Mexico City—12% Yes, 51% No, 37% No Opinion; Rio de Janeiro—10% Yes, 81% No, 9% No Opinion; Lima—25% Yes, 52% No, 23% No Opinion. The USIA has a policy of releasing polls within two years after they are taken.

New Czech Rehabilitations?

The central committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party is belatedly taking tentative steps toward rehabilitating victims of the flagrant frame-up trials of the Stalinist era.

Rude Pravo, the official party organ, reports that the central committee has asked the Supreme Court to review the political trials of the Stalinist period. "A large majority of the party organizations have approved the central committee decision to definitively liquidate all the negative and unjust consequences of the cult of personality of 1949-54," the report continues.

Rude Pravo called upon those who played a direct role in the trials to accept responsibility for having contributed to the spread

of methods "contrary to Leninist principles."

The deep involvement of Premier Novotny and Supreme Court President Urvalek has thus far prevented full rehabilitation of surviving victims of the Slansky trial or posthumous rehabilitation of those executed.

One of those condemned and later silently rehabilitated, Laco Novomesky, poet and former Slovakian minister of education, has demanded that those innocent "be rehabilitated before the entire nation." He urged that those responsible for the frame-ups provide the people "with the entire truth, without embellishment or pre-fabricated explanations."

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Morton Sobell, III, Put in New Prison

In failing health after 13 years in prison, Morton Sobell has been transferred from Atlanta Penitentiary to the Springfield Mo., Prison Medical Center.

In a frame-up trial amidst the witch-hunting hysteria of the McCarthy era, Sobell received a 30-year sentence for espionage. It was a trial marked by untrustworthy testimony from prosecution witnesses, an unfair judge, and unscrupulous maneuvers by the later discredited prosecutor, Roy Cohn. This blatant mockery of a fair trial has elicited world-wide response to the demand that Sobell's case be reviewed, a new trial granted, or clemency extended.

Sobell's weight has fallen from 170 to 128 pounds. Doctors have joined with the many eminent Americans in requesting his release on the double grounds of health and doubts about his trial.

Sobell was convicted on the testimony of David Greenglass, who saved himself by sending his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, and her husband to the electric chair, and Max Elitcher, who admitted perjury, under cross-examination. Greenglass and Elitcher are both free while Sobell is serving a long and cruel sentence.

A meeting will be held June 19 at Carnegie Hall to protest the continued jailing of Sobell, and in memory of the legalized murder of the Rosenbergs. Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize-winning scientist will speak. Two films: "Morton Sobell, A Plea For Justice," and an interview with Bertrand Russell, will also be shown.

Letters From Our Readers

Southern Racist Paranoia

New York, N.Y.

Not since Hitler sent Jews to the gas chamber under guard of desperate, brain-shattered co-religionists, have I seen pictured with such agonizing clarity the Hitlerian insanity, the fearful paranoia of the Southern racists, as in that photograph of Negro prisoners dragging one of their race to the police van.

This picture did something to me that all of Bull Connor's simple brutalities — his dogs, his policemen kneeling Negro women and knocking down Negro children with fire hoses — failed to accomplish. Here is cold-blooded, well-reasoned, calculating torture; the planned application of the most terrible of all psychological weapons; the invasion of man's most inviolate sanctuary — his humanity.

This picture terrifies me. It brings home to me, as nothing else could, that the terrible sickness of the South has reached its term-

inal phase. Nothing, now, can save it. It has committed a sin of the soul that is beyond redemption.

Taylor Adams

Post Office Censorship

San Francisco, Calif.

Attached hereto you will find a Thermo-fax copy of Post Office Form 2153-X which is self-explanatory. The message therein will doubtless raise some questions in your mind and you will probably want to give this "Public" Law some of the publicity it so justly deserves.

B.B.

[B.B. enclosed a copy of a Post Office notice advising him it was holding a copy of *Peking Review* addressed to him which it deemed "Communist political propaganda" and would forward it only on his written request. For more on this see story page 8.]

Penn. Tax Racket

Pittsburgh, Pa.

I see where Mayor Wagner put over another sales tax hike, but he's still overshadowed by Pennsylvania's Gov. Scranton. We have a tax called a "luxury" tax of four per cent on all sales of cosmetics, jewelry, evening clothes, furs, etc. But this so-called luxury tax includes medical supplies, medicine, many food items, soap, detergents, candy and a host of other daily needs.

Now Scranton wants more money so he's had a bill passed to up the tax to five per cent and to put a sales tax on clothing, food or anything else that's sold. This makes Pennsylvania have the largest sales tax in the country.

Since when was medicine called a luxury? In Pennsylvania, you can see, it's a luxury to get sick.

Pennsylvania has another tax that's a dilly. A law was passed to tax all sales of automobiles, used or new, and the buyer is held responsible to see that the tax is paid to the state.

A man bought a used car from a dealer. The dealer gave him the title, the buyer sent in the title to get his owner's card and license.

The dealer went bankrupt a few days later and hadn't paid the sales tax to the state. The buyer of the car had to pay the sales tax to the state again before they would send him a license or owner's card.

But that isn't all. If a man goes into West Virginia or Ohio and buys a car he must still pay the sales tax to the state of Pennsylvania before he can get a license, even though he has paid a sales tax in the other state.

The way the government takes money from the working people makes Jesse James look like a Sunday School teacher.

B.M.

Finds Us Not as Depicted

Cincinnati, Ohio

Until a friend sent me some copies of your paper a few months ago, I had no idea who or what the Trotskyites were. When questioned about the Socialist Workers Party, other leftists frequently replied that you were "not Marxist-Leninists," "advocated force and violence" and were "anti-Soviet." Upon reading *The Militant*, I realized of course that these people obviously don't know much about your policies and that their charges are false. What apparently upsets your opponents is that you face the facts squarely and tell the truth with regard to the Kremlin bureaucracy as well

as the "liberal" elements of the capitalist class.

Yours is the one party I believe capable of providing the leadership needed by the American working class.

Would you please send me three copies each of the issues containing the Chinese statement, "Differences Between Comrade Togliatti and Us," plus one extra copy of the first installment. I have enclosed a dollar.

I am unable to make a contribution to your work at present, but I hope to do so in the near future. *Venceremos!*

New Reader

Plight of Domestic Workers

Seattle, Wash.

I read with interest and general agreement the letter in the April 27 issue from R.S. of Baltimore on prejudice against women.

I don't think, though, it would solve the problem of the housewife to have maid service for the individual housewife. Most maid service is done by non-white women, or older women and women who hate housework as thoroughly as any housewife and usually together with that hate the boss — in this case, the housewife — as well. The maid has more reason to hate housework. She may be neglecting her own home and children while she cares for the children and home of some more fortunate woman. One out of every 13 children of working mothers is left to care for himself.

One of every ten families in the United States is headed by a woman and these families fall into the lowest income bracket, with a median income of \$2,968.

The women most discriminated

against of all in this society are the mothers of illegitimate children. The great majority of children born out of wedlock — 87 per cent — do not receive support from the Aid to Dependent Children program. This fact is from a report on *Illegitimacy and Its Impact on the Aid to Dependent Children Program*, published in 1960 by the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare — Bureau of Public Assistance.

If we as socialists can advance a program to solve the problems of the most exploited women, the problems of the more fortunate women will also be solved.

With that I would support a program of free child-care centers for all women — working and non-working. Centers with professional supervision by people interested in the development of the child.

The problem of housework could be resolved, in my opinion, by professional housecleaners. People who work as they now do in office buildings. That is with men to do the heavy work and women to do the lighter work. Thus a necessary task could be done by people who are professionals in their field and have the same status as other workers.

Melba Baker

What Socialism Will Do

Detroit, Mich.

A contented wage slave little realizes the monstrosity of his exploitation. Even socialists fail to grasp the justice and wisdom of a socialist society where men and women work together in a co-operative commonwealth. Once this brutal profit idea is eliminat-

ed (and it inevitably will be) then race hate, wars, the despair of unemployment, all will disappear and the capitalist manner of production, with its waste, will become a thing of the past.

In a co-operative society men and women will work for one another and the traitorous Meanys and Reuthers will themselves be compelled to go to work and get off the backs of the toilers.

The greedy, exploiting profit-mongers have taught us the value of automation in a co-operative enterprise, doing away with the necessity of obnoxious manual labor. The machine will do the work and mankind will enjoy the leisure which is automatically his with a mutual arrangement in the division of work hours.

This writer began work at 13, was an apprentice at 14 and in and out of employment most of his working life, learned two trades and worked the harvest as a migratory worker.

Child labor and all of this will merge into the limbo of forgotten things with the end of our present capitalist system.

Millionaire presidents who automatically cater to their own kind will be a thing of the past and their disdainful attitude toward those who toil just won't be.

Ridiculous taxes used, and even wasted, by lazy politicians will come to a sudden stop and little attention will be given to reimbursement via the money route as society will deal in exchanged goods and labor as a natural system and life will no longer be subordinated to the profit methods of the idle rich.

Paul Dennie

It Was Reported in the Press

Non-Violent Canine — One of three German Shepherd dogs recently acquired by the York, Pa., police department had to be returned because it simply would not bite on command. "He didn't have any drive," complained the cop in charge of the dog squad. "He was under-sensitive . . . We tried our darndest but he just wouldn't respond."

Most Likely Story of the Week — A U.S. Air Force sergeant stationed at Okinawa was court-martialed and reduced in rank for refusing to obey orders. Assigned to temporary military police duty, Airman Merlin Madson had refused on religious grounds to enter bars or brothels. An Air Force spokesman denied Madson had been ordered to enter brothels, saying, "No such places exist on the island."

Touching Sentiment — "Civil-defense officials attending a regional conference . . . today told of a new breed of American — the man with a secret fallout shelter. This nuclear-age fellow, according to the description, swears CD officials to secrecy before asking them for plans and advice on how to build a shelter. Then, working in the dead of night, he carries loads of dirt from his cellar and hauls in cement to build shelter walls. The secrecy, CD officials say, is to keep the man's neighbors from knowing. Why? 'He doesn't want to shoot his neighbor's children to keep them out when the bomb falls,' is the way one CD official summed it up." The May 24 *Baltimore Sun*.

Cloak-and-Dagger Boys Busy — Columnist Marquis Childs commented May 20: "The degree to which CIA has in recent years shaped policy in Asia by the acts of CIA operatives with almost-unlimited, unvouchered funds and independent, on-the-scene authority is an open secret at top government levels. From time to time in four — some would say six — Asian capitals the CIA chief has exerted the real authority as against the American Ambassador duly accredited to the country."

Hard and Shameful Facts — Discussing the civil-rights issue May 29, columnist David Lawrence noted: "The facts are that not a single law has ever been passed by Congress requiring desegregation or integration of public schools, restaurants or hotels, and not a single law has been adopted prohibiting discrimination in employment."

March of Science — A patent has been issued for a ball-bearing device that is clamped on the bottom of shoes for doing the

twist. The ball bearings allegedly reduce the danger of skidding and save wear and tear on the soles.

Disappointed — "Washington, under Kennedy, somehow isn't the way we thought it would be . . . For eight years this writer thought the national apathy was due to General Eisenhower, the great human tranquilizer. But in all candor, we must readjust our thinking. He didn't want to get the country moving again. Kennedy seems unable to," wrote *New Republic* Washington correspondent, T.R.B., May 18.

Self-Help Man — Proponents of medical care for the aged are trying to create a communist-style medical system in this country, former Congressman Judd of Minnesota warned the Texas Hospital Association May 22. He said such things as Medicare would take away man's ability to help himself. There is no public record of Judd ever speaking out against the extensive free medical care provided congressmen.

10 YEARS AGO IN THE MILITANT

"Five giant oil companies are charged by the federal government with conspiring to monopolize the country's domestic and foreign oil trade. They control 81.5% of the world's estimated oil reserves, 55% of the refining capacity of all capitalist countries, two-thirds of the world's privately owned tanker fleet and virtually all pipelines outside the United States . . .

"At first when the government filed criminal charges against the oil empire it looked like a serious attack upon monopoly . . . Then Big Business succeeded in installing the Eisenhower Administration. The criminal charge was dropped. It was replaced merely by a civil suit. Finally, the government of Big Business, which appeared to be prosecuting its own flesh and blood like a benefactor of the people, rewarded the oil bandits with the fabulous gift of the black gold in the tidelands.

"Trillions of dollars worth of public off-shore oil resources are being transferred by Congress to the oil trust under guise of their allocation to the states . . . That is the way the government of Big Business punishes Big Business crime." — June 8, 1953.

20 YEARS AGO

"There has long been a concerted drive in the press, radio and pulp to convince us all that profits have been taken out of this war, or practically so.

"Profits of Big Business, even after federal taxes had been deducted, increased approximately 70% from 1939 to 1942. Furthermore, in the first quarter of 1943, profits were 7% higher than in the corresponding period of 1942.

"Even the bankers can't hide these facts, but they can hide the fact that the profits of 'all active corporations' go far higher than the estimated 70%. Hidden profits have zoomed the booty into the realm of astronomy.

"There are many ways, legal and otherwise, to hide profits. One is through 'property improvements,' i.e., enlarging the plants at government expense. Other ways are: huge salaries to company officials, swollen advertising bills, long-term amortization, reserve funds, emergency funds, etc., etc.

"What they really mean when they talk of taking profits out of this war is — keeping them out of the public record." — June 5, 1943.

Thought for the Week

"We are drowning our youngsters in violence, cynicism and sadism piped into the living room and the nursery. The grandchildren of the kids who used to weep because the Little Match Girl froze to death now feel cheated if she isn't slugged, raped and thrown into a Bessemer converter." — Jenkin Lloyd Jones, editor of the *Tulsa, Okla., Tribune*.

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'Subversive' Case Too Hot A Potato for Ind. Governor

June 4 — Governor Matthew E. Welsh of Indiana has refused to lend a hand to Monroe County Prosecutor Thomas Hoadley's witch-hunt against three officers of the Young Socialist Alliance at Indiana University in Bloomington. Hoadley was responsible for the May Day indictment of Ralph Levitt, 25, James Bingham, 25, and Tom Morgan, 22, under a state sedition law to "exterminate Communism and Communists," which carries a possible three-year prison term.

Hoadley arranged to meet Governor Welsh May 21 to enlist him to influence the IU administration to revoke campus recognition of the YSA. Hoadley argued that the use of IU campus facilities amounted to a "state subsidy" of the YSA. He did not mention, however, that groups of all political hue enjoy recognition and such use of campus facilities.

Brief Meeting

Welsh made it plain after meeting with Hoadley for no more than ten minutes that he would not interfere with the operation of the university or any of its rules and regulations. It was critically important that there be no interference from the governor's office, he said, "because the whole freedom of the university is involved."

This was a setback to Hoadley's campaign — underway since early this year — to have the use of campus facilities denied to the YSA. It was this attempt at outside interference in university affairs to which some 150 faculty members especially objected when they published a statement in Bloomington recently.

Hoadley's pressure campaign also prompted the IU chapter of the American Association of University Professors to issue a public statement. It strongly commended "the recent actions of administrative officers of this institution in resisting outside efforts to compel the University to follow other judgments than its own as to the recognition of student organizations."

Debate Vital

The IU-AAUP also affirmed the "freedom of students to organize, discuss and promote ideas of all kinds . . . In a university community, debate, disagreement and the sharp confrontation of opposing ideas is a vital part of the attempt to come closer to the truth."

Besides bringing the case before Governor Welsh, Hoadley has — according to informants of the Bloomington *Star-Courier* — also written FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Robert Kennedy inquiring whether they too "might be interested" in his prosecution of the YSA.

Certain elements of the Bloomington community are none too pleased by Hoadley's inclination to seek more and more publicity for his case in this way. Such shenanigans bring embarrassing notoriety to Bloomington. As news of the case spreads, revulsion at its obvious thought-control purpose tends to increase support for the defendants. The sentiment that Hoadley's schemes are starting to boomerang — that he is helping spread socialist ideas rather than squashing them — was expressed with some irritation in a May 23



James Bingham

editorial in the Bloomington *Daily Herald-Telephone*:

"The president of Indiana University has felt compelled to speak out before a national forum on the issues at stake. Some 150 IU professors have purchased newspaper space to take a stand. A newspaper in Hong Kong banner-lined the YSA story on Page One. On and on, around the world, the focus is on Bloomington's 'bout' with the YSA."

With good reason Hoadley's case was described in a *Star-Courier* headline — after the governor refused to interfere — as a "hot potato" that had been tossed back to the prosecutor.

U. S. Group Tells Congress: Independence for Puerto Rico

NEW YORK — May 16 — Americans for Puerto Rico's Independence sent the following telegram to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which is now holding hearings in the House Office Building in Washington, D.C., on a bill to decide political status for Puerto Rico:

"Americans for Puerto Rico's Independence respectfully request you to enter into the record of the Hearings on H.R. 5945-5948 our opposition to said bills.

"We oppose these bills because they provide for the continued usurpation by the United States Government of the right of the Puerto Rican people to determine their own destiny without reference to the convenience or pleasure of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

Atomic Peril

"The United States Congress can implement 'the prompt settlement in a democratic manner of the political status of Puerto Rico in only one way: By severing completely the colonial tie, declaring Puerto Rico free and independent, and recalling the armed intervention which has been in Puerto Rico since 1898 and which, by converting Puerto Rico into a prime target for enemy attack, now keeps every Puerto Rican in peril of atomic death.

"We oppose every measure short of complete freedom for the Puerto Rican people to govern Puerto Rico in whatever way they may choose and to seek whatever relationship they may desire, not only with the United States, but with every other country in the world."

The telegram was signed by the well-known American pacifist Ruth M. Reynolds, secretary of Americans for Puerto Rico's Independence.

Files Suit to End Postal Curb on 'Communist' Mail

A law aimed at screening mail Americans get from abroad has been challenged as unconstitutional in a suit brought before a federal district court in Los Angeles.

The law requires recipients of "Communist propaganda" to apply to the post office in writing before such mail, addressed to them, will be delivered. Otherwise the mail is destroyed. The thought-control measure was recently passed by Congress.

The suit was filed by Charles Amlin, a 65-year-old truckdriver, with the support of the American Civil Liberties Union. Amlin said in the complaint that he was anti-Communist but liked to get his mail without interference. The suit says the law violates the First Amendment, which guarantees free speech and press, and the Fifth Amendment. It calls the law "vague and indefinite" in its judgment of what constitutes "Communist propaganda."

Sweeping Curb

The sweeping nature of the law is illustrated by its recent application not only to foreign peace publications but to Robert F. Williams' *Crusader*. This militant civil-rights newsletter was originally published by Williams at his home in Monroe, N.C. When the racists drove him out, he took refuge in Cuba. There he resumed publication of the *Crusader* and it is distributed from Canada. The *Crusader* often expresses sharp differences with the Communist Party and, in fact, Williams recently wrote in it an answer to a CP attack on his position for self-defense by Negroes.



RECORD TURNOUT IN SAN FRANCISCO. Part of the throng of 20,000 that marched for Freedom Now in San Francisco May 26. It was the biggest civil rights demonstration of its kind in city's history.

Huge San Francisco March Backs Southern Rights Fight

By Harold Verb

SAN FRANCISCO — On Sunday, May 26, a "Freedom in Birmingham" march drew 30,000 people, according to police estimates, to a rally in City Hall Plaza. The march was sponsored by leading church and labor organizations and had the sanction of the city government. Mayor Christopher proclaimed that Sunday "Human Rights Day."

The civil-rights march was headed by Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the sculptor Benny Bufano and numerous clergymen. Walking in rows of about ten abreast, the marchers displayed such signs as: "We March in Unity for Freedom in Birmingham and Equality in San Francisco"; "Kennedy: Less Profile and More Courage"; and "We Need a Government with Guts." One marcher carried a sign in memorial to William Moore, the Baltimore postman, murdered while on a civil-rights walk through Alabama.

At the march's end, thousands gathered in front of City Hall Plaza to hear the speakers including Rev. Bernard Lee, vice president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Lee called for more demonstrations and for a March on the White House. A collection brought in some \$15,000 in cash and pledges.

Sunday's march marked the high point of a series of rallies here since Birmingham first hit the headlines.

On May 19, Terry Francois, a San Francisco attorney and a former head of the city's NAACP branch, who spent four days in Birmingham, gave an audience of 700 a first-hand account of the brutality against Negroes there by police and armed bands of white supremacists. "We must let the president know," he declared, "that we consider the existing situation intolerable. We must win in Birmingham because if this citadel cracks, the walls of segregation will come tumbling down throughout the South."

Less publicized, but just as moving and dramatic, was the story of the voter-registration drive in Mississippi, related by Sam Block, a young Negro field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Now touring the West Coast to raise funds for SNCC, Block explained to an

audience at the Bethel Baptist Church May 20, why SNCC had chosen Greenwood, Miss., as a "testing ground for democracy."

It is near where 14-year-old Emmett Till was lynched. It is in the heart of the notorious Delta, and a majority of its population of 47,000 is Negro.

The sheriff greeted him by spitting in his face and saying: "I don't want to see you here — not today, tomorrow or ever. You better get out of town." Block replied that if he didn't want to see him, the sheriff had better leave town since he was staying.

Block was beaten, shot, threatened by armed mobs. He also suffered numerous indignities. For example, the local bank refused to cash a check made out to him as "Mister" because that is a term of respect not accorded Negroes.

Greenwood police arrested a 14-year-old boy simply because he had been seen in Block's company. Police forced him to undress, then beat him. Block sent pictures of the boy to the Justice Department, but it refused to do anything for "lack of evidence."

Block has been arrested 14 times since the voter-registration campaign began. Once he was held in solitary confinement for seven days without food because of "public utterance calculated to provoke disturbance of the peace."

At a meeting in the Longshoremen's hall on May 25, Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, assistant to Martin Luther King, pointed out: "You can't be free here in the Bay Area, until we are free in Birmingham." He described Birmingham as "the last stop before you get to the Union of South Africa."

Dr. Carleton Goodlett, militant publisher of the *Sun-Reporter*, supported Walker's remarks, adding that when the Southern Negro and the poor whites — the two giants — awaken, "they will make the golden days of the popular movement cease to be a dream."

Dick Gregory, addressed a meeting of 3,000 at Oakland Auditorium May 31, with his well-known wit and telling points. He described the struggle in Birmingham and in the Mississippi Delta. "The Southern Negro," Gregory declared, "is the only citizen born in America who today has a point, a meaning and a purpose." At the close of his speech, Gregory received a standing ovation.

HELP DEFEND FREE SPEECH

Send a contribution to the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, P. O. Box 382, Bloomington, Indiana.