

THE MILITANT

Published in the Interests of the Working People

Vol. 27 - No. 25

Monday, June 24, 1963

Price 10c

Murder of Medgar Evers Shows the Need for Action

Armed Defense Groups Needed in South To Put an End to Attacks by Racist Killers

Detroit March Points Way for Northern Fight

By Robert Himmel

DETROIT, June 17 — While President Kennedy, in his June 11 television address, pleaded with Negroes to move "from the streets to the courts," final preparations were made for a massive "Freedom March" by 100,000 Negroes down Detroit's main street.

"Don't be lulled to sleep by statements and promises about progress," warned Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., one of the leaders of the Detroit Council for Human Rights, which is sponsoring the march.

This warning is timely and fitting. The Kennedy administration has launched a big propaganda-and-pressure campaign to convince Negroes all over the country that they don't need to demonstrate any more and that further mass action will even be "harmful" to the civil-rights cause.

The truth is just the opposite. Mass action was never needed more urgently than right now, and it has never had such good possibilities of forcing concessions from the government.

Sudden Interest

Kennedy's sudden intense interest in civil rights is due entirely to the independent action of Negroes, starting in the South and now beginning to spread to the North.

Like other Negro militants, Rev. Cleage doesn't see any contradiction between going into the streets and into the courts. Negroes are doing both and they are completely correct in this approach.

They know that the only time the courts, the government leaders or the legislatures pay any attention to their demands is when the Negro people take to the streets in mass actions.

The aim of Kennedy is to pressure Negroes into calling off the march on Washington for civil-rights bills that has been proposed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; into calling off the march on Washington for jobs that is being organized by A. Philip Randolph; and into calling off the various local demonstrations all over the country.

Kennedy's propaganda spokesmen in all the nation's newspapers are trying to convince Negroes that if they keep on demonstrating, they will only "antagonize"

(Continued on Page 6)

Our Schedule For the Summer

During July and August The Militant is published every other week. Our next issue will be dated July 8. Weekly publication will be resumed in September.



JOB-RIGHTS SIT-DOWN. To emphasize demand for end of discrimination in building-trades hiring, a group of pickets sit down at approach to construction site of new wing of Harlem Hospital in New York. City administration, which has recently grown sensitive to civil-rights demands, ordered job shut down pending negotiation of issue.

Picketing to Stop Job Bias Hits Construction Job in New York

By William Bundy

NEW YORK — A major city construction site in Harlem was shut down June 13 after two days of picketing by civil-rights groups demanding equality for Negroes in the building trades. Pickets said the idea for the demonstration came from Philadelphia where six days of militant, mass picketing won a breakthrough in skilled trades at one construction site there.

The Harlem picketing took place at the site of the new wing of Harlem Hospital. It was sponsored by the Joint Committee for Equal Employment Opportunity which is supported by the NAACP, CORE, the Negro American Labor Council, the Urban League, the Workers Defense League, and the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Picketing began the morning of June 12. A few of the 150 pickets sat down in front of the entrances to the site. Three were slightly injured as police pushed them away from one gate, but there were no arrests. Most of the workers entered the job through the open gate.

The contractor handling the foundation concrete work said

there were 13 Negroes out of 52 workers employed at that stage of the job. Eight of these were carpenters from all-Negro Local 1888 and the rest were laborers.

A spokesman for the pickets said they were demanding the hiring of Negroes in all building crafts and that the committee had been unable to obtain a meeting with the Building Trades Council.

Under pressure of the picketing, a meeting was arranged for the next day by Acting Mayor Paul R. Screvane. Some 120 building-trades union leaders — only four of them Negroes — were present. It broke up without results. Declared Building Trades Council President Peter Brennan: "We're hurt that we've been wrongly accused." He said many unions had Negroes in them.

The NAACP pointed out that of 1,200 lathers in a city local only two are Negroes and they are apprentices; of 2,000 plumbers only five are Negroes; and there are virtually no Negroes among the sheet metal workers, boilermakers, structural steel and iron workers, and pipefitters.

The afternoon of June 13, the picket line was joined by a number of Negroes passing by, includ-

ing teen-agers. Shortly thereafter, a truck drove away from the site and pickets rushed the open entrance trying to get inside. They shouted "if we don't work, nobody works."

After that the contractor shut down the job "in fear of violence." Acting Mayor Screvane later made it official by invoking — for the first time — a 1952 law outlawing city contracts where job discrimination exists. Screvane set up a committee to "investigate."

Said Building Trades Council leader Brennan: "Unions aren't worried about that hospital. All Mr. Screvane will accomplish there is to knock Negroes on that job out of work."

Said NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill: "Unless there are substantial numbers of young Negroes and Puerto Ricans placed in apprenticeship programs, there will definitely be further demonstrations. We may shut down construction sites all over the city."

The experience makes this clear: With the New York City police reluctant to set off a powder keg by arresting civil-rights demonstrators, the movement has the

(Continued on Page 4)

By Fred Halstead

The assassination of Medgar Evers, Mississippi NAACP field secretary, in Jackson proves that Negroes in the South have no police protection whatever. They cannot look for protection to the very racist police who are illegally clubbing them off the streets and jailing them for peacefully demonstrating for their rights.

There are even strong indications of collusion between the Southern police and the racist terrorists of the civilian variety. In Jackson it was common knowledge that Medgar Evers was under constant surveillance by local police. His phones were tapped, his car was followed wherever he went.

But when Evers was murdered at 1:20 a.m. June 12, as he stepped from his car in front of his home,

For report from Los Angeles on frame-up conviction of Black Muslims see page 8.

there were no police present. Why did Jackson cops refrain from tailing the Negro leader on just the night an assassin lay waiting in the bushes to shoot him down?

Nor can Negroes in the South expect protection from the FBI. The FBI knew Evers was in danger. On May 29 Evers' home had been bombed with a "Molotov cocktail." The FBI, which has restricted itself to "observing" in cases of civil-rights violations, doesn't even do that competently. Where were the FBI men "observing" the night Medgar Evers was killed?

The fact that no federal protection was given (Continued on Page 2)

Help Save Hugo Blanco

ROME, June 12 — The "immediate release" of Hugo Blanco was demanded today by the Fourth International in a cable to the Peruvian government protesting the arrest of the world famous leader of the peasants of Peru whose actions have been an inspiration to the peasantry throughout Latin America. The cable also protested the continued detainment of Ismael Frias, Peruvian Trotskyist leader.

Hugo Blanco, the cable declared, "is guilty of no crime but that of a heroic effort to liberate the peasants in the Peruvian Andes from their age-old servitude and feudal-capitalist exploitation."

In a circular sent to labor organizations, the Fourth International said there was grave danger that the dictatorial Peruvian government would kill Hugo Blanco after a drum-head trial.

The Fourth International urged the sending of telegrams, letters of protest and petitions to the Peruvian authorities. It asked that picket lines be organized before Peruvian consulates wherever possible.

Milwaukee Anti-Bias Pickets Given a Hard Time by Cops

By Rashida al Misr

MILWAUKEE — "Race Demonstrations Threatened in Arrest" reads a front-page headline of the June 9 Milwaukee Journal. The article that followed was carried by AP and radio broadcasts. What was so unusual about police harassment of civil-rights pickets? Two years ago the incident would have received a small inside paragraph in the same paper.

The Milwaukee branch of the Negro American Labor Council, under the leadership of its president, Calvin Sherard, has been picketing the central A & P stores here to back up its demand for fair employment. Last year the branch was successful in picketing a chain of ice-cream stores. That earlier action involved a court case establishing the legality of their "non-union" picket line.

Police Harassment

On Saturday, June 8, members of the group were on the line in front of an A & P on Teutonia Ave. A woman who had been talking with the pickets stopped near a parking meter and was brushed by a car backing toward her. When the police arrived to investigate, one of the pickets offered help in establishing where the woman had been standing at the time of the accident.

A policeman then demanded his name and those of the other pickets. When he refused he was arrested along with the three nearest pickets, taken to the precinct station, and held while the police tried to decide what charge could be brought.

Attorney Barbee, president of the Wisconsin NAACP, who was sent to the station by Sherard was not permitted to see his clients. The police claimed that they could not be located. Later the police stated that they did not know that Barbee was a lawyer, although he had identified himself and shown them his Bar Association card.

After placing a charge of "resisting or obstructing an officer," the police released Winstel Belton,

Bertrand Russell Hits Move to Deport Unionist

Maurice Paul, a veteran trade unionist, ordered deported last May on the testimony of a paid government informer, has received a message of support from Bertrand Russell. The British philosopher called the deportation proceedings the "crudest political persecution."

Maurice Paul is an active member of Local 76, the upholsterers' local of the United Furniture Workers.

Paul, a resident of the U.S. for over 40 years, was first an organizer of the Jewish Bakers Union in Minneapolis. Later, with two others he took out the first charter for the Upholsterers' Union. Blacklisted in the upholsterers' trade after an industry-wide strike, he helped organize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The Trade Union Committee for the Defense of Maurice Paul is determined to take this case to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Weekly Calendar

DETROIT

Evelyn Reed, socialist writer and lecturer, speaks on *Changes in Marriage and the Family*, Fri., June 28, 8 p.m. Dabs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES

Theodore Edwards of the Socialist Workers Party presents a Marxist view of the news in his bi-weekly commentary, Fri., June 28, 6:45 p.m. KPFK-FM, 90.7 on your dial.

Prince Amos and Erskin Parker on \$150 bonds; and Gerrel Jones on \$250 bond.

There is some question as to whether the police will press charges or will try to drop the case. Four witnesses to the arrests are to be interviewed by NAACP and NALC officers. Sherard stated to the press that if police intimidation is proven "we will attempt to recruit people from all social, civil and fraternal groups" for demonstrations "such as in Birmingham and other cities in the South."

Morale was high at the regular monthly meeting of the NACL the next day. The arrested pickets humorously described their experience to a crowded hall. The membership is very much aware of the effect of the national civil-rights struggle upon the local scene. A recent example was the Common Council vote against the purchase of dogs for the police department. The sponsor of the bill has complained that the timing of the Birmingham events was what killed the bill in Milwaukee for the time being.

... Defense Groups Needed in South

(Continued from Page 1)

tion was provided Medgar Evers is the direct responsibility of President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Mississippi civil-rights fighters have repeatedly wired the Attorney General reporting racist attempts at murder and requesting federal protection. What is more, there have been a long series of murders of civil-rights fighters in the South — all of which have gone unpunished.

Unpunished Lynchings

These include: Florida NAACP State Secretary Harry T. Moore and his wife, killed by bomb Christmas night, 1955; Rev. George W. Lee, head of the Belzoni, Mississippi, NAACP, assassinated in 1955; Herbert Lee, assisting a voter-registration drive in Mississippi in 1961, shot dead in broad daylight in front of witnesses.

In addition, in recent years there have been the Mississippi lynchings of Emmett Till and Mack Charles Parker, with the killers still at large. All this, plus countless shootings and beatings where the victims didn't die. The local police sat by or aided in these deeds and the federal government did nothing effective.

During the recent Birmingham events Kennedy gave no protection to Negroes. The troops he sent were kept inactive at a base 40 miles away while Alabama state troopers clubbed Negroes on the porches of their homes. If there are further assassinations of Negro leaders or a massacre of integration demonstrators — and there are ominous signs of white racist preparations for just that — the blame will rest squarely on Kennedy for his default in protecting the Negroes in their constitutional rights.

Self-Preservation

In view of this default, the Negroes have the moral and legal right to arm and train themselves for self-defense. This is a duty of self preservation for themselves and their movement. In a number of cases Negroes are already doing this.

In Lexington, N.C., Negroes protected themselves against the incursion of a white mob into the colored neighborhood. The armed and murderous mob was scattered by gunfire from barricaded Negro houses, and one of the white invaders was killed. Joseph Poole, 19, has been indicted on a "murder" charge in this case. If Poole did shoot, he had every right to

Police Club IUE Pickets In Newark

NEWARK — Police violence broke out at the Fedder Corporation here the night of June 10. Pickets from Local 413, International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, were pushed, shoved and arrested when they tried to stop scabs from crossing their line to remove die parts and electrical components.

Seventeen pickets, including Local 413 President Thomas Coxsin, were arrested and held ten hours. The Newark Evening News described the cops as "night-stick-wielding police" who "had heard in advance of possible violence at the Peddie St. plant."

The next night the police continued their strikebreaking activity by impounding picket signs and burning them in a garbage can in front of the plant.

Murray Zuckoff, Socialist Workers Party candidate for state senator, in a letter to the News said: "From the time the strike was called, on June 1, management sought to break this strike. The police willfully and maliciously assaulted the pickets and defended the strikebreakers."

do so, and it is the duty of every organization which is a part of or sympathetic to the movement for Negro equality to come to his defense.

There are news reports that Negroes in Jackson, Miss., are buying guns. This, too, is their right and that right must be defended.

It is not enough, however, to protect the Negro neighborhoods. It is also necessary to provide defense guards for leaders and activists to prevent their assassination. Both this and neighborhood defense should be organized on a disciplined, well equipped and well trained basis, where that isn't already being done.

It is the duty of all supporters of the struggle for Negro equality to uphold Negroes in these necessary measures of self-defense. The right to take such precautions is protected by the Bill of Rights, steeped in American tradition, and made absolutely necessary by the circumstances. As has already been suggested, a fitting tribute to the assassinated Mississippi NAACP leader would be the formation of a Medgar Evers Defense Corps in every endangered Negro community.

Police in Philadelphia Harass CORE Members

The American Civil Liberties Union is demanding that Mayor Tate order the Philadelphia police department to halt its harassment of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The campaign of picketing against job bias at city construction sites, which resulted in a precedent-setting victory May 31, was initiated in Philadelphia by CORE.

CORE Chairman Louis Smith says that since then police have been intensively questioning neighbors of CORE members — particularly of those who are white — about the members' family backgrounds, organizational affiliations, race of visitors to their homes, etc. Displaying "mug" photos, the cops hint the persons being investigated have long criminal records. In one case, the Baltimore police were asked to investigate the background of a CORE member who once lived there.

"... Always vote for a principle, though you vote alone, and you may cherish the sweet reflection that your vote is never lost..." — John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), sixth President of the U.S.



In some of the bigger United Auto Workers locals in the Detroit area the incumbent officials have been defeated in recent local elections. In Chrysler Amalgamated Local 212 (formerly Briggs) president Tony Czerwinski was forced into a runoff, and then beaten by Harold Wood by 50 votes. The final figures were 3,357 to 3,307.

In 4,600-member Local 735 at the General Motors transmission plant at Willow Run, incumbent president Nick Napolitano was forced into a runoff and beaten by a shop committeeman by 52 votes.

Members of the Teamsters

Union in Englewood, New Jersey, have been aiding the movement to integrate schools there. They have joined with Negro mothers and children in picketing the virtually all Negro Lincoln school and the Cleveland school into which the mothers are seeking to enroll some of their children.

The United Steelworkers of America

has been negotiating with 11 major steel companies since May 1. The union has the right to reopen the current contract, but so far it has been trying to reach an accord without resorting to that. These negotiations are being conducted by the Human Relations Committee, a joint management-union body set up in 1960 to remove the bargaining process even further from the pressure of the membership.

The union has been seeking two main additions to the contract: 1) an extended vacation benefit providing 12 weeks vacation every five years for workers with 15 years or more seniority; 2) a limit on the practice of contracting work outside the mill or working people overtime.

David J. McDonald, Steelworkers president, apparently has refrained from invoking a strike threat because he thinks failure to settle without a reopening would mean a failure of the Human Relations Committee. However, there is a strong body of opinion within the union which holds that the companies won't get down to business unless threatened with a strike deadline.

Last month, Roger M. Blough, the head of U.S. Steel, called for a reasonable degree of employment "cost stability" (keeping down wages), saying that he is encouraged by the present situation because there is evidence that some labor leaders are aware of "management's problems both as they affect our nation and some of its industries." He also stated that the steel union's leaders "now have a better understanding of industry's problems than they once appeared to have."

A beer distributing firm in Charlestown, Mass., is trying to use the old rivalry between the Brewery Workers and the Teamsters to force a wage cut on its workers. The rivalry stems from the time of Daniel J. Tobin, former president of the Teamsters, who came from Boston and controlled the Teamster locals there like a feudal baron. A close confidant of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Tobin much preferred raiding other unions at the request of employers to organizing the unorganized. One of his pet targets was the Brewery Workers.

A contract between the O'Brien Distributing Co. and Brewery Workers Local 8 expired Feb. 28. O'Brien said it would sign a new one if the union would accept a six-cent-an-hour wage cut, four less paid holidays, and abolition of seniority rights. The local struck.

O'Brien then contracted out its warehousing and delivering to another firm, Bert P. Williams Inc.

The Williams firm uses the O'Brien facilities and has a contract with Teamster Local 25. So Teamster members were called upon to cross the Brewery Worker picket lines.

When a motorcade attempting to enter the plant last March was met by mass picketing, three pickets were injured by a bulldozer leading the trucks. A number of Teamster members walked away from their trucks to the cheers of the Local 8 members. Teamster Local 25 president, William McCarthy, however, acted in the strikebreaking tradition of Tobin and declared: "If they want our drivers to move the beer, we'll move it." The Brewery Workers have since been picketing outlets urging them not to accept delivery of Carling products from Teamster drivers.

The Wisconsin Federation of Teachers has taken a strong stand against a bill in the state senate to require all state and local public employees to take a "loyalty" oath.

A shorter work week has been won in contract negotiations by Local 4 of the Building Service Employees in Chicago in contract negotiations. The previous six-day, 45 hour week was cut to a five-and-a-half day, 37½-hour week for 4,000 hotel and motel employees. The contract also includes a wage increase.

The Detroit Federation of Teachers

AFL-CIO has petitioned for a collective bargaining election among the city's 10,000 classroom teachers in public schools. Petitions from 279 of the city's 286 schools were presented to the board of education last month. Some 7,000 signatures were handed in. The United Federation of Teachers has undergone an unprecedented national growth since last year's teachers strike in New York City.

The Equal Pay Act, signed by President John F. Kennedy June 10, does not become effective until a year from that date. It is designed to provide equal pay for equal work for women. A clause put in over the objections of the AFL-CIO gives employers an additional year's exemption for any workers who are covered by an existing unexpired collective-bargaining agreement. Some eight million women out of 24 million in the country's labor force are covered by the act, which has the same coverage and enforcement as the federal wage-hour law.

Under the act, where differentials in wage exist because of sex, the lower wage must be brought up to the higher level. Reductions to "equalize" wages of men and women are specifically barred.

Harlem Rally Will Hear Miss. Rights Leaders

NEW YORK — Two prominent Mississippi rights leaders will speak at a Harlem rally Saturday, June 29. The meeting, sponsored by the Mississippi-Alabama Southern Relief Committee, will hear Dr. Aaron Henry, president of the Clarksdale, Miss., NAACP, and close associate of the late Medgar Evers, and Mrs. Vera Pigeon, member of the executive board of the Miss. NAACP State Conference.

The meeting will be held at 3 p.m. at 125th St. and Seventh Ave. Chairman of the sponsoring committee is Rev. Robert Kinloch. Mrs. Ora Mobley is public relations director.

ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BATTLEFRONT

Southwide Movement Presses Demands

JUNE 19 — The fight against Jim Crow continued to deepen and spread across the country as Negroes — particularly in the South — pressed for their demands in the face of stiffening opposition by the racists. President Kennedy's and the Attorney General's agents in the South are doing everything possible to get the Negro leadership to call off militant demonstrations in return for the token promises the white racists are willing to make. But in a number of places, younger more militant leadership is being forged in the struggle.

Typical of this process is Jackson, Miss., where demonstrations were reportedly resumed June 18 by civil-rights activists after a lull following the funeral procession for Medgar Evers, June 15. That procession was followed by a march of Negro youth to downtown Jackson which was brutally broken up by the clubs of Jackson police.

The demonstrations have been resumed despite a supposed agreement between a "delegation" of certain adult Negroes and racist Mayor Allen C. Thompson.

Following several telephone calls to Thompson from President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the mayor told the delegation the city would hire a few Negroes as policemen, crossing guards and sanitation workers. In return, the mayor said, the Negroes had agreed to stop further mass demonstrations. The mayor refused to grant any of the movement's main demands including desegregation of public places and a bi-racial committee.

Instead, the mayor said the City Commission would, "as we have in the past, continue to meet with you prominent pastors and business leaders in the Negro community to hear your grievances, complaints and recommendations."

Reportedly, the Attorney General and his agents in Jackson are urging Negro leaders to accept this arrangement. The resumption of the demonstrations indicates that the advice has not been taken by the more serious, militant and responsible section of the Negro leadership.

There is every indication that Kennedy's intervention was designed specifically to head off the development whereby the more militant section of Negro leadership reportedly is coming into

fuller control of the Jackson movement. The Jackson movement was started in the first place by student elements in the local NAACP branch. It was they who organized the boycott which prepared the way for the mass demonstrations that began last month. It was also they who actually initiated those demonstrations. The older local Negro leaders and the national NAACP officers at first gave background support, but began to vie for control of the strategy of the movement after Jackson began getting national publicity.

The strategy they favor is to de-emphasize the demonstrations and to hope for help from the Kennedy administration. The nature of this "help" is illustrated by the "concessions" Mayor Thompson announced June 18.

"The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee," reports the Jan. 17 *New York Times*, "in an emergency meeting in Atlanta, decided to throw their support behind continuing mass demonstrations" in Jackson. SNCC executive secretary James Forman has announced the group will maintain ten field secretaries in Jackson. At the same Atlanta emergency meeting Charles McDew was replaced as SNCC chairman by John Lewis of Nashville. The *Times* reports that when Forman was asked what the change meant, he said "It means more action."

New SNCC Chairman

ATLANTA, June 15 — The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee announced today that John Lewis has been selected by acclamation to be the third chairman of SNCC.

Lewis, 23, is presently chairman of the Nashville Nonviolent Movement, and is in Nashville today attending trial for his 24th civil-rights arrest. Lewis, as chairman of the Nashville movement, was an instrumental force in the desegregation of Nashville's movie theatres, lunch counters, and many private restaurants. He is a native of Troy, Alabama, where his father drives a county school bus and operates a farm.

Lewis said here today: "The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will intensify the drive for complete equality. We will not let up — we will not tolerate any interruptions — until we get it. And we want it now."

The new SNCC chairman had been scheduled to go to Germany to participate in church community workshops. But he canceled his trip to assume the chairmanship. He said, "This is a real opportunity for me to be involved in the Southwide struggle."

Lewis further declared: "There is a great possibility of race riots and violence this summer unless the demands of the whole American Negro community, North and South, are met. We do not want violence and we do not advocate it, but we will not slow down because of the possibility. Violence represents the frustration of the Negro community and the slow pace of progress in achieving real democracy; the only way to avoid this is to show tangible proof to American Negroes that their lives are getting better — and this must be done with deeds, not promises."

450 Jailed in Gadsden

JUNE 18 — More than 450 Negroes were arrested in Gadsden, Ala., today defying an injunction against sit-down demonstrations. Police used electric cattle-prod poles in herding the sit-downers into jail. Many of those arrested are children. Those under 14 were asked by Judge A. B. Cunningham to stay away from further demonstrations. They replied they would

not stay away. The judge demanded they stay off the streets tomorrow. They replied they would be in the streets tomorrow. The judge released them anyway. The county jail is overflowing.

GADSDEN, Ala., June 17 — William Porter, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, reported today that SNCC and other groups had been served with an injunction prohibiting all anti-segregation demonstrations "except walking in ones and twos." Porter said the injunction was served personally on Marvin Robinson of CORE and Bernard Lee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Also served were the Gadsden Student Movement and the Gadsden Christian Citizen's Committee.

Demonstrations continued today with some 800 Negroes marching to shopping centers and to the courthouse. Porter said police manhandled two Negroes who came to the courthouse this morning.

400 March in Savannah

JUNE 18 — Some 400 young Negroes staged a "Freedom March" in Savannah, Ga., today ending a weekend suspension of demonstrations. Owners of all white restaurants have declared they will not desegregate despite a request to do so by the Chamber of Commerce. The C. of C. request had led to the suspension. State troopers arrived in Savannah last night in response to a call from Mayor Malcolm MacLean to the governor.

Benjamin Van Clark, a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and chairman of the Savannah Youth Strategy Committee, told the marchers today that demonstrations must continue until total desegregation is achieved. Lomax Garrett Ansealy, a 21-year-old white CORE member from Birmingham, also spoke. He urged a strike by all Negroes working for white employers, including domestics. He said an appeal would be made to the Jews of Savannah to support the Negro movement.

A spokesman said ten members of SNCC would arrive by plane in Savannah this afternoon. About 50 Negroes were arrested in Savannah today for sitting in at restaurants and hotels.

Baltimore Job Fight

BALTIMORE, June 18 — A decision to employ five Negroes on a city elementary-school construction site averted mass demonstrations scheduled for June 17.

The Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, in conjunction with other civil-rights groups, began a drive on job discrimination eight days ago, announcing plans to demonstrate for their demands.

Baltimore Mayor McKeldin announced June 15 that the contractor on the Johnson Square School project agreed to hire three Negro carpenters and two apprentices to start June 17. Earlier a contractor at another city school site hired six Negroes.

Rev. Marion C. Bascom, spokesman for the ministers, said these concessions were "just the first goodwill token" towards complete

NAACP to Meet In Chicago

The 54th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held from July 1 through July 6 in Chicago.



"Rally 'Round The Flag, Boys!"

job desegregation in Baltimore "particularly as related to city contracts."

Nashville Victory

NASHVILLE, June 12 — All hotels, motels, restaurants and movie theatres — including neighborhood theatres — have opened their doors to Negroes and whites equally. The announcement came after three years of anti-segregation demonstrations led by the Nashville Student Nonviolent Movement.

Danville Jailing

DANVILLE, Va., June 17 — A demonstrator arrested here last week has been sentenced to 90 days — half suspended and half to be served — for so-called violation of an injunction. Each of the 80-odd demonstrators arrested in the past weeks are being tried separately.

SNCC workers Avon Rollins, Robert Zellner and Daniel Foss remain in jail with the rest of the demonstrators. Danville police attacked demonstrators here last week and injured 45 of them with clubbings and fire hoses.

Alabama Beating

SELMA, Ala., June 17 — A young voter-registration worker, Bossie Reese, was punched, shoved and arrested on charges of "resisting arrest," and "failure to obey an officer of the law" here today. Bernard Lafayette, director of SNCC's vote drive in Dallas and Wilcox counties was beaten last Tuesday night. Lafayette said he reported the incidents to local FBI agents.

Lafayette said the Dallas County White Citizen's Council ran a full-page ad in the *Selma Times-Journal* last week asking for new membership "to prevent mass Negro voter registration in Dallas county." The deputized civilians brought to Birmingham to join state troopers in clubbing Negroes last month were from Dallas County.

Boston School Boycott

JUNE 18 — In Boston, about 3,000 Negro students staged a one-day stay-out of junior and senior high schools today to protest *de facto* segregation. They made up about three-fifths of the Negroes enrolled in the upper grades. They attended civil-rights workshops in neighborhood centers and churches.

Many adult Negroes wore buttons announcing "stop" day, next

Wednesday, when a one-day strike by Negroes and a one-day boycott of all stores and of the Metropolitan Transit Authority are scheduled. Stickers advertising the strike and boycott have been pasted on telephone booths and automobile windows.

St. Louis Protest Slated

JUNE 18 — Negro leaders in St. Louis have voted to proceed with mass demonstrations protesting a new kind of school desegregation. Negro children in many cases are taken to white schools, but in separate buses, in separate classes, with separate teachers, play periods and lunch times. Negro mothers have previously protested by surrounding the buses and halting them.

Rally in Newark

NEWARK — Some 2,000 persons attended a rally at city hall here June 16 to protest discrimination and police brutality in Newark and to mourn the death of Medgar W. Evers. The meeting was called by 13 civil-rights organizations. A representative of CORE announced that the organization was planning special projects in Newark's slums, including possible rent strikes to force an improvement in housing.

AMA Ducks Bias Issue

An interracial committee of doctors appeared before the American Medical Association convention in Atlantic City June 19 to demand that the association act to end discrimination against Negro doctors and patients. The AMA said the question would be taken under consideration.

Nationalist Urges Self-Defense

NEW YORK — James Lawson, president of the United African Nationalist Movement, on June 12 issued a statement calling upon Southern Negroes to arm themselves in self-defense.

He said the assassination of Medgar Evers demonstrated the futility of the philosophy of non-violence. "I have kept quiet in the interest of unity," Lawson said. "But now I call on all people of African descent in the South to arm themselves in self-defense."

Cops Spark Harlem Fracas

NEW YORK, June 19 — Street fighting broke out between police and Negro youth in Harlem the night of June 17. Twenty-seven Negroes were arrested, only three of them adults, the oldest of whom was 28. The outbreak involved two crowds gathered at different corners of Harlem's main intersection listening to speakers from different black nationalist organizations.

Tension mounted as young persons in the crowd heckled each speaker. "Don't give us that back-to-Africa jazz, tell us how to fight here," was one cry. "They're fighting in the South, why aren't we fighting here," was another. "Down with Kennedy," and "To Hell with Cops," were others.

When a policeman — one of the few Negro cops in the area — appeared to be giving a summons to a flavored-ice vendor, a crowd surrounded and heckled him as an "Uncle Tom." He drew his gun. This set off sporadic fighting. Hundreds of helmeted police arrived on the scene and waded into bystanders clubbing indiscriminately. Except for the cops, no whites were involved.

THE MILITANT

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN

Managing Editor: GEORGE LAVAN Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY

Published weekly, except during July and August when published bi-weekly, by The Militant Publishing Ass'n., 116 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y. Phone CH 3-2140. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. Subscription: \$3 a year; Canadian, \$3.50; foreign, \$4.50. Signed articles by contributors do not necessarily represent The Militant's views. These are expressed in editorials.

Vol. 27 - No. 25

345

Monday, June 24, 1963

Kennedy's Civil-Rights Bills

Kennedy has finally sent his civil-rights bills to Congress. They are not intended to be passed in toto but to serve as the basis for bargaining and further compromise. If they are left to the usual procedure what emerges will be a pale and crippled shadow of what Kennedy submitted.

But, in the first place, Kennedy's package is abysmally inadequate to meet the needs of the present crucial situation and the dead-serious demand of the Negro people for Freedom Now.

What should be the very heart of the president's proposals — a Fair Employment Practices bill — is tacked on as an expendable afterthought.

Completely missing from the bill purporting to speed up school desegregation is any time limit for compliance. Certainly the bitter experience with the Supreme Court's vague formula — "with all deliberate speed" — has shown the absolute necessity for a deadline. That deadline for every school district in the country should be the coming school year with penalties for non-compliance.

Martin Luther King has proposed a March on Washington to break a filibuster of civil-rights bills proposals. A. Philip Randolph has proposed such a march for jobs for Negroes. These should be combined. The biggest assemblage this country has ever seen should march on the Capitol and sit down in and around it until the missing civil-rights bills have been added and Congress has passed them.

A Gain for Freedom

The Supreme Court's ruling, that the reading of prayers of bible passages in the public schools violates the constitutional guarantee of separation of church and state, is an important victory for freedom of conscience. Especially so, since it safeguards the rights not only of people of all religions but the rights of non-believers and atheists as well.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Schempp, Unitarians, who objected to the reading of bible passages over the public address system of the Pennsylvania school attended by their children, are to be congratulated for bringing their lawsuit.

Even more courageous were Mrs. Madalyn Murray and her son, William, who challenged the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in Baltimore's schools. They underwent torrents of abuse during the years their case was in litigation.

Mrs. Murray was blacklisted from her profession in Baltimore. Their windows were smashed, shrubbery torn up, signs labelled them "Communists," abusive letters — as many as 1,500 a month — were sent them. They were harassed with petty charges in local courts. Where most others would have given up, Mrs. Murray and her son stuck it out.

Freedom-loving Americans owe them a vote of thanks.

Algeria Publishes Magazine in English

An Authentic Voice of the African Revolution

By George Saunders

African Revolution, Algeria's first English-language magazine and an authentic voice of the African revolution is now available to the American reader. An attractive and informative source on current developments in the Africa-wide political, economic and social revolution, the pocket-sized, illustrated monthly contains translations from *Révolution Africaine*, the weekly published in Algiers, as well as original material.

The first issue (May 1963) contains a statement by Algerian Premier Ahmed Ben Bella calling for the liberation of South Africa and pledging his government's support for that task. Attention is also paid to the colonial revolution in Asia and Latin America. For example, the French political cartoonist, Siné, does a series called "Cuba Si," and there are reports on the recent anti-colonial outbreaks in Borneo and Yemen.

In addition to reports on the anti-colonial struggle in Africa and on social reconstruction in independent Algeria, the first issue of *African Revolution* reprints arguments from both sides in the Sino-Soviet dispute, while editorially favoring the Chinese arguments. Also included are: an excerpt from Robert William's *Negroes With Guns*; a study of problems in the relation between agriculture and industry in economic development; an article on African art; and one on American jazz.

A First

The new magazine will reportedly be the first non-Communist publication distributed by the Chinese regime in China.

A dominant theme of *African Revolution* is the need to free the southern third of the African continent — Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese-dominated Angola and Mozambique, and South Africa — the last major bastions of white rule.

The liberation of these areas was an important point on the agenda of the recent Addis Ababa conference of heads of independent African states. At that conference Ben Bella pledged 10,000 Algerian troops to aid in the fight and urged all African governments to begin forging African unity in the struggle to liberate the remainder of the continent. Algeria itself has trained Angolan guerrillas.

An article in this issue of *African Revolution* explains why the Western Powers are loath to hinder Portugal's fight to hold on to its territories.

"The Angolan economy is entirely in the hands of international



FOR FREEDOM AND UNITY. Delegates to the first All-African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, in December 1958.

capital. Péchiney [a French financier] possesses 40 per cent of the total capital (\$20 million) of the Dondo Aluminum Plant. Krupp finances the extraction of manganese and gold ore. The Raliet Bank is the most important stock-holder in the *Companhia Agricola de Angola*, which provides 4/5 of the coffee production.

Controls Cotton

"The *Société Générale de Belgique* controls the production of cotton. Through the Diamang — the Portuguese branch of the Anglo-American Diamond Corporation Ltd. — the Anglo-American Corporation, the Morgan Bank, the *Forminière*, the *Union Minière de Haute Katanga* and the Guaranty Trust Bank all share in profits of diamond extraction.

"The Lobito Fuel Oil Company, or Carborang, is in the hands of Petro Fina and the Cabinda Oil Company, which belongs to the Chase Manhattan Bank and the National City Bank of New York. Iron ore is controlled by Krupp, aluminum by Péchiney through the agency of *Alumino Portugues*. The textile industry belongs to Belgian and Dutch investors.

"The profits are enormous. For an investment of \$1,925,000, the Carborang got back \$1,138,000 in 1958, while the Diamang obtained

a net profit of \$6 million for an investment of \$11 million."

American readers will find especially interesting the report on the war in South Vietnam printed in this first issue. Quoting John Foster Dulles on the importance of Vietnam as a link in a chain of strategic military bases (in reality, aimed at China), the author describes the U.S. military build-up there.

"From January 1955 to 1960, 84 military inspection missions visited South Vietnam to supervise the establishment of the American military base . . . In 1954 there were only six airfields throughout South Vietnam. At present, there are 65, including several capable of handling the biggest jets. The naval bases have been enlarged and modernized, permitting entry of the largest warships. And the construction of submarine bases has been announced at Cam Ranh, Ben Goi and Ving Ro.

"A complete system of strategic roads has been built. The most spectacular is the Saigon-Bien-Hoa superhighway; about 25 miles long and nearly 300 feet wide, it cost 70 million dollars to build. It has its own electrical power station and, if need be, can be transformed into a giant airstrip.

Strategic Base

"But the most important base is located at Tay-Nguyen, in the High Plateaus. Vast zone of exceptional strategic importance, it controls access to North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. American experts have opened roads through dense forests, not hesitating to remove entire populations to 'agricultural colonies' in less healthy regions. Here, a network of airfields has been built; the most important are Lienkhang, Ban Me Thuot and Pleiku. Naturally, large depots of supplies and munitions have also been built."

"The clan around Ngo Dinh Diem has seized all economic privileges, and, first of all, in the sector where profits are highest: import-exports. All import-export trade is concentrated in the hands of Diem's sister-in-law of whom Max Clos wrote in *Figaro* [a leading Paris newspaper] that there was no business in South Vietnam from which she did not get her cut. The rice monopoly in the center and south of the country is in the hands of Diem's sister, Mme. Ca-Le."

Part of these high profits is invested in the "American-Vietnam" mixed companies created by U.S. aid. "On one hand, these companies open the way for investments of foreign, and above all American, capital; on the other, they lower the costs of the U.S. military operation. Profits from the sales must be divided up in the following fashion: 50% go to the army, 25% to the U.S. Embassy, that is, to subsidize the some 5,000 American advisors [now 12,000], and 25% is reserved for loans to American and Vietnamese capitalists."

Subscriptions to *African Revolution* are \$6 a year, \$3.50 for six months. At 75¢ a single copy, it can be ordered from 244 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

... Picket Harlem Construction Site

(Continued from Page 1)

power to shut down construction jobs here whenever it seriously sets out to do so. Another thing is indicated: The building-trades union bureaucrats are not going to integrate their unions without being forced.

A serious problem was pointed up by the remark of one of the white workers who did not cross the picket line at Harlem hospital. "Why did they pick on this job," he said, "When we've got a full crew? What am I supposed to do, quit so somebody else can go to work? It's hard enough to find work." The open and subtle racial discrimination which permeates American life creates the situation where the Negro bears the brunt of increasing unemployment. But the unemployment problem will tend to pit white worker against black in such situations as these.

It is the duty of the unions to meet this problem head on by eliminating discrimination forthwith and fighting for more jobs at the same time. Labor's demand for

a shorter work week must be taken off the shelf. The precedent for the correct approach was already set in New York City in January, 1962. At that time the construction division of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers struck for, and won, a basic 25-hour week with no reduction in pay. This allowed the local to increase its apprentice job openings from 1,000 to 2,000.

The Negro community was represented on the committee which selected the new apprentices and for the first time a significant number of Negro youth were hired to learn the highly desirable trade of construction electrician in New York City.

The civil-rights fighters would do well to forcefully remind the union leaders of this precedent, which should be extended throughout the building trades and the entire union movement. President John F. Kennedy — who is against the shorter work week — wouldn't like that, but unemployed Negro workers would — and white workers would too.

1962 Was an Eventful Year ... And So Was Our Coverage We Featured These Exclusives in 1962

- Eye-Witness Reports on the Southern Rights Fight
 - An unusual series of analytical articles by George Breitman on the "new mood" in the Negro struggle
 - On-the-scene reports by Carol Weston from Paraguay and Uruguay
 - Reports by our editor, Joseph Hansen, from Latin America, including an exclusive interview with Brazilian peasant leader Francisco Juliao
 - Reports by Joseph Hansen from Algeria, plus analytical articles on the development of the Algerian revolution
 - Translation of poems by Yevtushenko
 - Major documentary coverage on Cuba including:
 - Text of Second Declaration of Havana
 - Official text of Cuba's five-point proposal for settlement of U.S.-created crisis
 - Text of Cuban President Dorticos' speech at UN on eve of blockade
 - Fidel Castro's Speech, "The Revolution Must Be a School of Unfettered Thought"
 - Fidel Castro's Speech on Bureaucracy and Sectarianism
 - Fidel Castro's Speech on his meeting with UN General Secretary U Thant
- All of this is yours in permanent form by sending \$6 for the 1962 bound volume of America's leading socialist weekly.

Send check or money order to:

THE MILITANT

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

FIDEL CASTRO

on

Marxism-Leninism

(Speech of Dec. 2, 1961)

84 pages

\$1

PIONEER PUBLISHERS

116 University Place

Ask for our new literature list

Fight for Religious Freedom Grows Sharper in Vietnam

While Kennedy was pleading with racists at home, he simultaneously had to put pressure on another retrograde ally — this one overseas — who was also tarnishing the New Frontier image. But unmoved by Kennedy's pressure, South Vietnamese tyrant Ngo Dinh Diem still refused to grant more than verbal concessions to protesting Buddhists.

Matters centered around the Buddhists' demands for religious freedom and the funeral of Thich Quang Duc, the aged monk who sacrificed himself in flames June 11 to dramatize those demands.

The U.S. claim to be saving the "free world" in Vietnam has been seriously compromised now that Buddhists — who comprise 80 per cent of the population there — have been shot down and driven to suicide for attempting to win religious freedom.

Frightened U.S. officials have gone so far as to threaten Diem with public denunciation unless he takes steps to settle the dispute. Washington has quietly withdrawn pro-Diem Ambassador Nolting and he will be replaced. Nevertheless, Kennedy has yet to denounce his vernal ally in South Vietnam and is still that regime's sole military and financial support.

While negotiations on the demands were going on, Buddhists called on the Saigon public to participate in Quang Duc's funeral June 16. Obviously aiming at dulling the edge of any protest, government negotiators came to an agreement with the Buddhists only hours before the funeral was to take place. But authorities imposed so many restrictions on the funeral that the Buddhists canceled the ceremonies. Some 10,000 people had already gathered. When police blocked the road to the main pagoda, the crowd — led by young people — tried to break through.

Police, firing guns and tear gas, drove back the crowd, killing at least one person, a 15-year-old boy. Troops then cordoned off several square miles of the city of two million population. Barbed-wire barricades were set up and tanks took positions.

The funeral was rescheduled for June 19. Authorities have forbidden any procession. Only 30 busloads of clergy and a limited number of laymen will be permitted to participate. The public will apparently be permitted to watch but not take part.

The agreement reached by the negotiators has not yet been made



Kennedy

public. Moreover, Buddhists feel that Diem has yet to prove his words with deeds. Police continue to harass Buddhists. They, on their part, are ready to continue the demonstrations.

Moreover, a key point is said to be missing from the agreement. The Diem regime would not announce publicly that it would compensate families of Buddhists shot by troops in Hue May 8. Buddhists want the word "compensation" because it implies acceptance of legal responsibility. Diem's agreement to make unspecified payments to families of those killed leaves a loophole for denial of government responsibility for their deaths. Diem's official stance has been to blame "Communists" for the deaths.

An indication of the insincerity of Diem's "agreement" was the June 17 charge by a government-controlled newspaper that Buddhist priests were consciously conspiring with Communists.

Venezuelan Jailings Aimed At Stifling Popular Unrest

Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt on June 12 ordered the arrest of some 40,000 members of two opposition parties.

In a radio speech, Betancourt called for a round-up of all members of the Communist Party of Venezuela and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left. His order was acted on immediately and at latest reports some 300 persons had been seized.

Betancourt's pretext was an alleged attempt to assassinate him. He reported that two "leftist terrorists" had been caught with dynamite in an archbishop's palace shortly before he was to arrive there for a ceremony.

The names of the two were given, but no information connecting them with the MIR or CPV was made public. Early in his administration, attempts were made on Betancourt's life — but by extreme rightists, agents of Dominican dictator Trujillo and ex-dictator Perez Jimenez.

The reported assassination plot apparently did not convince all parties. A dispatch to the June 15 *New York Herald Tribune* reported that the Betancourt government, "in the face of bitter political opposition," had "clarified" the order, so that only some 400 "active terrorists" would be held.

Opposition parties in the Venezuelan congress control the lower house. Even within the government coalition, which controls the upper house, there are differences —

especially over questions touching constitutional guarantees.

Betancourt has repeatedly suspended civil liberties since he came to office in 1959. In fact, oppositionists charge that Betancourt's most recent suspension of guarantees, October-January, was a preparation for rigging the coming elections.

In his radio speech Betancourt said that while no person is supposed to be held without charges for more than 30 days, leftists would be re-arrested automatically each time the 30-day limit ended.

He also said he was ordering the arrests because congress was taking too much time enacting an "anti-terrorist" emergency measure. Actually, however, Betancourt had proposed such a bill only the previous week.

Mass Arrests

The order for mass arrests was the latest step in Betancourt's general campaign against the MIR and CPV — a campaign which has grown stronger as the 1963 elections draw closer. In May 1962 he suspended both parties from all political activities. Last October he asked the supreme court to outlaw them, but the issue is still before the court. Though neither can run in the coming elections, he fears they may influence the outcome.

To justify his campaign against the parties of the left, Betancourt has accused them of responsibility for the widespread and increasing sabotage of U.S.-owned properties and guerrilla activity in the country. All opposition parties and even the pro-government Christian Social Party consider the suspension unjustifiable. Some contend Betancourt's anti-leftist campaign is to distract attention from his party's goon-squad activities against opponents.

Many feel that — far from the MIR and CPV being responsible for the growing violence — Betancourt's policies of political suppression have provoked illegal activities.

But the real causes, they assert, lie in brutal police repression of mass demonstrations and in the generally critical social and economic conditions. The number of unemployed, for example, is estimated as equal to the number of employed blue-collar workers.

British Return Apartheid Foe To South Africa

Moving to appease South Africa's racist government, Britain has banned Patrick Duncan, an outspoken foe of apartheid [race segregation], from her three high-commission territories in South Africa. The reason given Duncan was that his presence in the three territories, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, was "prejudicial to peace and order."

The *Herald*, organ of the British confirms "the widespread suspicion that when it comes to the crunch, the Tory government will always come down on the side of South Africa, and that means against almost the whole of the rest of the African continent."

Non-Violence Issue

Duncan, a former district officer in Basutoland and leading member of the Liberal Party, has announced that he will join the Pan African Congress, the South African newspaper *Torch* reports. *Torch* said that Duncan apparently left the Liberal Party because he disagrees with its policy of non-violence. Duncan has frequently run afoul of South Africa's witchhunting Suppression of Communism Act, which is used to stifle any opposition to the government's apartheid policy.

In a recent move to control "foreign" African labor, South Africa has announced plans to build "repatriation" depots on the borders of the three high-commission territories. The depots will be used to house Africans whose presence will become illegal in South Africa after July 1, the date when new travel and immigration arrangements will come into force.

Although South African officials claim that these depots are not prisons, the fact remains that they will be used as concentration camps for the detention of African workers whose papers are not in order, pending their repatriation.

Pentagon and Junta Breathe Easy Victor in Peru Is Pro-U.S.

In an election in which only two million of the country's 12 million population can vote, Francisco Belaúnde Terry was elected president of Peru. The other principal candidates in the June 9 election were Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, who was once an anti-imperialist but has long since been a turncoat to that struggle, and General Manuel A. Odría, a former dictator.

All three candidates campaigned on a program of vague reforms, to be carried out mainly by private initiative, and close relations with the U.S.

Belaúnde Terry is a wealthy, U.S.-educated architect. He is the leader of the Popular Action Party and received more than one-third of the votes cast, the requirement for election.

Haya de la Torre claims to have beaten Belaúnde in last year's election. At that time de la Torre had U.S. backing while the Peruvian military backed Belaúnde. The militarists seized power and annulled the election results. The Kennedy administration, which had been counting heavily on the pro-imperialist liberals of Latin America — Betancourt of Venezuela, Bosch of the Dominican Republic, Haya de la Torre of Peru, etc. — for implementing its Alliance for Progress policies, at first refused to recognize the government of the military junta. However, it soon climbed down from this position and has since looked with favor on the Peruvian government's anti-Cuba and internal witch-hunting activities.

The June 12 *Christian Science*

Monitor reports: "But the military was expected to approve the election of Mr. Belaúnde, who although he had the support of the nation's small but outlawed Communist Party, is seen as a conservative. He also had the backing of Roman Catholics." A *New York Times* editorial (June 13) on the election outcome, says: "The President-elect accepted Communist and other far left votes in the election . . . None of this is alarming. Señor Belaúnde, despite his campaign, is anti-Communist, pro-United States and pro-Alliance for Progress. He is acceptable to the Peruvian military and most certainly to Washington."

The great mass of Peruvians are not allowed to vote. They are the poor, landless, Indian campesinos. Recently Hugo Blanco, leader of a land reform movement among these peasants, was captured by the Peruvian police. He is rumored to be sick or wounded and will be tried for his life. It is feared that his being held incommunicado is a cover for the police to torture him.

In a cablegram to President-elect Belaúnde Terry on June 18, Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party demanded that the new Peruvian government immediately allow Blanco to have medical attention, to choose a defense lawyer and receive visits from his family and friends. Dobbs also called on the Peruvian president-elect to dismiss the charges against Blanco and free him to resume his work of liberating the campesinos from conditions approaching feudal servitude.

Adenauer Regime Cracks Down On Outspoken Opposition Paper

The Adenauer regime's offensive against freedom of the press in West Germany became an international scandal towards the end of last year with the arrests for "high treason" of publishers of the *Der Spiegel*. That conservative magazine had had the temerity to publish an exposé-type article about the inefficiency of the Bonn government's military establishment.

Now another attempt to throttle press freedom is taking place in Hamburg. There, Ernst Aust, publisher of *Blinkfuer*, an independent weekly paper, has been indicted for "imperilment of the state." The charge is based on statements which appeared in his paper.

Blinkfuer has a pro-socialist, pro trade-union, anti-Nazi and anti-rearmament line. It has carried on a campaign of exposure and denunciation of former Nazi officials holding posts in the present government. It has also opposed the increasing militarization of West Germany and Bonn's maneuvers to acquire nuclear weapons.

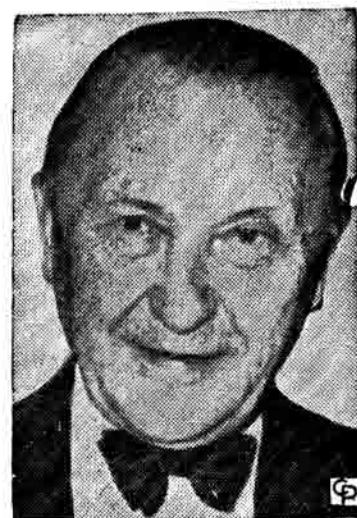
Threatened Reprisals

The present indictment follows years of harassment of *Blinkfuer*. In 1961, the year of the elections, the authorities seized eight issues of the paper. The reasons given were extremely flimsy, being in one case that the paper had asked its readers for financial contributions. The newspaper trust in Hamburg sent a circular letter to newspaper dealers threatening that if they continued to sell *Blinkfuer*, they would not be allowed to handle the mass circulation papers (*Bild*, *Hamburger Abendblatt*, *Die Welt*, etc.)

The indictment against Aust specifies that his paper attacked the appointment of a number of government officials (because they

were former Nazis), demanded the resignation of Secretary of State Globke (who drew up the Nazi regime's code of racial laws), urged implementation of demands raised by trade unions, and opposed the government's arms program. The indictment labels all this "Communist." But as Aust states, "The entire framework of this indictment aims at branding everything not agreeable to the present Federal government with the stigma of state imperilment."

The *Blinkfuer* case has not drawn anywhere near the attention given the attack on *Der Spiegel* last year. This may in part be due to the fact the *Der Spiegel* had a national circulation whereas *Blinkfuer* only serves the Hamburg area. Moreover, *Blinkfuer* is a leftist pro-working class paper. However the nature of the attack and the charges specified in the indictment make it an even more direct threat to freedom of the press. If the courts — usually quite subservient to Adenauer — find *Blinkfuer*'s publisher guilty, that precedent can then be used to muzzle any journal in West Germany which criticizes the regime.



Adenauer

**Help to Spread
Revolutionary Cuba's
Inspiring Message!**

**The Second
Declaration of Havana**

25 cents a copy

(Ten or more copies, 20c
each; 100 or more, 15c
each.)

PIONEER PUBLISHERS
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

FIDEL CASTRO ON U.S.-CUBAN RELATIONS

Is Ready to Work Out Accord If No Strings Are Attached

[On June 4 Fidel Castro made a national television report to the people of Cuba on his trip to the USSR. For the information of our readers we present here the text of the section of his speech dealing with the issue of U.S.-Cuban relations.]

Our policy with respect to the United States is one which we have stated on repeated occasions, the policy which we presented in the meeting at the Lenin Stadium: our willingness to normalize our relations if the United States is willing. We even made such statements before leaving for the USSR in the interview which an American newspaper correspondent held with us. We spoke about all relevant matters; we were asked a number of questions about everything and we answered everything.

They even asked about indemnification and similar matters. "Can you discuss it?" Certainly, we can discuss that.

Basis of Indemnification

I remember that the law, which we passed nationalizing the American companies, stated that we would indemnify those companies. But the indemnifications had to be made on the basis of the purchase of a number of millions of tons of sugar, which they would buy from us in excess of the regular amount they were buying from us at that time. I do not know whether this amounted to three millions tons — three million tons at \$5.25 [per hundredweight].

At that time they would have said: "Well, now the price is hitting a low," and they would not have placed that value on it.

But now the price has reached a very high point. That is to say, one of the prerequisites for a discussion on possible indemnification is that the prices are now in the neighborhood of \$10.25. Of course, there is the other problem of the top price and the quantity. But that can be discussed in accordance with the existing situation, because now we have a better price on the world market. Are we so interested in selling them a large quantity? On the contrary, it could be said that our economic interest is in selling at prices on the world market and at a price which the socialist countries are paying, that is; at a price higher than \$5.25. Why should we sell three million [tons] to them?

Therefore, if they wish to discuss indemnification, we shall discuss it. We will not be the ones to stand in the way of discussions.

They used to say: "Well, and with what are you going to pay

us? You talk of indemnification, but with what?" Well, now sugar is at a much higher price than \$5.25; we are willing to discuss all they want.

We have been informed of some statements made by North American politicians; there are many North American politicians who are perfect demagogues and perfect clowns — two words which are outside the realm of politics.

There are some American politicians who are more serious; there are some who are a little more thoughtful. There are some who are aware of realities, some who are more blind and others who are less blind.

What have some newspaper correspondents said? They have talked as if we were very eager. They have said: "Well, we will discuss with Castro if he will break his ties with the Soviet Union, with this and that condition." And what are those conditions? Who are they to bring forth conditions for the discussions?

Well, we could bring to discussion the matter of the withdrawal of their naval base from here, let them discontinue a lot of their activities so that we might start discussing, and let them refrain from putting forth so many conditions.

But who is more interested in discussing? Let us see, let us analyze the situation, let us analyze the correlation of power, the correlation of power of the Socialist camp, the correlation of our power, our armed forces, our economic situation, our economic perspectives, our political situation.

Let us compare it with theirs, to see if the situation of the present administration of the United States is as safe and solid as the situation of the Cuban Revolution; because the Cuban Revolution is much more secure than Kennedy's triumph in the coming elections.

I think that no one will dispute that. And then what? What has caused their major setbacks, their major discredit, their major loss of reputation? The policy which they have pursued. They prepared subversion. We fought it and smashed it. They prepared counter-revolutionary groups supplied with an arsenal. We defeated them. They prepared invasions, and they had to pay an honorable indemnification on account of all those aggressions. They continued their plans of aggressions and found themselves on the verge of destruction in consequence of this — discredit, then headaches, and now hundreds of millions of dollars spent as a consequence of their aggressions against us.

Isn't their policy bankrupt? Yes,



CUBAN MECHANIZATION. In all-out effort to cope with machinery shortage, created by U.S. embargo, and with labor shortage, resulting from diversification of economy, Cubans are developing mechanical sugar-cane cutters and harvesters. This modern crane replaces many hands in loading crop.

it is bankrupt. Who has failed? They have. Who has triumphed? We have. Ah, and yet the vanquished are demanding conditions of the victors in politics?

We, the Cuban revolutionaries, feel ourselves in a secure position, in a solid position. We have before us a magnificent perspective and we know now how to resist and how to defeat the machinations of imperialism.

Nevertheless, we have said as a matter of principle, because the policy of peace is a policy of principle, that "we are prepared to normalize our relations." This is our policy toward all countries, toward all the Latin American countries. This is our policy of principle.

Now, as I understand it, how are they going to make that kind

of condition? It is ridiculous, it is absurd to come and tell us: "Break with your friends and make friends with your enemies." And what enemies! So totally different. There is nothing in common between them and ourselves.

They speak of geography. Well, geography has become a very small thing. The voyage which took Christopher Columbus three months, we made in 12 hours, and our trip was even further. How much the geographical dimension of the world has diminished! The 90 miles now approximate the 10,000 miles between here and the USSR — a question of hours. Gentlemen, the ferry takes longer from here to Miami than the TU-114 from here to the USSR!

Then the facts have demonstrated the economic potential of the

socialist camp, they have demonstrated that geographical distances are invalid arguments. It is an illusion to set this type of condition. When they want to discuss they should come and discuss without prior conditions.

Let them not joke about these things. We want to normalize relations, but we are not in such a hurry. If they don't want to, we can wait indefinitely. We are in no hurry, Mr. Politicians of the United States! Analyze it on the basis of what is more convenient for you. What has been the result of your policy of aggression against us? We feel calm, safe and optimistic. That is our policy. And, of course, we feel rather strong here on our island, well supplied, well entrenched and well trained — extremely well and then some!

... Detroit March Shows the Way in North

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress and prevent passage of civil-rights bills.

They claim that Negroes have "made their point," that "their fight is practically won" and all they have to do now is sit back and let the Kennedys do the job.

These arguments are false from beginning to end. Negroes have made their point, but the fight is far from won. The civil-rights bills in Congress are inadequate. Kennedy will readily agree to compromise with the Southern Democrats and water them down under the pretext that that's the only way to get anything passed.

Even if they are passed, Negroes will still be a long way from equality. They might mean some improvement in the lot of Southern Negroes, but they won't add a single new right for Negroes in the North. With all these "rights," at least on paper, Negroes are still discriminated against, segregated and denied equality in jobs, housing and education.

In any event, these bills wouldn't even be up for discussion in Congress if the Negro people, by their militant struggles, hadn't thrown a scare into Kennedy and the other rulers of the country. The only chance of getting any legislation passed is to keep up the pressure, to make sure the Kennedys stay "scared." Once the pressure is lifted, the civil-rights bills will be

further watered down or not passed at all.

All of Kennedy's concessions amount to nothing more than tokenism. They are attempts to contain the movement of the Negro people by tossing a few crumbs to the conservative, old-guard Negro leaders in the hope that they can placate the masses as they have done in the past.

What really panics Kennedy and the other white rulers is the fear that these "moderate" and "responsible" leaders will be replaced by "extremists," and that things will "get out of hand."

But things are getting out of hand. As the masses of Negroes raise the demand for Freedom Now, and take to the streets to fight for it, the old leadership not only exposes its incapacity for a real struggle, but shows that it is a serious obstacle to struggle.

In this process inadequate leaders are swept aside and militant spokesmen, although few in number as yet, are appearing on the scene who have no desire to compromise with the ruling powers.

They know that Kennedy didn't come to the conclusion that civil rights is a "moral issue" until Negro action frightened him with "demonstrations, parades and protests which create tensions and threaten violence, and threaten lives."

The answer to Kennedy's ap-

peals must be more marches, more parades, more sit-ins, North and South. The heat is on the rulers. It should be kept on them and turned up. They will grant something only as long as they are scared, and they will stop being scared as soon as they think they have fooled Negroes into "letting the Kennedys do it."

Resolute mass action as the key to all gains is the most important lesson of the recent struggles in the South. This lesson must be applied to all Northern cities as well.

The dramatic victory early this month, where hiring discrimination was broken for the first time on school construction jobs in Philadelphia after bitter battles with the cops, could not have been won in any other way. Similar action in Harlem caused the closing of a hospital construction site for reasons of "public safety" until a "special committee" could work out some sort of agreement.

But such concessions are not enough. Many militants have learned that Negroes cannot depend on favors from liberal "friends" in the Democratic Party. This has been expressed most forcefully by *Afro-American* newsman William Worthy in his recent call for independent political action by Negroes leading to the formation of a Freedom Now Party.

How Detroit Action Was Organized

DETROIT — The June 23 Detroit "Freedom March" was organized following a fiasco on May 10 when only 350 people turned out at an NAACP rally called in solidarity with the Birmingham struggle.

It was initiated by a new group called the Detroit Council for Human Rights, headed by Rev. C. L. Franklin. Another leading figure is Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., who represents the more militant wing of the Negro community. They called for a march by 100,000 people down Woodward Ave. to Cobo Hall.

Attempts were made by "respectable" and liberal groups to take over the march. Others tried to avoid participation using various phony pretexts.

Like their counterparts elsewhere, the conservative Negro and labor leadership in Detroit does not want a movement that cannot be contained in the white capitalist power structure.

They are only interested in a movement they can control —

which will be subordinate and subservient to their coalition with the Democratic Party machine.

But the idea of the march caught on with the Negro rank and file. Under their pressure the NAACP, the Trade Union Leadership Council, the Michigan AFL-CIO and other groups were forced to endorse the march and call on their members to participate.

Local politicians who had ignored the May 10 NAACP rally hastened to jump on the bandwagon, volunteering to walk at the head of the parade, to speak, etc.

The important thing, however, is that the "Freedom March" expresses a new stage in the Northern Negro struggle. Whatever the official speakers say, Detroit Negroes are saying they want Freedom Now — in Detroit as well as the South.

It's a far cry from the situation in Detroit 20 years ago, when anti-Negro mobs and the police killed scores of Negroes and injured hundreds in the riot starting June 20, 1943.

Letters From Our Readers

UAW No-Move Pact

Detroit, Mich.

News of the decision of the Hupp Corp. of Cleveland, owner of the Gibson Refrigerator Co. in western Michigan, to accept a 2½-year wage freeze in "trade" to Mississippi represents a partial victory on the runaway shop issue. The company also signed a no-move pact until contract expiration in November 1966, with a clause guaranteeing six-month notice if it plans to move after then.

The company is apparently in a good "profit position"; even the UAW bureaucracy couldn't stomach that! The give-away is in the admission of C. J. Gibson, president, that "the experience and skill of our employees here" is not an inconsiderable factor of restraint upon the company.

The workers in turn are stuck with a wage freeze but in addition, to a "pledge to reduce costs and improve efficiency," and reduce absenteeism.

Settlement of the Gibson dispute

reveals the pattern of "labor relations" today. The workers find themselves caught in wage freeze plus speed-up in one form or another. The trade-union bureaucracy goes along with this attack on the workers' traditional striving for more wages and better working conditions. It is the inevitable consequence of their treacherous policy of support to the Democratic Party, beleaguered in a narrowing market and seeking to squeeze the generous profits of American capitalists out of the hides of the workers.

Jim Campbell

Dissents on 'Black Ghetto'

New York, N.Y.

The June 10 issue of *The Militant* has in a page-three article by K. Nambé and S. Stoute [report on mass Negro picketing of a construction site to force an end to discrimination in hiring] an unfortunate metaphor entitling Philadelphia's Negro quarters a "black ghetto."

Historically, the Jewish Ghetto was not a place for enslaved or previously enslaved illiterates, but a sort of colonial outpost of what Mr. Toynbee has called the original Phoenician or Syrian empire.

The identification of the Jewish and American and other African Negro ethnic groups was made by Adolph Hitler and to preserve clarity in political matters, poetic metaphors should be used most carefully. The violent character of immediate events compels such a policy, I believe.

B.W.O.

[Regardless of the origin of the term, the Negroes who are compelled by Jim Crow to live in a restricted area of a city regard that section as a ghetto. Insofar as the word "black" is concerned, its current use by Negroes is one manifestation that the rising movement for freedom is creating an increased feeling of self-confidence and self-identification as an ethnic group. *The Militant* uses the word with a sense of respect for and pride in a people who are striking a great blow for their own freedom and by that token for the freedom of all the oppressed and exploited in this country. EDITOR.]

Good Luck

Seattle, Wash.

I don't want to miss an issue of *The Militant* so here is my subscription for this valuable little paper. I have always found it 100 per cent truthful and with remarkable coverage. Good luck to you.

E.H.

Offers Criticism

Los Angeles, Calif.

From a political point of view, *The Militant* is undoubtedly one of the best radical newspapers. But I do occasionally find fault with it.

1) Your statement of May 27 advises Negroes to be deputized by the federal government, as advocated by the national committee of the Socialist Workers Party.

Giving credit to the national committee may sound all right in Algeria where the leadership has been many times tested and selected by the masses, but it sounds a bit premature in here in the good old USA.

Personally, I think it would sound a little better if you said: "as advocated by the SWP, *The Militant*, or both. Hardly any difference? You'd be surprised how

much a rank-and-file Negro or white worker notices the difference.

2) Constance Weissman's remarks in her book review of Hallinan's *A Lion in Court* gives reference to radicals as needing a dose of courage. (My, My! Isn't she the brave one!) But of course, we are supposed to follow the example of Vincent Hallinan's bravery.

I haven't read the book yet but I did read somewhere that, as an attorney, he did have a considerable sum of money to fall back on. I only wish to point out there is a big difference between the man with and the one without to fight with. An unemployed radical worker can only go so far on an empty belly.

3) The government knew this and used it as a major weapon against the radicals. The radical movement, in my opinion, was too slow to organize and protect itself from the onslaught. For one thing it didn't know how to go underground when the time called for it. A good many of the radicals could have been saved otherwise. (Even guerrilla warriors know how to take care of their hungry members.)

This undoubtedly repelled a great many radicals. And although

many did not give up their ideas, through job loss and pressures, they were forced to move more cautiously or quit entirely.

Would you call this cowardice or discretion on their part?

If you publish this letter I will call it an act of courage; for reasons of discretion I must refuse to sign my name to it.

W.M. (An ex-radical with same ideas)

[The highest body of the Socialist Workers Party is its convention. The convention elects a national committee, which is the party's highest authority between conventions. The statement, to which W.M. refers, was issued in the name of the SWP national committee and in reprinting it with that designation we were simply reporting a fact.

Constance Weissman, author of the book review in question, says that she is far from being a "brave one" and that inasmuch as Hallinan's book had a tonic effect on her spirits, she was recommending it to other radicals who, since they are human, might also from time to time appreciate a dose of courage.

Finally there was no intent to belittle or cast aspersions on radicals forced by the witch-hunters into temporary silence through

persecution and victimization or the danger of such. Like any fighting force, the radical movement in periods of adversity should try to keep its losses to a minimum and avoid needless casualties — always on the condition that such defensive tactics are to better enable it to resume the offensive as soon as conditions permit. EDITOR.]

Complex Problems

Santa Cruz, Calif.

We've had so much rain here recently I haven't gotten the paper on the newstand, but keep 'em coming. I miss the *International Socialist Review* [The new issue will be out shortly.] and am more confused than ever on some things. But isn't this common now in red "block" circles. Of course this has been so since the "Ten Days That Shook the World."

I haven't given up trying to rationalize "peaceful co-existence," but the Negro and/or labor movements make it hard to co-exist with capital. Maybe the coming Moscow conference will help clear the atmosphere.

Best wishes to you. Some Marxists have held the correct banner high since 1917 through terrible odds.

H.C.B.

It Was Reported in the Press

Think! — "If the army calls you to go to Vietnam and lay on that cold ground to shoot at some cat who never called you a nigger, think! You'd better wake up, and now. Stay right here at home and fight for some rights for your mamma, wife and kids." Dick Gregory addressing a June 7 rally of the freedom movement in Jackson, Miss.

Putting Your Money Where Their Heart Is — The House Appropriations Committee allocated less money than requested for all major federal agencies except one — the FBI. J. Edgar Hoover asked for and got \$146,900,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1. This will permit the federal secret police to add 350 clerks and 250 field agents to its force. The House committee appropriated a modest \$985,000 for the Civil Rights Commission.

Hiroshima Harry and Bomb 'Em Barry — Right-wing Republican Senator Barry Goldwater warmly praised Harry Truman in a May 31 speech. "The more I think about it," Goldwater mused, "the more I think Harry Truman will go down in history as one of the greater presidents." Mr. Truman responded: "That's awfully nice of him. I never had any arguments with Goldwater. I think he is honestly trying to do a good job."

Integration Example — The same day two Negro students broke the race barrier at the University of Alabama, a white student "desegregated" the previously all-Negro Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College five miles away. Robert Muckel, of Utica, Neb., had applied to the college for a National Science Foundation study grant not knowing the school was all-Negro. College officials in turn assumed he was a Negro. "When I found out, I de-

cided to come anyway," Muckel said. He was accepted and, he told newsmen, everyone was "exceptionally nice. They've gone out of their way to make me feel at home."

Bring Bodyguards — A June editorial in the *Ghana Times* suggested that an African Peace Corps be sent to the U.S. to help ease racial tension. The editorial said such an effort might help "cure the ills plaguing American society today."

Uncompromising Kennedy — "Just yesterday the State Department ordered its embassy in South Africa to hold its July 4th reception on an integrated basis. In Pretoria, the U.S. Embassy announced it would hold two Independence Day receptions. One in the morning for the leaders of the South African government and the diplomatic corps will be for whites only; while a reception later in the day for Americans in Pretoria and for other guests will be on an integrated basis." — The June 14 *New York Herald Tribune*.

Sensitive Censor — After receiving a protest letter from the parent of a high school student, the mayor of Paterson, N. J., Frank X. Graves, ordered Oscar Lewis' brilliant sociological study of a poor Mexican family, *Children of Sanchez*, removed from the

local public library. Graves opined that the book contained language not suited to a schoolchild's vocabulary.

Let John Do It? — Cuba's ex-dictator, Fulgencio Batista, has apparently concluded there's no profit in trying to mount a counter-revolution against the government of Fidel Castro. In a letter released to the press by his son, Batista, the man responsible for the slaughter of thousands of Cubans, said: "The liberation task belongs to others, not to me."

Pretty Crummy — Paul H. Gilbert in the *Long Island Star-Journal* offers this daffynition: "UPPER CRUST—A lot of crumbs held together by their own dough."

A Suggestion — The June 13 *Wall Street Journal* reports: "Pecking fights between chickens, a costly problem for poultry raisers, can be curtailed by fitting fowl with new contact lenses with built-in distortion, according to a California poultry consultant. Wearing the lenses, chickens can't focus on their adversaries. The lenses will sell for three cents a pair." Our suggestion is to order a pair of the lenses for each member of the staff of the Pentagon.

It's Good to Know — The *New York Times* household page advises: "For broiling, either outdoor or in, steaks should be at least one inch thick."

10 YEARS AGO IN THE MILITANT

"JUNE 19 — The U.S. Supreme Court, voting 6 to 3, has thrown out the stay of execution granted the Rosenbergs by Justice Douglas and their legal murder is certain unless they receive last-hour Presidential clemency, already once denied. Justices Black, Frankfurter and Douglas dissented . . .

"The administration has been in . . . a mad rush to carry through the execution because it wishes to head off the mounting opposition to its action . . . It seeks to strike terror into the hearts of radical critics of its imperialist policies and police state methods. The fate of the Rosenbergs is to serve as a grim threat to all present and prospective opponents of Washington's war plans . . .

"Death for the Rosenbergs means one of the greatest triumphs to date for the war-makers, witch hunters and enemies of labor in this country . . .

"The labor movement must realize that in defending all victims of the witch hunters it is defending its own interests and its very existence." — June 22, 1963.

20 YEARS AGO

"The Fair Employment Practices Committee set up by President Roosevelt with the proclaimed purpose of weeding out discrimination in war industry has now become a government instrument for furthering segregation in the plants. This is the meaning of the approval given last week by the new FEPC chairman Haas and high government officials, to the separation of white and Negro skilled workers in the Mobile shipyards of the Alabama Dry Dock and Ship-building Co. This is Roosevelt's method of up-grading skilled Negro workers. It smells of Jim Crow . . .

"It would be fatal for the Negro people to take this blow lying down. This FEPC ruling threatens whatever progress they have made and whatever progress they may hope to make. Those who deluded themselves with the hope that the new FEPC would change things can now see that neither the wine nor the bottle has been altered. Roosevelt is still selling the same shoddy stuff. Now segregation is not only the avowed policy of the armed forces, it is well on the way to becoming the national government policy for war industry." — June 19, 1943.

Thought for the Week

"From the viewpoint of many white Southerners, the 'new Negro' is often uppity. 'I thought it was my imagination that my colored maid was getting uppity, but my friends say they're having the same experience,' comments a housewife in Baton Rouge, La. The hostess in a Lufkin, Tex., restaurant employing Negro cooks and bus boys complains that 'since Birmingham several of them have been questioning authority, some don't take orders as well as they used to and occasionally a few are belligerent.' — The June 18 *Wall Street Journal*.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER!



**A Four-Month Subscription
To The Militant for only \$1**

Name

Street Zone

City State

Send to The Militant, 116 University Place,
New York 3, N. Y.

Indiana Jury to Study Tape Of Speech by Negro Socialist

By Charles Gardner

As the Negro struggle intensifies through the country, a socialist youth leader's speech on "Black Revolt in America" has become the focus of attention in the Indiana "subversion" case.

Facing trial in the case are three officers of the Young Socialist Alliance at Indiana University. They were indicted in connection with a speech made by Leroy McRae, YSA national organizational secretary, at a March 25 meeting on the campus.

A tape recording of McRae's speech has been subpoenaed and will be heard by the grand jury. On June 13 a Bloomington daily newspaper devoted two full pages to a complete printing of the speech.

In his speech, McRae, among other things, supported the right of armed self-defense against racist attack, criticizing Martin Luther King's philosophy of absolute non-violence.

Thomas A. Hoadley, the local witch-hunting prosecutor, tore McRae's remarks out of context, distorted them, and made them the basis for the indictment.

The Charges

The three local YSA officers — James Bingham, 25, Ralph Levitt, 25, and Tom Morgan, 22 — were charged with "aiding or instigating" the meeting "for the purpose of advocating or teaching that the government of the U.S. or of the State of Indiana should be overthrown by force, violence or any unlawful means."

Fortunately, Osmane Fofana, an African student at IU, had made a tape recording of the entire speech, including the question and answer period. After the indictment, Fofana agreed to place the tape recording in the custody of James R. Cotner, the defense attorney.

The tape was subpoenaed June 12 and turned over to state police experts to determine if it was a true account, free of splices or alterations. In a partial report June 13, the jury said it would hear the tape on July 10.

Wouldn't Listen

Defense attorney Cotner said he hoped the jury would dismiss the case after hearing the tape. He said he had been trying to get the prosecutor to listen to it for weeks.

Witch-hunter Hoadley, however, asserts that even if the March 25 speech were dropped as a basis for the indictment, the case would go on. McRae's statements constituted "only about one third of our case," he said. The other "two thirds," he said, involved documents, "both local and national," connecting the socialist youth organization with

Court Refuses to Block Mae Mallory Extradition

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati June 12 refused to interfere with proceedings to extradite Mrs. Mae Mallory to North Carolina. There, the Afro-American woman would face trial with three others on framed-up "kidnap" charges. Defense attorney Walter Haffner said he would now appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mrs. Mallory was in Monroe, N.C., when a white-supremacist mob, egged on by police, rioted against Freedom Riders and local Negroes picketing against segregation.

Since the high court's record is to refuse such appeals, it is urgent that letters and telegrams be sent Gov. Rhodes, Columbus, Ohio, asking him to cancel the extradition order.



Leroy McRae

Communist organizations and "hard-core groups directing the YSA."

"It is unfortunate," Hoadley piously told the press, "that the speaker for the YSA also was a Negro. I want to stress that the Negro question has absolutely nothing to do with this indictment. All fair-minded persons are in sympathy with the Negro and his struggle for equality, wherever it may be lacking."

"Many of the speaker's remarks on segregation should be looked upon favorably. The reader of Mr. McRae's speech would agree that the problem 'should' be solved, but there is a further question of 'how' it should be solved."

"If Mr. McRae claims the U.S.A. needs a Cuban-style Revolution to wipe out segregation, he has given the party-line answer of the Socialist Workers Party, the national party of the Trotskyite-Communists, of which he was the candidate for New York attorney general in 1962."

Martial Law in Cambridge Movement Faces Stick-Tough Racists

JUNE 18 — Pending the outcome of talks in Washington with spokesmen of the Attorney General's office and of Maryland Governor Tawes, Cambridge Negro leaders temporarily suspended demonstrations. They had planned to march today in defiance of national guardsmen, enforcing martial law in the city.

Cambridge city officials broke off negotiations yesterday and demanded that any future Negro negotiating group include Charles Cornish, a Negro member of the city council. Mrs. Gloria Richardson, head of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee, replied angrily to this before leaving for the Washington talks:

"We wish to make it unalterably clear that we will determine and not the political structure of the city, who shall speak for the Negro community. The day has ended in America when any white persons can determine our leaders and spokesmen."

"No Negro, except those selected by us, will act as an intermediary or negotiator. We will oppose with vigor and determination any attempt by the members of the City Council to represent us, without our authorization in this matter."

By Roberta Speel

BALTIMORE, June 15 — Four nights of racial strife were climaxed in Cambridge, Maryland, last night when limited martial law was declared. The order given by Governor J. Millard Tawes, at the request of the Cambridge mayor

Rights Fighters Chain Selves in Ohio Capitol

By Arthur Maglin

COLUMBUS—Two men chained themselves to seats in the visitors' gallery of the Ohio Legislature, June 13, in a dramatic protest against the lack of action on the anti-discrimination Fair Housing Bill. Simultaneously, eight other persons staged a sit-down demonstration in the corridor outside the House chamber. All ten were members of CORE.

The demonstration followed by two days an attempt by 30 persons to stage a sit-down demonstration on the floor of the legislative chamber.

When guards realized that a chain-in was taking place, they immediately cleared the visitors' gallery, locking the two demonstrators in alone. The two remained there overnight despite attempts to remove them. Early the next morning, state highway patrolmen cut their chains and removed the two from their seats.

The two men, Rev. Arthur Zebbs, a Negro minister from Columbus, and David Clark, a 24-year-old graduate student at Ohio State University, had vowed they would remain chained to their seats until the Fair Housing Bill was passed and they suggested that others join the chain-in.

"The chain is symbolizing the fact that the Negro people have been chained in for 100 years," Rev. Zebbs said. "We feel we should call attention to the legislature that there is a housing bill which should be passed this session."

If it is shelved, the bill cannot be considered for a year and a half when the legislature reconvenes. This session is due to adjourn in about two weeks.

Meanwhile, the legislature continues to keep the bill in committee where it is in the process of being watered down.

and city council, is enforced by Maryland National Guardsmen and imposes a 10 p.m. curfew on the 12,500 citizens of Cambridge, about 4,000 of whom are Negroes.

Demonstrations are banned, streets are patrolled, and a roadblock has been set up around the town to keep "outside agitators" from entering.

After 18 months of truce, during which demonstrations were held up in hopes of a settlement, the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee, under Mrs. Gloria Richardson, resumed peaceful protests in late March. The group has four demands: 1) complete school integration; 2) equal employment opportunities; 3) decent housing for Negro residents; 4) integration of recreation facilities.

When a commission headed by a local judge agreed to these demands, another truce was called. But white businessmen and school-board members reneged on the agreement some two weeks ago.

Angry Negroes took to the picket lines again. The tension became explosive when two 15-year old Negro demonstrators, local high-school students, were declared defective delinquents and given indefinite terms in reformatories. This rallied the entire Negro community to action.

However, most of the community — unlike the leadership of the integration movement — does not adhere to pacifist principles. As one local Negro told a Baltimore Afro-American reporter, "We've got guns, knives, bricks and sticks just like they have. And if

L.A. Muslims Get White "Justice"

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, June 14 — It was "white man's justice" here again today when an all-white jury brought in nine more verdicts of guilty against Black Muslim defendants attacked by Los Angeles cops last year. An earlier, partial verdict by the same jury declared four other defendants guilty.

The only defendant to be cleared of all charges, is the local Muslim leader, John Shabazz, referred to during the trial by his former name, John Morris. He faced several charges including the most serious — "assault with intent to commit murder." But at the trial it was proved that he had not left the Muslim mosque when cops began beating and shooting Negroes outside.

Those convicted face penalties ranging from short prison sentences to ten years' imprisonment. Sentencing is expected to take place after a hearing July 16.

Though only a small proportion of the approximately half million Negroes in Los Angeles support the racial-separatism concept of the Muslims, all are aware of and increasingly resist the racial brutality of the Los Angeles police. John Shabazz demanded an end to this police brutality when he spoke to a rally of 2,000 on the steps of Los Angeles City Hall, May 12. He was an unscheduled speaker at the rally sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality and received tremendous applause.

"We must have justice," Shabazz said when the verdicts of guilty were brought in. "We haven't had it yet, but we will have it. These are my brothers, and we all stand together. I am not satisfied."

After the verdict was brought in, a squad of 30 uniformed special officers marched from the Hall of Justice and at least 25



ASSAILS TRIAL. Black Muslim leader Malcolm X declared that convicted Muslims were victims of brutality and that it was cops who should have been on trial.

other officers were in the courtroom. Such intimidating show of police force, in and out of uniform, was evident throughout the trial.

However, there was no demonstration by the Muslims in the audience — the men in black suits and the women in white head scarves — when the verdict was read. The defendants, too, maintained their attitude of dignified calm displayed throughout the nine week trial and the record 18 days of deliberation by the jury.

The attack on the Muslims on April 27, 1962, grew out of a police "rousting," which is routine on the part of the race-prejudiced police. Two Negroes were questioned because they had a number of suits in back of their car. The two men were Muslims and refused to accept the abuse of the cops. Muslim doctrine is never to attack and never to carry arms — not even a pocket knife. However, if attacked, Muslims vow they will fight back. The routine rousting then grew into a frenzy of police violence outside and even inside the temple. Seven unarmed Muslims were shot down. To justify the attack, the police frame-up followed.

One Muslim, Ronald Stokes, was killed in the attack and another, William Rogers, was paralyzed for life. Logically, and in justice, the Los Angeles police department should have been on trial. But instead their victims were framed, tried and convicted. The Muslims, supported by other fighters for justice, black and white, will appeal today's "guilty" verdict, the product of "white man's justice."

Paths to Freedom Topic Of Los Angeles Forum

LOS ANGELES — Five Negro panelists discussed proposed roads to Freedom Now at a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum here June 8. Their answers ranged from the separatist "back to Africa" approach to the building of a Negro political party.

Speakers were Thomas Allan, student of African affairs recently returned from a trip to that continent, Arthur Silvers of the Congress on Racial Equality, Michael Tankersly, research chairman of the Afro-American Students Association, Elihu Harvey of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants and Otto Farrar, spokesman for the Militant Labor Forum.

Moderator of the discussion, who posed questions to the panelists, was George Davis of the Los Angeles Anti-Colonial Committee.

HELP DEFEND FREE SPEECH

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