

THE MILITANT

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Kabyle Uprising Brings Grave Crisis to Algeria

By Steve Graham

OCT. 9 — The current crisis in Algeria promises to be fateful for the future course of the Algerian revolution. It is closely linked to the important events of Sept. 8 and 15, the voting of the new constitution and the nearly unanimous election of Ben Bella as president.

Over 80 per cent of the adult population turned out to vote on the constitution and an even higher percentage for the president. Out of 6,322,532 registered voters, 5,547,905 voted for Ben Bella. Abstentions were listed as 753,289 and 21,338 ballots were declared void. As a whole, the results demonstrated the great authority won by the Ben Bella regime among the Algerian population.

Election Eve Split

On the eve of the election the revolutionary orientation of the Ben Bella government was strengthened by the break with the pro-bourgeois wing of the FLN headed by Ferhat Abbas. Abbas was expelled from the FLN.

Ben Bella used his mandate to make important changes in the leadership, assembling a cabinet of young men, radical in views, who played important roles in the war for independence but usually in the second ranks of leadership. With the prominent exception of Ben Bella and a few others, the principal leaders during the freedom struggle have given way to these new figures.

Ben Bella, having thus consolidated his leadership, moved toward further measures to transform the country's social and economic system. Shortly after his election, the three remaining French-owned daily newspapers were nationalized along with some big hotels and restaurants. Plans were also pushed for a thoroughgoing agrarian reform to cover all lands, for limiting speculation, for mobilizing youth for a reforestation campaign and for a congress of self-management committees.

It was at this point that the crisis erupted.

The political roots of the crisis — marked by the insurgency of the Front of Socialist Forces (FFS), which is primarily based

in the Kabylie [mountainous region in northeastern Algeria] — could be seen in the referendum itself. The highest percentage of abstentions occurred in Kabylie where the FFS openly campaigned for abstentions. The fact that in some areas of the Kabylie abstentions constituted a majority showed that the Algerian government already faced a serious problem in that area.

The Kabyles are a distinct tribespeople with a long history of struggles to preserve their mountain lands against the encroachment of neighboring peoples. They played an important role in the independence struggle. The French were never able to pacify their mountains. But most of the Kabyles, once prominent in the FLN leadership, have now moved out of it. The Kabylie is also one of the most destitute areas of Algeria.

The FFS has apparently played successfully on economic distress and national mistrust to win a following among Kabyles. FFS leader Ait Ahmed is a Kabyle and, like Ben Bella, one of the "historic chiefs" who initiated the 1954 independence struggle. He has the support of the former Kabyle guerrilla chief, Mohand ou el Hadj.

Main FFS charges against the Ben Bella government are that it has not eased unemployment and that it is creating a "Fascist" dictatorship. On the first charges, the FFS does not seem to have a clear program to solve the economic difficulties of which it complains.

On the second, the fact that the FLN is the only legal party and the Bonapartist flavor of the referendum that strengthened Ben Bella's hold on the party and gov-

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Southern Rights Fighters Hit by New Persecutions

By Fred Halstead

OCT. 9 — Southern racist officials are engaged in a stepped-up drive of massive retaliation against civil-rights fighters.

Police in Orangeburg, S.C., have made over 1,400 arrests of Negroes since Sept. 29. The Negroes, largely students from South Carolina State and Claflin College, have been peacefully demonstrating for desegregation of public facilities and job equality.

In a clear incitement to violence against sit-in demonstrators, a city judge in Columbia, S.C. — about 40 miles from Orangeburg — declared Oct. 5 that segregationist businessmen have the right to eject anyone from their places of business "even if it means the

taking of a human life." Judge T. P. Taylor made the statement in dismissing a case brought against John Siokos, a restaurant owner who was accused of threatening to shoot a Negro, Rev. J. W. Mungin, who sought service in Siokos' restaurant.

In New Orleans, La., state and city police on Oct. 4 raided the offices and home of officials of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) and arrested three persons under a state sedition law. The three, including two of the SCEF's top officers were charged with "operating a Communist conspiracy" in violation of Louisiana's 1962 Communist Control Act. Arrested were Dr. James R. Dombrowski, SCEF executive

director, Benjamin Smith, a labor lawyer and SCEF treasurer, and Bruce Waltzer, Smith's law partner. All records of the organization were seized.

The president of the SCEF is Birmingham leader Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth. He denounced the raid saying: "We recognize this as part of a three-state conspiracy in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana . . . to frustrate the drive for freedom by civil-rights organizations. We expect more of these attacks on all civil-rights groups and all persons working for freedom . . . It should be made clear that, to a segregationist, integration means nothing else but communism or subversion."

In Atlanta, the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee wired President Kennedy that the action against SCEF "can only be termed an act of despotism." In Louisville, Ky., SCEF Information Director Carl Braden pointed out that the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled against all state sedition laws in 1956 and that Louisiana's continued use of such a law is "typical of the lawlessness perpetrated by segregationist officials of the South."

In a statement to the press on the "Communist conspiracy" charge against SCEF, Rev. Martin Luther King said: "Such smear tactics against efforts to bring about true brotherhood of man in the South have shown signs of increasing intensity in recent months."

Elsewhere in Louisiana, police in Plaquemine used tear gas Oct. 7 to break up a civil-rights march on a school-board office by about 400 Negro high school students. The march followed a strike by students at the segregated Negro Iberville High School. The strike protested the suspension of 35 students who led a demonstration three days earlier demanding integrated schools.

In Cambridge, Maryland, the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee said Oct. 5 that it had turned down a token desegregation plan offered by a local white businessmen's group. On Oct. 2, the white electorate in Cambridge had defeated an amendment to the city charter which would have required service to Negroes in restaurants and hotels.

CNAC chairman Gloria Richardson had appealed to the Negro voters to boycott the referendum on the grounds that the Negroes should not participate in submitting their constitutional rights to a vote by the white majority. The NAACP appealed to Cambridge Negroes to vote for the referendum. But Mrs. Richardson remained adamant, declaring that

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Hurricane Flora and Debate Of U.S. and Cuba at the UN

By Harry Ring

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 7 — In a shameful display of hypocrisy, Adlai Stevenson stood before the UN General Assembly today and expressed the "sympathy" of the U.S. government to the hurricane-battered people of Cuba.

Stevenson's statement came at the close of a speech which declared in effect that Washington does not intend to relent in its efforts to starve out the Cuban revolution. He was speaking in reply to Carlos Lechuga, Cuban Ambassador to the UN, who had just delivered a devastating indictment of U.S. aggression against his country.

Speaking as the news came in of the havoc wreaked upon his country by the storm, Lechuga calmly but firmly spelled out Cuba's revolutionary foreign policy of continuing opposition to U.S. imperialism. He declared that Cuba would not sign the test-ban treaty so long as it remained the victim of U.S. attack and that it would not accept any agreement for the denuclearization of Latin America unless such an agreement includes, as a minimum, the de-atomization of U.S. bases in Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal



Carlos Lechuga

and U.S. withdrawal from Guantanamo Bay in Cuba.

Elaborating on the foreign policy line put forward by Fidel Castro in his Sept. 28 speech in Havana (see text, page 4), Lechuga de-

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A Dirty, Double-Dealing Business

New Facts About CIA Role in Vietnam

By George Lavan

OCT. 9 — South Vietnam has become the running sore of the Kennedy administration.

Just when Washington hoped that the religious crisis there was dying down, another Buddhist priest burned himself to death as a public protest against the U.S.-backed dictatorship's religious persecution.

Secretary of Defense McNamara and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor returned from a quickie visit to Diem's dictatorship to issue the cheerful kind of report that had been the whole purpose of their trip. They said that militarily things there were just fine and dandy and the U.S. could look forward to winning the war against the peasant guerrillas by the end of 1965. No sooner had the White House poured this oil on the troubled waters of public opinion, than dispatches from Vietnam reported the increased military strength of the guerrillas, and two U.S. helicopters were shot down.

Kennedy's intervention in South Vietnam has produced a situation that reeks so of corruption, reaction and failure, that angry U.S. personnel on the spot blurted out

to reporters scandalous information about the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The story was broken by Richard Starnes, reporter and columnist of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, now touring the Far East. He told how the arrogant, all-powerful CIA spied on all Americans in South Vietnam, refused even to take directives from U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, and made its own foreign policy. He reported complaints that CIA "spooks" (spies) had penetrated every branch of the U.S. services and community in Saigon. These agents, estimated at 600, with their inexhaustible secret funds, "represent a tremendous power and total unaccountability to anyone," one bitter U.S. official told Starnes. The spying of the CIA agents on top of the swarming activity of Dictator Diem's secret police "has given Saigon an oppressive police-state atmosphere."

Starnes named a John Richardson as CIA head in South Vietnam, told how he had faced down Ambassador Lodge and quoted U.S. personnel to the effect that the CIA was a law unto itself, even overriding plans and deci-

sions of the U.S. army and other agencies.

The morning after the appearance of Starnes' bombshell article from Saigon, Arthur Krock, the arch conservative Washington commentator of the *New York Times*, devoted his column to it. He deplored the attacks on the CIA, attributing them to inter-departmental rivalries in the government. As a secret agency, the CIA, he argued, could not answer back publicly, could not even claim credit when its achievements were brilliant.

However, in quoting Starnes' article, Krock let a journalistic cat out of the bag. He included the statement of "a very high U.S. official," cited by Starnes, that "if the United States ever experiences [an attempt at a coup to overthrow the government], it will come from the CIA and not the Pentagon."

But apparently Krock, who wrote his column the same day Starnes' article appeared (Oct. 2), had an advance copy of it. For the *New York World-Telegram*, biggest paper of the Scripps-Howard chain, censored that sensational statement out of Starnes' piece.



Ahmed Ben Bella



Photo by Lee Forest

GLORIA RICHARDSON, leader of Cambridge, Md., civil-rights movement.

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The Honduras Coup

Apropos of the recent military coups in the Dominican Republic and Honduras, the *New York Times* complained editorially that Castro's was "one of the most politically stable regimes in Latin America today."

Besides the Dominican and Honduran coups, there have been four others in the past year and a half: in Argentina and Peru in 1962, and in Guatemala and Ecuador this year. And more are expected.

Indeed, Fidel Castro in his July 26 speech this year, *The Road to Revolution in Latin America*, made some cogent comments on the rash of military take-overs.

The regimes of "representative democracy" in Latin America favored by the U.S., he said, are usually based on rigged elections from which the parties of the left have been excluded. Consequently they lack popular support and are extremely unstable. Then the "gorillas" [Latin American slang for right-wing of the military] stage a coup.

Castro continued: "They immediately declare themselves anti-communist. They immediately say that the 'coup' was needed to save the country from communism. Immediately they swear unconditional support for the imperialist policy against Cuba. And the imperialists know that these 'gorillas' are their allies, but they don't want to displease their other ally, Betancourt ['democratic' president of Venezuela]. So they wait ten days, 15 days. At first they say in the State Department that they don't know what to do, that as yet nothing has been decided. After 25 days, when Betancourt has been placated a little, and they have touched his palm a bit to tranquilize him, they begin to say that 'since they have said elections are going to be held,' etc., etc., and they recognize the government of the 'gorillas.'"

The Attack on Youth

Remember in the post-McCarthy days all the moaning about the "silent generation" on the campuses? Why even "statesmen," reading their ghost-written speeches, proclaimed that American youth should have inquiring minds and had the right to dissent. But once youth begin to inquire and dissent, it's another story.

Right now three shameful persecutions of American youth are taking place. The Subversive Activities Control Board is hearing charges brought by Attorney General Kennedy against Advance.

A second crime is the persecution of the students who went to Cuba. They suffered a lynch campaign in the press, had to appear before the loathsome characters who constitute HUAC and now four are under federal indictment.

The third case is that of the three Young Socialist Alliance officers at Indiana University, indicted by a local McCarthy under the state's anti-Communism law.

Those who really believe in youth's right to inquire and dissent should rally to the defense of all these young people.

Weekly Calendar of Events

BALTIMORE

Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers candidate for New York City Council, speaks on *The Negro Revolution*. Also, a spokesman for Baltimore Muslims, Sat., Oct. 19, 8:30 p.m. Seventh Day Adventist Church, 1900 block, Madison Ave. Ausp. Young Socialist Alliance.

CHICAGO

The American Prison System — Why It Must Be Abolished — A personal report by Joseph Johnson, who was a conscientious objector during World War II and was a fellow prisoner of and assistant to Robert Stroud, "Birdman of Alcatraz." Fri., Oct. 18, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, Room 210, 302 South Canal St. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

TWO REPORTS ON CUBA — A Canadian: CEDRIC COX, member of British Columbia Parliament, and a Student: LEVI LAUB, indicted for visiting Cuba and facing 15 years in jail. Mon., Oct. 21, 8 p.m., Altgeld Hall, 430 S. Michigan (2nd floor). Contrib. \$1 (students, 50c). Ausp. Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

DETROIT

CUBA, A CANADIAN VIEW. Speaker CEDRIC COX, New Democratic Party member of British Columbia Parliament who visited Cuba this year. Fri., Oct. 18, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES

SUPPORT THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL. Fifty-eight students defied the travel

ban to learn **THE TRUTH ABOUT CUBA.** Hear four of them, including Afro-American writer Richard Thorne, report on their experiences and impressions. Sun., Oct. 20, 8:15 p.m. Baces Hall, 1528 N. Vermont Ave. Ausp. Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Theodore Edwards of the Socialist Workers Party presents a Marxist view of the news in his bi-weekly commentary. Fri., Oct. 18, 6:45 p.m. KPFK-FM, 90.7 on your dial.

NEW YORK

BERMAN GIBSON, Hazard, Ky., mine pickets' leader, will be guest speaker at the Militant Labor Forum, Fri., Oct. 18, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place. Contrib. \$1 (students, 50c). Proceeds to miners' legal defense.

PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM WORTHY, Afro-American correspondent, speaks on *Why a Freedom Now Party?* Sun., Oct. 20, 8 p.m. 2346 N. Broad St. (Between York and Dauphin). Ausp. Philadelphia Committee for a Freedom Now Party.

SAN FRANCISCO

Eye-Witness Report from Bay Area students who defied State Department's Cuba travel-ban. Question period. Sat., Oct. 26, 8 p.m. ILWU Auditorium, 150 Golden Gate Ave. Contrib. \$1 (students, 50c). Proceeds to legal defense of students. Ausp. Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

THE MOSCOW-PEKING CONFLICT

Chinese Brand Test-Ban a 'Betrayal'

By Tom Kerry

As an aftermath of the partial nuclear test-ban treaty negotiated by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, the sharpening conflict between Moscow and Peking has deepened into what now appears as an irrevocable split.

Charges and counter-charges have been publicly aired and are couched in the most unbridled language on both sides. The Chinese charge that the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) have betrayed the working-class struggle for socialism and the colonial fight for national liberation.

The Kremlin retorts that the Chinese are irresponsible warmongers comparable to the imperialist "madmen" who view nuclear war as a means of imposing capitalist rule upon the peoples of the world.

The dispute, that has raged over a whole series of questions, has hitherto been confined to the Communist parties of the Sino-Soviet bloc. It has now been extended to the state level. An ominous note has recently been sounded in the conflict by mutual recriminations over frontier incidents, clashes and charges of border violations.

It appears that the Chinese have barred any possibility of compromise with the Kremlin. If they mean what they say, their charges amount to a call for a political revolution to overthrow the Khrushchev leadership. In a recent pronouncement, circulated by the Chinese Hsinhua News Agency, Sept. 10, for example, it is charged that Khrushchev has become part of a "holy alliance" aimed at crushing the colonial movements for independence, scuttling the working-class struggle for socialism and restoring capitalist rule in the now existing workers states.

The article, reprinted by Hsinhua from the Chinese organ, *Red Flag*, compares the current "holy alliance" with those of the past. The original "holy alliance," it observes, was forged by the crowned heads of Europe to stem the advance of the bourgeois revolution sparked by the French revolution of 1789.

The second version, was the imperialist alliance which ringed the Soviet Union with a *cordon sanitaire* in an attempt to crush the Russian October revolution after World War I.

"Imperialism," the statement explains, "headed by the United States, the reactionaries represented by Nehru and the modern revisionists like the Tito clique, have set up in effect a new 'holy alliance' in a form different from the old."

It is clear, the statement adds, "that the 'holy alliance' of the early 19th Century was a reaction against the bourgeois revolutions in Europe and a grand confederation of the European counter-revolutionary forces of the time. The anti-Soviet crusade after the victory of the October revolution was a grand confederation of the counter-revolutionary forces of the early 20th Century. And the new 'holy alliance,' which has now made its appearance, is a reaction against the great contemporary currents of revolution and a grand confederation of the counter-revolutionary forces in the contemporary world."

After listing the alleged aims of the new "holy alliance," the statement asserts: "Translated into plain language, these 'holy' statements should read: to strangle the revolutionary movements of the oppressed peoples and the liberation movements of the oppressed nations; to preserve the order of imperialist and reactionary domination, and then, to reinstate capitalism in the socialist countries." (My emphasis)

This is pretty strong language, especially when it covers, as the



Stalin

statement affirms, "the Soviet leaders [who] have at last openly placed themselves fully in the ranks of the new 'holy alliance' in contravention of the will of the Soviet people," by concluding the "infamous bargain" of the test-ban treaty.

"It should be recalled," the statement adds, "that Khrushchev has for years been agitating and pulling strings for the new 'holy alliance.' Now he is overjoyed for he thinks there is 'a good beginning' for the long-dreamed-of 'all-round co-operation' with the ruling bosses of U.S. imperialism. The 'hot line' linking Washington and Moscow has been installed and fresh deals between the two sides are in the making." (My emphasis)

The warning of impending "dirty deals" between the Kremlin and Washington is a recurring note in the Chinese statement. "Now that Khrushchev has betrayed the Soviet people, the socialist camp and the peoples of the world on the question of banning nuclear tests and other issues," the statement affirms, "and has placed himself in the new 'holy alliance,' he will naturally work more closely with Kennedy, Nehru and Tito and willingly act as their helper. What dirty and despicable deals they are going to make calls for close attention by the peoples of the world." (My emphasis)

The Chinese do well to sound the alarm. The practice of making "dirty deals" with the imperialists has been a cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Soviet bureaucracy since the Stalinist degeneration following the death of Lenin.

However, in probing for an explanation of Khrushchev's "betrayals," the Chinese arrive at a most grotesque conclusion. The original sin, the root cause, of the decline and fall of the Khrushchev leadership from Marxist-Leninist grace, they contend, was the CPSU 20th Congress attack on the Stalin "personality cult."

In a lengthy reprint from an article appearing in the Chinese *People's Daily* and *Red Flag* by Hsinhua, Sept. 6, it is affirmed that "the whole series of differences of principle in the international communist movement began more than seven years ago. To be specific, it began with the 20th Congress of the CPSU in 1956."

"The 20th Congress of the CPSU," it is stated, "was the first step along the road of revisionism taken by the leadership of the CPSU." It was marked by the "complete negation of Stalin," an error, the Chinese insist, which led inevitably to the present degeneration of the Soviet CP leadership.

"The criticism of Stalin at the 20th Congress of the CPSU," they declare, "was wrong both in principle and in method." What is now necessary, they avow, is to restore Stalin's rightful place in history alongside of Marx, Engels and Lenin. They boast, that "since the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the Chinese Communist Party has continued to display the portrait

of Stalin along with those of the other great revolutionary leaders, Marx, Engels and Lenin."

To reinforce their declared intention of restoring Stalin to his former position of pre-eminence as foremost disciple of the Marxist masters, the Chinese speak in glowing terms and with soaring eloquence of the achievements of the Soviet tyrant.

"Stalin's life," they rhapsodize, "was that of a great Marxist-Leninist, a great proletarian revolutionary. For 30 years after Lenin's death, Stalin was the foremost leader of the CPSU and the Soviet government, as well as the recognized leader of the international communist movement and the standard bearer of the world revolution. During his lifetime, Stalin made some serious mistakes, but compared to his great and meritorious deeds his mistakes are only secondary."

So that there would be no misunderstanding their determination to focus attention on their demand for a "Return to Stalin," Hsinhua Sept. 13, reprints a follow-up article from the Chinese press entitled: "On the Question of Stalin," which in even more glowing terms extols "Stalin's life" as that of "a great Marxist-Leninist, a great proletarian revolutionary."

Interesting is their comment on one of Stalin's "secondary mistakes," the infamous Moscow frame-up trials of the 1930s, in which Stalin engineered the murder of Lenin's closest collaborators — the top leaders of the Bolshevik party who led the first victorious proletarian revolution in Russia — and decimated the general staff of the Red Army on the eve of World War II.

Reiterating Stalin's frame-up slander of his victims, the Chinese statement avows: "In the work led by Stalin of suppressing the counter-revolution, many counter-revolutionaries deserving punishment were duly punished, but at the same time there were innocent people who were wrongly convicted; and in 1937 and 1938 there occurred the error of enlarging the scope of the suppression of counter-revolutionaries." How delicately put! As one commentator has observed: "How do you go about correcting such an 'error' as the murder of the innocent?"

In attempting to refurbish the Stalin myth the Chinese contrast Soviet foreign policy under Stalin with that pursued today by the present CPSU leaders. They see a contradiction in that specific area in which there is the greatest similarity. "Stalin," they contend, "led the Soviet party and government in pursuing a foreign policy which on the whole was in keeping with proletarian internationalism . . ." That is the most pernicious myth of all.

Under Stalin, the foreign policy of the Soviet Union flowed from the fallacious "theory of building socialism in one country." The interests of the world movement were completely subordinated to the diplomatic maneuvering of the Kremlin and disastrous defeats followed in one country after another. Khrushchev is merely following the trail blazed by his former leader. That is an historical fact.

So widely recognized has it become that the magazine *Monthly Review*, which recently came out in support of Peking as against Moscow, was constrained to demur on this point in its October 1963, issue, in an article entitled: "What Do the Chinese Want?"

"Soviet international policy," says MR, "has on the whole been remarkably consistent throughout the whole postwar period, and its theoretical underpinnings, far from being a creation of Khrushchev, are a logical development of the 'socialism in one country' doctrine which Stalin espoused in the mid-twenties and the popular front doctrine of ten years later."

REPORT OF A PARTICIPANT

Truth About the HUAC Student Hearing

By Phillip Abbott Luce

[The author of this article is a spokesman for the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and assistant editor of *Rights*, publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. He was indicted by a federal grand jury Sept. 27, along with three others, for defying the State Department ban on travel to Cuba.]

The House Un-American Activities Committee hearings that were held on Sept. 12 and 13, dealing with the students who recently traveled to Cuba, were described in most of the nation's press as "riots." While it must be admitted that most HUAC hearings have the atmosphere of a riot, this is the first time since the celebrated HUAC hearings in San Francisco that students came into direct conflict with the Committee. HUAC in Washington was chaired by the same Ed Willis of Louisiana who was the chairman of the infamous San Francisco "riot" and the similarities between the two hearings do not stop here.

The press charged that student "beatniks" and "communists" had disrupted both days of the Washington hearings and had instigated the "riots" that shook the Old House Office Building. Nothing could, however, be further from the truth. Although Ed Willis proclaimed from the floor of the House of Representatives, the day before the hearings, that he expected trouble from the students none was anticipated by any of those students who traveled to Washington. While all of those students present at the hearings were aware that it was proper to clap or laugh during the open session, they were never under any "orders" to attempt to disrupt the hearings.

Sudden Announcement

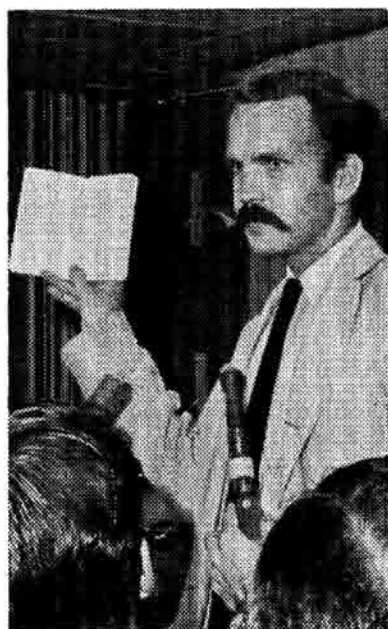
Following the examination of the HUAC "friendly witness," Committee Chairman Willis suddenly announced to the gathered people that the remaining five subpoenaed students would be heard in Executive Session thereby excluding all guests and press. Because the five witnesses felt they had nothing to hide and were convinced that only through the fullest public exposure could their case regarding freedom to travel be clarified, they all refused to testify in a closed hearing and thereby forced HUAC to rescind its order and go back into a public hearing.

It became obvious immediately after the open hearing resumed that Congressman Willis was determined to keep down any show of emotion on the part of the spectators. HUAC appears to have become increasingly sensitive over the charge that its chairman and members are "racist" and therefore Willis went into a dither over any charge to that effect. When the audience clapped over a point made by witness Levi Laub, Willis immediately demanded that any further outburst be accompanied by ejections from the room. It should be pointed out at this juncture that the clapping that took place was restrained and ended when Willis banged his gavel for quiet. The fact of the matter is that Willis on past occasions, such as the hearings on the Women Strike for Peace, allowed much greater noise and confusion to exist than at this hearing.

After Willis initially warned the audience that he would not allow any clapping, various plainclothesmen under the direction of HUAC stationed themselves throughout the audience. At this point in the hearing a note was passed to those students who comprised the delegation from the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba requesting them to refrain from creating any disturbance that might cause Willis

to clear the hearing room. Clapping did take place following a reference to the fact that Willis was a Congressman from Louisiana where the Negroes in his district are denied the right to vote and at this the Committee plainclothesmen began to grab spectators and eject them from the room. One of the first people grabbed was a member of the Student Committee and because he did not know who was grabbing him and also because he had not been clapping he resisted being ejected. A melee then began with the police charging into the hearing room and scuffling with various spectators.

At the close of the day's hearings, and after all of the HUAC members had left the hearing room, a young man stood on a chair and proclaimed that Cuba was freer than Louisiana. Because the hearing was not in session it could not possibly have been interrupted but the police again rushed into



PHILLIP LUCE holds aloft passport at airport on return from Cuba.

the room and again began to try to throw people out. They attacked some young men from Monroe, North Carolina, who refused to be passively beaten. The duplicity of the HUAC goons was evident to me when I was grabbed by two plainclothesmen and hustled down the hall. I protested that I was a subpoenaed witness and was merely standing observing the police but a HUAC aid told them to get me out of the building because I had been an "uncooperative witness." This was a strange comment since I had yet to testify.

Robert Zellner, a former field secretary for the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee, said that he had "never seen such police brutality in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama or Virginia." It might be remembered that most of the police involved came from the Deep South and are well acquainted with pacifying demonstrators.

The second day of the hearings, Friday the 13th, began with George Lincoln Rockwell and his Nazi troop being allowed to sit in the hearing room while the witnesses who were to appear that day were kept out. Although all were finally allowed to enter to testify, Levi Laub, who had testified the day before, was refused admittance. During the morning session another room cleaning was carried out by the police and by noon it was obvious that there was to be no peace. When the final afternoon session got under way the police dragged a young girl from the room as she attempted to enter and her husband in turn began to fight the police. Thus began another "riot" and before it was over some five students had been arrested.

Questions may remain regarding certain aspects of the constitutionality of HUAC but hopefully these last hearings in Washington have answered all the questions regarding the true nature of the Capital police force and the violent character of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

... Algeria Faces a Grave Crisis

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ernment provide the basis for the charge.

The Ben Bella government denies dictatorial aims. It argues that a plurality of parties is not possible now when unity is needed to resolve pressing economic and social problems. But it stresses that there is freedom for different tendencies within the party, which must be oriented by the majority tendency.

Ben Bella's actions in the face of FFS defiance, have been marked by caution and moderation — in contrast to the FFS declarations of readiness to resort to armed conflict. By decreeing the nationalization of all French-owned lands and more big Algerian holdings and campaigning at large rallies even in the disaffected areas, Ben Bella shows clearly that his aim is to win ever broader mass support, to isolate his opponents politically while avoiding violence.

Serious Threat

The mobilization of armed forces by the FFS — whether it is naively ultra-left, or whether it is tied to the Moroccan monarchy and international imperialism, as Ben Bella has charged — could deliver a serious blow to the further advance of the revolution.

There is a serious danger of fratricidal strife, with overtones of national hatreds, that could divide and debilitate the Algerian masses, allowing neo-colonialism to fish in the muddy waters. And it comes at a time when unity and a mobilization for further strides in the socialist direction are called for.

The successful resolution of this crisis will be a real test of the

revolutionary ability of the Ben Bella leadership and of the Algerian masses' capacity to continue their fighting record of overcoming all obstacles on the road to a better future.

Is De Gaulle Considering A Bid to Fidel Castro?

Will de Gaulle invite Fidel Castro to Paris? De Gaulle plans to visit Latin America this winter. He has just accepted an invitation from Mexican President Lopez Mateos and is considering also visiting countries like Brazil and Chile which are not completely under U.S. control. The Sept. 10 issue of *L'Express*, the liberal French newspaper, says de Gaulle has added Cuba to his list but is debating whether "it would not be preferable to invite Fidel Castro to Paris."

At the Seventh International Congress of Architecture, recently held in Havana, the largest delegation — 150 architects — was from France. Moreover, they were led by Jean Demaret, inspector general of France's civic buildings and national palaces. The congress was attended by architects from all over the world except for Americans who were prevented by the State Department from going.

Finally, a French company has just been authorized by the de Gaulle government to install a factory in Cuba for the processing of sugar molasses. *L'Express* notes that this has "aroused certain emotions in the U.S. Senate."

... Southern Rights Fighters

(Continued from Page 1)

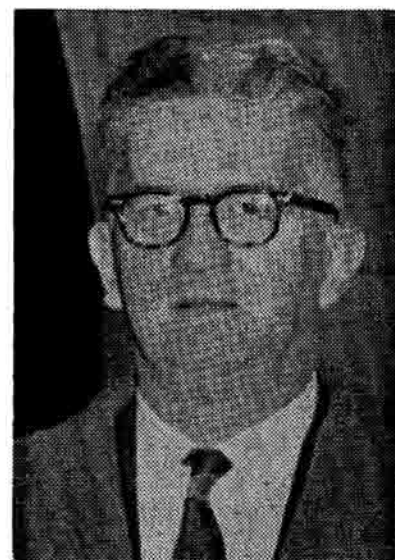
in an agreement signed July 23 in the offices of Attorney General Robert Kennedy, "we accepted the amendment, but we did not accept any referendum." She also said that the amendment to the city charter, even if adopted, would "settle very little" because it would leave such important facilities as movies and swimming pools still segregated.

Most of the Negro voters followed Mrs. Richardson and did not vote. New demonstrations in support of Negro demands could occur at any time, Mrs. Richardson said.

In Selma, Ala., state troopers and local police roughed up two Negro voter-registration workers and two news photographers outside the Dallas County Courthouse Oct. 7. The courthouse is open only two days a month to register Negroes to vote. Some 200 Negroes, responding to a SNCC voter-registration campaign, stood outside the courthouse all day, but only 40 were processed.

The others waited in the sun without food or water because the sheriff insisted that if anyone left for any reason, he would lose his place. When SNCC workers Avery Williams and Carver Neblett tried to bring sandwiches and drinks to the waiting crowd, state troopers attacked the two young men and threw them into a police van. The newsmen were roughed up when they tried to photograph the attacks.

The scene was witnessed by



Carl Braden

author James Baldwin, in Selma to aid the registration drive. Over 300 persons have been arrested in Selma since the current drive began Sept. 15. Among these was Mrs. Lillian Gregory, wife of comedian Dick Gregory.

In Americus, Georgia, four young civil-rights workers remain in jail facing charges which carry the death penalty. A writ of *habeas corpus* filed on behalf of SNCC Field Workers Don Harris, Ralph Allen and John Perdue was turned down Oct. 1. Also held without bond on charge of "attempting to incite insurrection," is Zev Aleony of the Congress of Racial Equality.

... U.S.-Cuba Debate at UN

(Continued from Page 1)

tailed the growing number of acts of aggression by the U.S. against Cuba in the very period of the declared relaxation of international tension which the test-ban treaty is supposed to symbolize.

The Cuban ambassador declared: "Our delegation would be pleased, indeed, to add its voice to the prevailing chorus of opinion in this Assembly which views the present international situation through the prism of heightened hope. Nothing would be more gratifying to my countrymen who are obliged to maintain themselves in constant vigilance in order to defend with their lives the right to work in a society whose goal is the attainment of their complete fulfillment and well-being."

"However," he added, "the realities that confront us do not permit such expansive optimism."

He cited the recent series of U.S.-organized attacks by air and sea on Cuban sugar mills, oil refineries and lumber mills, including a Sept. 4 raid by two planes on the city of Santa Clara in which a school teacher was killed and his three children wounded.

As if anticipating Stevenson's demagogic expression of "sympathy" about Cuban suffering from the storm, Lechuga pointed to the U.S. drive to starve the Cuban people into submission. He cited the public boasting of Edward Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, that U.S. policy has been responsible for Cuba's need to institute rationing and Martin's proud — if inaccurate claim — that as a further result of U.S. policy Cubans are eating less today than before the revolution.

In explaining Cuba's refusal to sign the test-ban pact, Lechuga made it clear that his country shared with the world the sense of relief that came with the U.S.-Soviet agreement for a partial cessation of the dangerous nuclear tests and the "moderation of international tensions" that the treaty represents.

"But," he added, "Cuba cannot subscribe to a treaty when one of its signatory powers is, at the same time, chief protagonist of a policy of enmity toward, and a multitude of offenses against, our

country — which in sum and in truth are tantamount to undeclared war."

Turning to the U.S. role in Vietnam, he said: "Peace must be a universal boon shared and enjoyed alike by all peoples of all countries — be they big or small. The example of South Vietnam is inescapable. By what right does the United States carry out in that country — thousands and thousands of miles from its shores — a brutal and merciless war? By what right do Yankee planes bombard the citizens of that country? By what right do their soldiers and officers kill Vietnamese with impunity? That colonial war, that shameless and unjustifiable war wounds the universal conscience."

Reiterating Cuba's determination to support the struggle for peace, justice and equality everywhere, Lechuga declared: "We extend our passionate solidarity also to the North American Negro, a victim of brutal discrimination, brother in pain and humiliation to all humiliated men on all continents."

Soberly, but with optimism, he declared that the road to peace "is long and looms ahead full of difficulties because the imperialists refuse to accept a world other than one made in their image and arranged for their benefit. But some obstacles have disappeared and the trend in favor of the people is irresistible."

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A MAJOR POLICY SPEECH BY FIDEL CASTRO

"What Is Our Line? The Line c

[The following is the text of a speech delivered by Fidel Castro on Sept. 28 in Havana's Plaza of the Revolution. He was addressing a mass rally celebrating the third anniversary of the organization of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. Also present were delegates from the International Union of Architects then meeting in Havana.]

Distinguished members of the delegations to the Seventh Congress of the International Union of Architects, present here tonight; comrades of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution:

This third anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution coincides with an event of international character — the International Architects Congress — which is an occasion for joy and a stimulus to the warm and hospitable sentiment of our people. First of all, therefore, we wish to greet all the delegations that have come to this Congress being held in our country from very many countries of the world.

This event is not political in character; it is technical and scientific. Regardless of the country from which the delegates participating in the Congress have come, the social regime under which they live, the political ideas they may have, to all of them, to absolutely all of them, as technicians and scientists, we extend our warmest welcome and hospitality.

It was not easy to prevent the enemies of our country from carrying through their plans to keep Cuba from being the site of this international event. And it was precisely due to the earnestness and firmness of the organization — a non-political organization — which had to decide on this question, that it was possible to hold this Congress in our country.

It is good to repeat here that the doors of the Cuban nation are open, and will always be open, to all visitors who come in peace. It is good to repeat that in our country absolutely no one is forbidden to go out of the country or to visit other countries; and it is good that this be said precisely on a day, like today, when a group of U.S. students have been indicted merely for visiting Cuba. That was published in today's cables, apparently without a blush from the shameless leaders and defenders of that policy, the policy of U.S. imperialism.

And that country calls itself democratic, calls itself powerful. It cynically proclaims itself the standard-bearer of human rights, and it doesn't even allow the citizens of that so-called powerful country to visit a small neighboring country which, of course, is not powerful in weapons but is powerful in honor, dignity and morality.

Because our country, of course, is not a nuclear power, but it is a moral power. And it is facts like these that make it evident, facts like these, the different attitude, the different policy of two systems — of a cowardly and decadent system, of a new, vigorous and courageous system.

We have always practiced the policy of authorizing people to leave the country and the imperialists made use of that to try to take away as many technicians as possible, to deprive our country of doctors, engineers, architects, professional people. Maybe some people thought that the best policy would have been to forbid technicians to leave the country, but we always thought not, we always thought that we should maintain the right to leave for all those who did not want to live in the world that the workers and farmers — the humble people of Cuba — were creating; that we were following the correct path, that of promoting education to the maximum, to encourage study, to eradicate illiteracy, to create 20,000 new schools, to multiply class attendance, to develop the education of the people by every means, so that some day we would have technicians created by the Revolution, coming from the humble strata of the country. And that course is already bearing fruit, despite the fact that the Revolution triumphed only four-and-a-half years ago.

And the day is not far away when in a single year the Revolution will graduate from the universities as many technicians as all those taken away by imperialism in four years!

Bleeding Process

We went through that bleeding process. They thought they were weakening us, and in the end they were the ones who abandoned that policy, they were the ones who surrendered. Because, as far as our country was concerned, they opened the doors of the United States to everyone who wanted to leave here. Before the Revolution there were enormous lines in front of the U.S. Embassy, of unemployed men and women who wanted to leave the country to find work in other lands, in the United States itself, and yet the number then was restricted — no more than 10,000 were given permission. When the Revolution triumphed and they tried to weaken our nation, they opened the doors, without restriction, to all those who wanted to leave; they promised to educate their children, to give them subsidies; they offered them jobs; in carrying out their campaign against the Revolution they did what they had never done before.

But, the lines before the Embassy were no longer of the unemployed. In the lines were those who had been affected by the Revolution — primarily the former property owners, the big landholders, the bourgeoisie, some of the petty bourgeoisie and some white-collar workers, mainly those who had privileges under imperialism when hundreds of thousands of families could eat only one meal a day.

Of course, those who had enough money to buy everything without restrictions, those who could buy luxury goods of every kind, paid for with the foreign reserves of the Republic, could not resign themselves to a situation in which the country's re-

sources had to be placed within the reach of everyone — which meant, of course, restrictions for those minorities which used to live in abundance.

The type of emigration from our country changed. But it was not stopped until the imperialists, changing their policy, thought it was more profitable for them to prevent people from leaving.

Of course, the imperialists are characterized not only by their great ill will but very often by their great stupidity as well. They talk about social classes. For instance, they talk about developing certain social classes in Latin America to serve as a brake on the Revolution. Sometimes they accept the Marxist concept of social classes, but they deny the role that social classes play in history, in the development of history, and,



Fidel Castro

of course, their class — the bourgeois class — they carried off to the United States.

They thought that in this way they would ruin the Revolution, that they would do it great harm; but, after all, what they did was to take away their social class, their counter-revolutionary army. So they came to the conclusion that the time had come to stop the people from leaving the country. They thought this would promote discontent, and once again the imperialists were wrong. When vacillating and cowardly people, those who were afraid of the risks of the Revolution, who were unable to face the risks involved in a Revolution, when they knew that they would be freely admitted to the United States, many of them even used blackmail on the enterprises where they worked and said: "If you don't agree, all right, I'll leave." They had their passports ready, many of them had resigned from their jobs to leave the country, forgetting Martí's words about the rough and brutal North. They wanted to use this possibility to leave the country, and they even used it to the point of doing harm.

What happened when the U.S. government stopped entry to that country, in the hope that this would promote discontent? How wrong they were! But these potential counter-revolutionaries, these little worms — and I regret having to call them little worms even once since they have to co-exist with us here — what happened to many of them when they were not allowed to enter the United States was that they started to adapt themselves, and instead of the discontent that the imperialists had hoped to promote, a process of adaptation began for many people who had not adapted themselves before while they had hopes of leaving for the U.S.A.

And then they went back very humbly to ask for their old jobs which they had left with scorn —

jobs that were very well-paid.

But we never practiced such a policy of restrictions, not even today, despite what the imperialists did, when they not only stopped the U.S. airlines, but tried to stop other airlines from coming here.

But every so often these imperialists have their own contradictions and clash with the interests of other companies, because the U.S. monopolies as such want to control everything. But there are other commercial enterprises in the Western and capitalist world — transportation enterprises, airline companies. And they wanted to stop these companies from coming to Cuba as they are doing with ships, companies with which they are competing, and they want to stop them from coming here.

Some companies and some nations resisted firmly. The lines are still functioning and through them some people continue to leave the country — those who can afford the passage because we are not going to pay it for them, are we? Although in some cases it really would be better to do so, because there is a certain kind of parasite around here that consumes and consumes, and produces nothing. But instead of using dollars to pay for such a person's passage to Spain, which is very expensive, it is really better to invest that money in buying agricultural machinery or any other kind of working equipment.

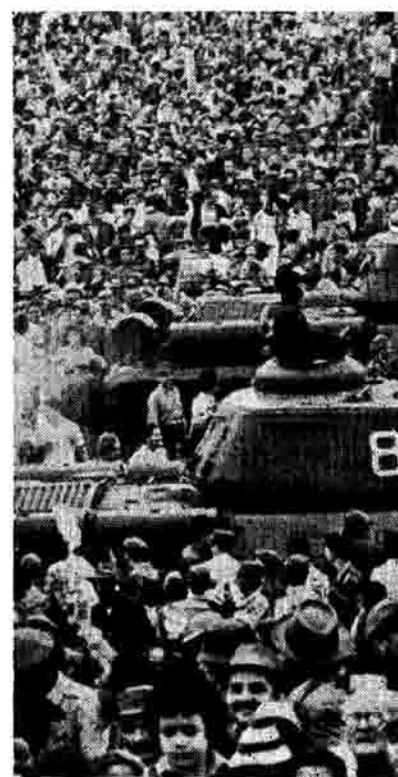
Principled Stand

This goes to show how different is the attitude of our Revolution and our attitude as revolutionaries. Even when we are forced to defend ourselves from the attacks of that powerful country, we practice measures and principles a thousand times higher than the principles and the policy practiced by the imperialists.

Here, for instance, we don't find those racial problems that they have in the United States. To all the visitors gathered here from all over the world — and of course I am not trying to indoctrinate them in any way, but who are present here on an occasion when we have to discuss these problems with our people — I ask if they don't find it interesting, an interesting experience, the fact that here in this nation, among the people, in our schools, in our hospitals, in our theaters, on our beaches, in our recreation centers, in our work centers, in our cultural centers, there is not the slightest shadow of that discrimination which was so strong in our country before. Because here it was the imperialists who set the rules and who taught us their vices, their hates, their grudges, their prejudices, which are the result of their society.

Of course, the U.S. imperialists are trying to fool the world; and that's what their government tries to do when it adopts a self-reprimanding attitude saying that they have these problems but that they are fighting them. And those who have lived through the experience of a Revolution and know how to distinguish between past and present, know that these prejudices and these hatreds and these evils are the consequence of the prevailing social system; that it is the exploiters' hate toward the exploited, and the ideas that are inculcated by a society of wolves in which man is man's worst enemy — the exploiter and degrader of man. And that racial discrimination will not disappear from the U.S. until imperialism and capitalism disappear in the U.S., until the exploitation of man by man disappears.

Because the American Negroes are the descendants of the former slaves for whose freedom many white Americans fought and died, but they became slaves without chains, just as much slaves as they



ON THE READY. Tanks in Havana equipment acquired by Cuba since any future attack.

were before the abolition of slavery, serfs of the landholders, day-laborers of the landholders, doing the worst, most brutal and most dangerous jobs, without political or social rights.

Because a social system forced those men to go on living in the same exploited condition under capitalism. And while this social system continues to exist, the condition of the Negro in the U.S. will continue to be the same. And the U.S. Negroes as well as many whites, the workers of the U.S., the progressive people of the U.S. will begin to understand better every day this truth about the evils inherent in an inhuman system, evils that will last as long as this inhuman social system of exploitation lasts, and that apart from the riches and the techniques that have been developed in that country, there are also inhuman living conditions for millions and millions of human beings.

And, of course, a demagogue like Kennedy will never be able to deal with this problem. He's only trying to win votes with it. For these demagogues, their interests always come before their country; for Kennedy the presidency is more important than the United States. His business is to win votes, while the brutal acts of murder and terrorism continue. Those who assassinated the four Negro children in church in an act of terrorism have not yet been punished nor have we read that they have even been captured. And that's how that so-called civilized country lives.

It's logical that the imperialists want to prevent visits to Cuba. Here it's true that we lack many things; it's true that there are no luxuries — nor will there be any for some time — luxuries which they have through the exploitation of other countries. We lack many things, because we are resisting, because there are no luxuries for exploiters; because today we are dedicated to creative work and the forging of our future. We cannot use our resources and invest our efforts in bric-a-brac but in building a solid future, because nobody built it for us and we have to build it ourselves. And we have to build it so that future generations may enjoy the fruits of the work of this generation.

Yes, we lack many things, but there are things here that will never be seen there in the heart of imperialism. And what we have here, they will never be able to have there — this united nation,

JUST PUBLISHED

The Road To Revolution In Latin America

BY FIDEL CASTRO

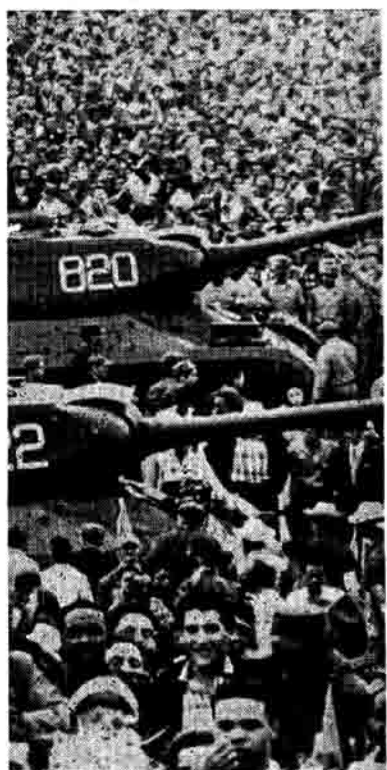
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Bay of Pigs invasion to meet

this brotherly people, this fraternity between the Negro and the white, that they cannot have there.

It's logical that the U.S. State Department is interested in preventing U.S. youth and U.S. workers and U.S. Negroes from seeing this and asking themselves why.

When we tell them, here we also had that evil when capitalism existed and when man was exploited by man; and when the exploitation of man by man ended as an institution, that evil ended and many other evils that we are not going to mention now also ended.

If anyone visits certain cities like Las Vegas, New York, and in general any U.S. city, and then comes to our capital, he will not find roulette, he will not find gambling joints, he will not find gambling or vice or drugs — the daily bread of the imperialists. [At this point during Castro's speech a small explosion was heard near the Plaza.]

The counter-revolutionaries want to commemorate the third anniversary. Don't worry about that. We don't know whether it is a bazooka, a mortar, or whatever. But we are certain that it was the *gusanos* [worms] — the counter-revolutionaries — celebrating the third anniversary. That's all right, it is fitting for them to do so. You see, there hasn't been an explosion in this capital for many months. And the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution were born on a day when the counter-revolutionaries set off three little bombs while a meeting was being held. And we told them, so, you want to try the might of an organized people? We will organize the people. And when the people were organized, everyone knows that the counter-revolution was crushed, and that the Committees for Defense of the Revolution harassed the counter-revolution so much that it could not operate any longer.

They have had tons of explosives that the imperialists sent them. All types of explosives. Because in the United States there is a developed industry of the CIA where they manufacture the most modern devices to destroy and kill, where they manufacture all types of inflammable and explosive substances. But despite that, they haven't been able to do anything. They have had weapons, of course.

But what happened? The bourgeoisie left. All their grand residences on the outskirts of Havana

have been converted into homes for scholarship students, into schools, into revolutionary institutions. After the Committees were created, the counter-revolutionaries could not move an inch any longer. That is the result of a people organized, a watchful people, a people converted into a power in the defense of its own cause. That can only happen in great historical moments, in the people's greatest hours.

And those three little bombs were the origin of this formidable mass organization. And naturally, they want to commemorate that occasion, and we understand their action as a homage to our success.

Of course, in our country, the class struggle is not over, no. We still have an urban and rural bourgeoisie; it exists; it does not co-exist nor will it exist in the future. It exists today, but it is transitory because the Revolution marches on inexorably.

We notice, for example, the means at the disposal of any counter-revolutionary, how they do business; how the CIA maintains a fund, reaches an agreement with a bourgeois, and the bourgeois deposits money here for the CIA agents. The CIA deposits dollars for the bourgeois over there. There are bourgeois who are still exploiting labor and who still have considerable resources and even privileges. Of course, they are in the process of disappearing.

For instance, at the present time we know the plans of our enemies. But they are no secret; the enemy publicizes them with extraordinary cynicism. . . . Their plans to infiltrate so many thousand weapons and war equipment; their plans to infiltrate saboteurs and terrorists; their plans to carry out pirate attacks and invasions.

The imperialists never learn from experience; they never profit by their defeats. They make mistakes again, they underestimate our people, our masses.

They speak of a campaign to undermine and weaken our Revolution. They speak of creating discontent with their economic blockade.

And what they create in this way is the patriotism of the Cuban nation. What they create in the first place is hatred and scorn for the imperialist criminals; what they create is the dignity and the grandeur of the Cuban nation, the heroism of the Cuban nation. Especially because we know that this is a battle between the past and the future, that it is a battle against time.

Opposite Views

The imperialists think that they will be able to crush the Cuban Revolution, and the Cuban Revolution thinks that the people will crush imperialism first. The imperialists think that the Cuban Revolution will be destroyed and we revolutionaries think that many other Revolutions like ours will arise on the continent.

The imperialists make no progress in their plans. At the end of almost five years of Revolution, what progress have they made against us? And yet, how much progress the peoples of Latin America have made against them. What is happening to the Alliance for Progress? What is happening to all those puppet governments?

What happened to Frondizi, to Prado, to Arosemena? What's been happening to them? What happened to Ydigoras? There are so many that we can't remember them all. What has happened to the imperialists' policy? They are in crisis, they are in total bankruptcy. Do the nations progress with the Alliance for Progress? No. Reaction progresses, right-wing

military groups progress, and military coups follow one another with amazing speed, and the imperialist groups — the imperialist puppets — are split by their own contradictions, and so-called democratic institutions clash with military institutions.

The people of the State Department claim that they want to have free, democratic government. Free from what? Free like Frondizi? Free like Ydigoras? Free like Arosemena, who, because he said something unpleasant to a U.S. ambassador, was deposed next day? Free like Santo Domingo where the Trujillo generals overthrew the government less than eight months after it took office?

And thus they go from crisis to crisis. The military coup in Santo Domingo reveals the failure of imperialist policy, the insurmountable contradictions of imperialism which becomes more and more entangled as it stews in its own juice.

And now, some newspapers write editorials expressing their amazement and wondering what can be the meaning of this coup. However, this coup was predetermined. The Dominican revolution was frustrated because imperialism stationed its warships in front of Santo Domingo to block the development of the revolution, and concocted a compromise, and saved Trujillo's army — imperialism saved the army that had oppressed the people for 30 years. What kind of democracy can be built on that basis? On that basis what security is there for any regime?

Hamstrung

It was logical that a government like that in Santo Domingo, which takes power and cannot get rid of the militarist, is completely hamstrung if it even suggests a discreet policy, as was the case of Bosch.

Bosch deserves a little more respect than the others. Why? Because he defended us, perhaps? No, he had great weaknesses, he came to the government with the good will of the imperialists who thought they would have a Romulo Betancourt there. But they didn't have a Romulo. Romulo is in his own country, Romulo is not overthrown because Romulo has sold even his soul to the imperialists: he murders workers, murders students, persecutes the people. And why would the imperialists want to put a right-wing militarist in power there when they have Romulo who is more right-wing than all the militarists?

But that was not Bosch policy. His policy was not like that of the Somozas, the Romulos and the worst imperialist puppets, characterized by their hatred toward Cuba. Bosch was not known for his anti-Cuban policy; he devoted himself to the problems of his country, had a discreet attitude, and that cost him his post.

And what did the Trujillo generals do? They said: "We are anti-communists, we are anti-communists, we are anti-communists, we have seized power to save our homeland." How these phrases reminded us of the 10th of March, how they reminded us of that proclamation by Batista. Always the same story, the same pretext.

And what are the imperialists going to do? They are stewing in their own juice and the right-wing militarists are taking power — supported, of course, by the U.S. militarists.

In the U.S. there are both civilian and military reactionaries; the right-wing military of the Pentagon support right-wing governments in military uniform; the reactionaries in the State Department support right-wing government in civilian clothes.

They have their internal con-

'Business Week on the Cuban Economy'

"Far from being in a state of collapse, Cuba's Soviet-supported economy now is showing signs of an upswing. . . . This is the conclusion reached by a McGraw-Hill special correspondent who recently traveled to Havana and other sections of the island. . . . Cuba has put renewed emphasis on sugar in its planning, and Western observers believe that next year's harvest may climb to 4 million or 4.5 million tons. . . . Meanwhile, Castro boasts these achievements on the industrial front:

"About 25 light industry plants have been put into operation. . . . manufacturing everything from picks and shovels to sulphuric acid. More plants are under construction. . . . Despite a U.S. embargo on spare parts, the Cubans have managed to keep in operation oil refineries. . . . and the Nicaro nickel plant. . . . Cuba is rapidly expanding its commercial fishing industry. . . . Big new electric plants are being built near Havana. . . . This progress casts doubts on any notion that Cuba's economic situation can be counted on to generate all-out opposition to Castro. . . . no one is starving in Cuba, and many Cubans — including students and peasants who form the backbone of Castro's support — are eating better than ever." — Business Week, Sept. 14, 1963.

traditions and these contradictions can be seen in the Latin American countries.

There we have the people of Santo Domingo once again under the military boot, once again under a reign of terror. But what a lesson, what a great lesson for the Dominican people and for all the peoples, that there is only one way, there is only one remedy: to liquidate the militarists, to fight the militarists, to defeat the militarists and shoot their leaders.

The path of the Revolution, the path followed by Cuba, although it may be long and hard, is the only path that promises the peoples a secure future and a great future with stability. Because, how can there be a stable government, how can there be progress in any of those countries constantly shaken by revolts and coups, how can there be progress in underdeveloped countries, exploited countries, where sometimes the rate of illiteracy reaches 80 per cent, plundered by gangs of politicians and militarists? How can any country go forward on those paths, and what can be seen in those countries? A growing population and an economy that shrinks in relation to that population.

And what is amazing, what should make us all feel proud, is to see how, although we have the great empire before us trying to crush us, Cuba marches forward, Cuba advances. Cuba is resisting and Cuba is building its future, while the other sister nations, the majority of those peoples, go from one crisis to another, from hunger to hunger, and follow the downward path of poverty without a future.

We are going through the difficulties of the present for a secure future. That is not the situation of the other countries. How can they even speak of industrial development with 70 per cent of the population illiterate — when the development of industry requires a nation of educated workers, with high technical level? And for that, the first thing is to learn to read and write — and that is our path.

In the last few days, the imperialists have said that we have abandoned our plans for industrialization. Of course, when they have told the world so many lies, what do a dozen lies more matter to them — lies by imbeciles for imbeciles.

And so we were not surprised to see a Falangist sheet from Barcelona with an article stating that Cuba has abandoned her plans and is going to concentrate on agricultural products. And so did some U.S. commentators, following our statement in which we said that in this decade we must, above all, encourage our agriculture, make a careful study of our

resources and invest them in those branches that would give a more rapid yield, that would give us — at precisely the right moment — a great industrial advance. We discussed which industries we should build first, while at the same time we spoke of developing our agriculture, of our cattle and sugar production program.

They clapped their hands. They said that we were abandoning the hope of being an industrially developed country to become an agricultural country. And they publicized this. Of course, this is very far from what our country proposes to do.

What is really happening is that through the years we have been acquiring much more experience, a much clearer vision of our resources, of our possibilities — an experience that all the people and the revolutionary cadres have shared in. We see things much more clearly. And now it isn't as it was in the first years when subjectivity and personal tastes had an influence and not cold and objective analysis — the responsibility that can be seen today at all levels, the constant struggle against the irresponsible, the constant struggle against carelessness, against waste and against errors.

Clearer Vision

Today we have a much clearer vision of our possibilities and we know much better how to invest our resources. We know what sugar means for us as a source of foreign exchange; we know of the extraordinary possibilities of our agriculture which, with our climate, can surpass the agriculture of highly developed countries — it can greatly surpass them. And we can see this more clearly every day.

And here we have a source of resources, not only to satisfy our needs, but also to develop the whole economy, to develop our industry, starting from the principle of the most rational use of our human resources, of our economic resources, of our natural resources; starting from the principle of the international division of labor, so as to guarantee a maximum of productivity from the effort of each Cuban worker and maximum benefits from that effort.

And thus, our paths to industrialization, the order that we must follow in our industrialization also becomes much clearer to us. Because some industries will have first priority under these conditions over other industries. There are basic industries, like electric power, whose development can be seen in the huge thermoelectric plants that are being built, some of which are very advanced. There is a whole program of de-

(Continued on Page 6)

... Fidel Castro on Cuba's Foreign Policy

(Continued from page 5)

velopment of hydraulic works and there is a whole program for the construction of industries.

Naturally, when the first plans were made at the beginning of the Revolution, there was not a 100 per cent rationalization in the employment of resources. It suffered from errors. These errors are being corrected along the way, so that when we study our investments each year, and the development plans, we apply more and more the policy of using each cent in a more rational and profitable way. But at the same time we discover the extraordinary and unbelievable possibilities of our country, which only require organization and technique, earnestness and responsibility.

And that is why we have to demand this constantly, because our possibilities are really extraordinary; and what we have to do is to know how to take advantage of them, to struggle untiringly for that, and we will see how we overcome our difficulties, and we will see how in a relatively short time we make extraordinary advances and strengthen our economy, which means to strengthen the Revolution, to strengthen our position against imperialism, against the enemies and detractors of the Revolution, to strengthen the influence and prestige of the Revolution on the continent.

Some spokesmen for imperialism are beginning to admit that our economy is making progress; they are beginning to see signs of progress in our economy; they are beginning to see that we have already overcome the most difficult stages.

Soviet Aid

But we shouldn't be satisfied with this. Our people should only be satisfied when we exploit our possibilities and resources to the maximum; when we know how to and do take advantage of them. Because during these years we have received great help, extraordinary help from the socialist countries.

But this does not mean that we should get used to that idea. That help has been decisive. It came in the most difficult moments, in the moments when we had least experience; but what we must keep in mind is not to solve our problems through trade imbalances. No. This would not be worthy of us; this would really be shameful to us. A country with possibilities such as ours, with the natural resources of our country, cannot really be satisfied except when it is doing the maximum and does it well.

I am not referring to the people who are always willing to co-operate; I refer to each and every citizen at every level of administration.

Cuba, which has an imbalance of more than one hundred million dollars in its trade with the Soviet Union, must start thinking how to make the maximum effort so that in the shortest possible

time the imbalance is wiped out.

The difference between the mentality of a revolutionary and truly hardworking people, and the mentality of a parasite people is the difference between getting used to imbalance and getting used to production, producing what we need and obtaining the resources for development.

It is well for us to have received such remarkable help in the most difficult and least experienced days; but it is well for us to start thinking about drawing the resources we need from our effort, our work, our soil, our intelligence, our organization.

Imperialist Blockade

It is true that we are still under the imperialist blockade. It is true that the imperialists try to tighten the blockade, and we do not know how long we will have to resist this situation. And we will resist — because we will never lower our Revolutionary flag; because the head of this nation, held high, will never bow; because we will face any risks that may be necessary as long as may be necessary. We will face any sacrifices that may be necessary, as long as may be necessary. Because we assume full responsibility for our conduct, our history, our Revolution.

As slaves, we had nothing to lose but our chains. Now we have broken those chains. And even though we may have the scars and ulcers made by these chains on our ankles, we will be able to walk.

I was saying that it is true that there is an ironclad blockade and that the imperialists are trying to apply more and more pressure; that it is also true that while tensions ease in other parts of the world, while tensions diminish elsewhere in the world, the U.S. imperialists try to tighten the blockade on Cuba and try to make their blockade of Cuba even more ruthless. And it is evident that they have accentuated this policy in recent months.

And thus we see how a shameless government such as the Greek government — in other words, a mere satellite of U.S. imperialists so many miles away — has had the cowardice to forbid its ships to come to Cuba.

Test Ban Pact

Thus imperialism is trying to tighten its noose around Cuba, even when pressures are lessening in other parts of the world.

Clearly this situation determines our conduct. Clearly we will not calmly accept a situation in which tensions decrease while they increase for us. We do not want tensions to exist in the world. No, we are happy to see tensions decrease. But we cannot consider ourselves at peace with the imperialists, we cannot consider ourselves at peace with an imperialism that is increasing its efforts to strangle us.

And this situation will determine our international conduct. This is not a policy for war; it is a policy that is for peace. But we are not to be blamed for the war they are waging against us.

As a small country, attacked, blockaded, against which there are attacks, a policy of undeclared war, infiltration of saboteurs, smuggling of weapons and explosives, setting up of bases to attack and kill, we will be expected by no one to give a beatific smile to those imperialist enemies.

They are our enemies and we will know how to be their enemies. This situation will determine our policy in the international field, in the United Nations and everywhere, and will determine our attitude on the nuclear pact, and will determine our attitude with respect to the proposals on denuclearization.

And we will know how to resist, because there is sufficient pride, sufficient dignity, sufficient cour-



CUBA'S SECRET WEAPON. Huge throng at Havana's Plaza of the Revolution expresses militancy and solidarity of population and its demonstrated readiness to face any threat, no matter how grave.

age, sufficient heroism and sufficient spirit of sacrifice.

If the imperialists try to intrigue around the Cuban position, the Cuban position will be, above all, determined by imperialism.

What is our line? The line of consistent anti-imperialism; fundamentally, the line of anti-U.S. imperialism.

Line of Struggle

In other words, we are in a concrete situation. The enemy is there, 90 miles away, harassing us, blockading us, threatening us, trying to destroy us. Our line is the line of struggle against that enemy. That is our line. Cuba has its own line, which corresponds to the concrete conditions in which the Cuban Revolution arises in history, and the specific conditions of that place in the world where it arises — the closeness of U.S. imperialism and the brotherhood of a continent exploited by that imperialism.

These are the circumstances that determine our conduct and our line, the line of our party and of our people — which are and will be closely united, because we will know how to worthily represent this nation, the sentiments of this nation, the history of this nation, of this people, the grandeur and dignity of this people, because with a people such as ours we can well face any situation, no matter how difficult. With a people such as ours, we will well know how to face any problem victoriously.

Proud Fight

And thus we are already veterans of a long and hard struggle, of which we are proud, and of which we will never feel ashamed. Because the people never repent or become ashamed of being dignified and brave, of being heroic, of being determined, of being audacious and patriotic. And we will win, because this is the hour of the peoples, the hour of peoples' rebellion, when the peoples of all continents shake off the yoke of empires and dig the grave of the exploiters.

And this is a problem of the struggle of the peoples, and the peoples are ready, marching and struggling.

And the news we receive from everywhere, the news the cables bring us of the growing struggle of the brother peoples of Latin America is more and more encouraging.

And we have to know how to respond to our concrete situation, and our special situation. And we must know what our duties are — our duties towards the economy

cause our engineers, tens and tens of thousands of technicians of all kinds are still going through the first years at the universities or at the pre-university schools, or at secondary schools. Of necessity, we must wait for them. We need time to reap the fruits of their effort. We must know how to think in terms of time.

We must think of the duties to be fulfilled by each of us, that means our duty, and the duty of the younger generations trained by the Revolution. We must think of the duty of each, the continuity in time of the work of a nation, the continuity in time of the work of a Revolution, of what corresponds to each stage of this Revolution.

Cuba's Role

Let us feel satisfied and proud that the stage of struggle, of work, of hard and difficult struggle, fell to us because this will always be our greatest satisfaction and the pride of the coming generations, for whom, in essence, we are preparing the future. We must know how to fulfill our duties toward our country, know how to fulfill our duties toward the world, with the feeling of assurance that we are capable of fulfilling those duties, that we have a great people with us. And therefore the hope that many humble and exploited people have placed in us will never be disappointed. Because the role Cuba plays today, its gigantic struggle in the face of the powerful U.S. empire, its example and stimulus to the whole continent, is a role Cuba plays because it is capable of doing so, because it has the qualities needed to fulfill it. It was not by accident but because of their extraordinary qualities that the Cuban people are playing this role.

Example of Courage

These are the Cuban people — and the millions like the men and women present here — who in all corners of our country work and struggle, who with their enthusiasm and with their faith maintain the vigor and force of the Revolution and withstand the attacks of U.S. imperialism.

These are our people, let them never be confused with the cowards who flee, with those who sell out to the enemy — let them never be confused with them. These are our people, an example of dignity and patriotism, an example of courage, of heroism, and spirit of sacrifice — these are our people.

They are the people who are building the history of Cuba, the Cuba that today is known to the whole world. Not the Cuba of yesterday, but the respected, admired, heroic and firm Cuba of today, the victorious Cuba, the Cuba of always, the unconquered and invincible Cuba of the Revolution, the Cuba that has made its own the slogan of *Patria o Muerte, Venceremos!* [Fatherland or Death, We Will Win!]

Local Directory

BOSTON. Boston Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Room 200.

CHICAGO. Socialist Workers Party and bookstore, 302 South Canal St., Room 210. WE 9-5044.

CLEVELAND. Eugene V. Debs Hall, Room 23, 5927 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

DENVER. Militant Labor Forum, 1227 California.

DETROIT. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. TEmple 1-6135.

LOS ANGELES. Socialist Workers Party, 1702 East Fourth St. AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. Open 12 noon to 5 p.m. daily and Saturday.

MILWAUKEE. 150 E. Juneau Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS. Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. FEderal 2-7781. Open 1 to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

NEWARK. Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, New Jersey.

NEW YORK CITY. Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place. AL 5-7852.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY. Labor Book Shop and Socialist Workers Party, 563 16th St., Oakland 12, Calif. TE 6-2077. If no answer call 261-5642.

PHILADELPHIA. Militant Labor Forum and Socialist Workers Party, P.O. Box 8412, Philadelphia 1, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO. Militant Labor Forum meets second and fourth Fridays at Pioneer Book Store, 1488 Fulton St. WE 1-9967.

ST. LOUIS. Phone Main 1-2669. Ask for Dick Clarke.

SAN DIEGO. San Diego Labor Forum, P.O. Box 1581, San Diego 12, Calif. For labor and socialist books, Sign of the Sun Books, 4705 College Ave.

SEATTLE. 3815 5th N.E. Library, book store. Open 12 noon to 5 p.m. Saturdays. Phone ME 2-7449.

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Letters From Our Readers

[This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters under 400 words. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

As the Dallas News Sees Us

Dallas, Texas

Enclosed is a clipping from the Aug. 30 Dallas Morning News. The particular column which carried the news about your newspaper is one of the main features the News presents. As you can see from the rest of the column, the News is not exactly interested in any of the issues you people are backing. There are ten or 15 of us in this area that are directly in favor of a good deal of the issues that are brought forward and cleared up by *The Militant*. Several have subscribed.

R.L.

[The clipping was a dispatch from the Washington Bureau of the News. It read:

"WASHINGTON — Promoters of a 'Freedom Now' political party took advantage of the Civil Rights demonstration Wednesday to peddle an organization newspaper for ten cents called *The Militant*.

"The group seeks Negro candidates for president and vice president to oppose both major parties in 1964.

"Neither party or its major spokesman escaped criticism in the current issue of the organization's newspaper. President Kennedy and Atty. Gen. Robert

F. Kennedy were not spared in articles and editorials attacking public figures and promoting Negro socialists.

"There was a pro-Castro, pro-Cuba line in a display of stories on the Cuban revolution.

"Editorials of the paper blasted the AFL-CIO for not endorsing the march on Washington, ripped into President Kennedy for supporting the Diem government in Vietnam and flayed the administration for abstaining in a United Nations vote censuring South Africa's apartheid racial policies.

"The main political story of the paper said the Negro was caught in a 'hypocritical shell game' which it said could be shattered by a Freedom Now party. Urging a voter-registration drive, the organization said voters would have the opportunity to vote for someone other than a Democrat — 'the party of Eastland, Barnett and all the Dixiecrat federal judges that Kennedy appoints.'

"As a starter, the group is endorsing a Negro socialist who is running for the New York City council from Brooklyn."

For the record: *The Militant* is not the newspaper of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party. It does strongly favor the efforts to build such a party. Clifton DeBerry, the Negro candidate for city council from Brooklyn supported by this paper is not the candidate of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party. He is the candidate of the Socialist Workers Party. EDITOR.]

From New Zealand Socialist

Wellington, New Zealand

I enclose postal notes for two pounds sterling, payment on account for the *Militants* and *International Socialist Reviews* you have been sending.

It is of great importance that both your publications reach us here in New Zealand. I value them enormously.

Many thanks for your co-operation. May your paper and the Socialist Workers Party prosper. H.M.

'People's World' and Jordan

San Francisco, Calif.

I have just finished reading over the Sept. 28 issue of *The People's World* and this time I am through!

Having participated in the Sam Jordan Committee because of my belief that the Negro people must break the chains of the two-party system if they are to even attain the freedom and equality that the Negro people have struggled for for such a long time, I was dismayed to see that this West Coast "left-wing" paper did not even mention that Sam Jordan was running, let alone support him!

They spent their entire article on the S.F. mayoralty campaign in discussing the two major-party candidates, although they also did mention another candidate — the current Public Defender.

They end their article by admitting that neither candidate of the major parties have said anything and go on to project that the most critical problem and issue is the Negro question — on which, again, neither candidate has said anything but platitudes. Their final paragraph is: "The Negro issue thus might become

the one that decides — assuming either candidate discovers it."

So with their own quote in mind, they still do not see fit to print anything about Sam Jordan's campaign, thus the PW fits into the same class as the rest of the local papers by attempting to "black out" Sam Jordan and his program.

I am writing the PW advising them to cancel my subscription and if I have any refund coming, to please forward it to the Sam Jordan Committee.

L.J.

Sold by Samples

Safety Harbor, Fla.

The two issues of *The Militant* that you have sent me have features that convince me I cannot do without your weekly. First, your splendid interview with Che Guevara from the Algerian paper. Second, your coverage of the meeting of the 58 Cuba travel students in Town Hall. The captive press reported only what went on outside the building. Evidently only your reporter got in inside to tell your readers what happened and that James Higgins spoke.

B.R.

Who Exploits Race Issue?

West Springfield, Mass.

Some readers lately have been lashing out at *The Militant* for its sympathetic coverage of the Negro freedom struggle and its sensitive coverage of the nationalist and Black Muslim currents of this struggle; so I want to cast an enthusiastic and affirmative vote for the kind of reporting you are doing in this area!

It Was Reported in the Press

You Think Xmas Is Commercial? — To bring added joy to children, stores will be installing Santa Phones this year. The *New York Times* gives this description of the deal: "Stores having Santa Phones will invite children to pick up the receiver and talk directly to Santa in the North Pole. Santa, to be sure, turns out to be an employee in the back room who asks the child what he wants for Christmas. He also asks his name and address . . . a few days later the child's parents receive an envelope containing direct mail advertising for the products requested by the children."

A Native Superstition — Reporting that both Mr. and Mrs. Ngo Dinh Nhu were "re-elected" to the South Vietnamese assembly with each receiving 99.8 per cent of the vote in their respective districts, the Sept. 30 *New York Times* added: "Elections do not create much excitement in South Vietnam because of a belief that the government dictates their outcome."

Surprised? — The Oct. 3 *New York Times* reported: "Two social scientists of the American Tobacco Company have challenged the idea that cigarette smoking is statistically associated with death from lung cancer."

Oh Well, They're Only Children — The Atomic Energy Commission, which stubbornly insisted there was no significant fallout

The excellent job of your Negro and white staff has undoubtedly aggravated the illness of some poor whites who are victims of their American "democratic" education; and has annoyed others who do not know how insensitive they are to the feelings of American Negroes today.

I, too, have a tongue-lashing for *The Militant*, but of another sort. When F.S.'s letter in the September 16 issue accused you of "exploiting the race problem," you said you had no idea what he meant. As socialists, you must have heard this macabre charge many, many times. Precisely because of the nature of the charge and its "popularity," it is important to give a clear and resonant reply.

Those who exploit the "race problem" are the white power structure, its industrial machine, the cheap racist politicians of South and North.

White America suffers from a race psychosis, a chronic illness it has learned to live with as long as the nature of its sore is left untouched. Those of us who struggle to bare this national sore, to make the surgery necessary for a humane and healthy society are constantly told that we are exploiting the race problem.

The idea that those who struggle for social equality exploit the race problem is another myth, a part of the macabre mythology which is the price we pay for racism in the U.S., a mythology which has degraded and caricatured the whole nation, white as well as black. Like Jean Genet's play, *The Blacks*, every day that racism continues we perform the

ritual murder of our humanity, unable to escape as co-workers, co-strugglers, friends, lovers from the mocking stereotypes that color and class have assigned to us in American society.

I hope Genet's *The Blacks* continues to perform as long as this jimcrow government is in power; for it is a small reminder of the prison our country has become; a small reminder of the overwhelming ugliness eating away at the fabric of our humanity each day; a small reminder of what this terrible crime of racism has done to our human essence — how long it will take for our collective wounds to heal and how earnestly and quickly we must succeed in eradicating the type of society in which racism festers.

P.S.

Moscow vs. Peking Statement

Seattle, Wash.

Please enter a new subscription for the name enclosed. Also please send me six copies of your Sept. 9 issue. The statement setting forth the position of the Fourth International on the Moscow-Peking dispute is lucid and clarifying.

Also please send me two copies of *Moscow vs. Peking — The Meaning of the Great Debate* by William F. Warde.

R.N.

Stevenson at the U.N.

New York, N. Y.

Without even giggling, Adlai Stevenson told the UN that Cuba has declared war on the Western Hemisphere. Quite a kiddie.

H.C.

10 YEARS AGO

IN THE MILITANT

"A major blunder was committed last December by the United Nations, in the opinion of the international Chamber of Commerce. Despite the opposition of the U.S. delegation a resolution was passed upholding the right of all nations to expropriate any property within their borders whether or not it belonged to their own nationals. The resolution failed to say anything about paying for seized property or establishing procedures for determining what constitutes a 'fair price' for seized properties. Pressure will now be put on the UN for correction of this oversight." — Oct. 12, 1953.

20 YEARS AGO

"Do you believe race tension would be allayed if President Roosevelt spoke frankly to the nation? A wide range of Negroes in all parts of the country asked for their views on this question by the *Pittsburgh Courier*, answered as follows: 83.4% said yes; 11.2% said no; 5.4% were uncertain.

"Leaving aside for the moment the many interesting questions about Negro opinion raised by this survey, this fact looms prominently above everything else: More than four out of every five Negroes believe that Roosevelt is not doing what he can to prevent further attacks on the Negro people and their rights. In other words, they are dissatisfied with the administration's attitude toward the Negroes and their problems.

"This feeling of dissatisfaction is, of course, more than justified by the facts. The Negro people understand that the administration could take a number of steps which would at least make it more difficult for the enemies of the Negroes to carry on their obnoxious activities." — Oct. 16, 1943.

Thought for the Week

"In England the President has become a dim and almost boring figure . . . While the man in the street has lost interest in President Kennedy, the members of the 'Establishment' in Britain think more highly of him now than they did three years ago . . . They even have more sympathy for his messy problems in Vietnam than most other people extend to him. The British ruling class has had experience with nasty political situations among 'the natives' and with fighting mountain and jungle wars that never seem to come to an end." — William V. Shannon in the Oct. 3 *New York Post*.

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Grassroots Negro Leaders Slate Conference in Detroit

DETROIT — Plans for a Northern Negro Leadership Conference, to meet here Nov. 8-10, have been announced by the Rev. Albert Cleage.

The conference is being called by the Detroit Council for Human Rights (DCHR), the recently formed civil-rights organization which initiated this city's gigantic Freedom March of June 23, Rev. Cleage is chairman of DCHR's planning committee for the conference.

The conference call is particularly directed to the "grassroots" leadership in the major Northern cities. "We are more concerned with the grassroots leadership than with the top people," said Rev. Cleage. The groups he is especially trying to reach and bring together are the many militant local organizations without national connections which have sprung up and continue to spring up in almost every major Northern city.

"There are many people who are not connected with any organization, but who are doing a tremendous job in the area of civil rights. The leadership in the North is now isolated and fragmented. There have to be some areas of co-operation and unity among the militant leadership. Collectively Negroes can be a very potent force in the North," he said. "The Freedom Marches have to point in a new direction or we will be 'marched out.'"

The schedule of the November conclave begins with registration at Cobo Hall in downtown Detroit on Friday evening, Nov. 8. On Saturday there will be four workshops. The sessions will concentrate on selective buying, political



Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr.

action in 1964, housing and schools.

The selective-patronage workshop will consider among other projects a boycott of General Motors because of its discriminatory employment practices. The Freedom Now Party will be discussed at the political action workshop. The possibility and practicality of a simultaneous national school boycott to protest de facto racial segregation in 15 Northern cities will be considered at the school workshop.

On Sunday, Nov. 10, the proposals and conclusions of the workshops will be brought before a general meeting of the conference.

National Maritime Union in S. F. Backs Negro Nominee for Mayor

SAN FRANCISCO — The Sept. 30 meeting of the National Maritime Union local here unanimously endorsed Sam Jordan, independent Freedom Now candidate for mayor. In so doing, the union body formally withdrew support to John F. Shelley, the Democratic congressman endorsed as candidate for mayor by the San Francisco Central Labor Council.

In explaining the union's action, David Smith, NMU port agent for San Francisco, said: "We will no longer stand for empty promises from the Shelley camp. We are endorsing Jordan because he represents working people. The other candidates have never worked in the interests of all the people."

The union spokesman added: "Jordan's plank, '30 hours work at 40 hours pay' is the only ef-

fective means of ending unemployment in this city."

Jordan is speaking out unequivocally for civil liberties. He was one of the speakers at the large outdoors rally, sponsored by the Committee to Uphold the Right to Travel, at the Civic Center which welcomed home the West Coast students who had visited Cuba in defiance of the State Department ban.

"If freedom of speech is a constitutional right," Jordan told the audience, "so is the right to be informed. To be informed on foreign policy we must have the right to go to foreign countries to see conditions for ourselves. We cannot trust the government or the Democratic or Republican newspapers to tell us the truth."

On another occasion, Jordan declared: "I have entered the race as an independent because I reject the Republican and Democratic parties as having no answers for me or the common people."

In addition to campaigning for mayor, Jordan continues to play an active role in community efforts to relieve the plight of San Francisco Negroes. He joined with other community leaders in establishing a co-operatively operated grocery store in the largely Negro Bayview district.

At a conference to launch the non-profit enterprise, Jordan asked, "Why should we go give our money to the profit-minded grocery chains who won't even hire members of our race, except in merely token numbers? With a co-op we can control prices, eliminate the profiteers, and create jobs for Negroes."

Although there is a large co-op across the bay in Berkeley, this will be the first co-op in San Francisco.



Sam Jordan

Socialist Workers Endorses Parrish In Manhattan Race

NEW YORK — The Socialist Workers Party in this city announced this week that it was giving critical support to Richard Parrish, the Socialist Party candidate for councilman-at-large in Manhattan. The SWP's critical support—which means urging the public to vote for Parrish while at the same time reserving the right to make criticisms of his program's inadequacies, was made public by Clifton DeBerry, SWP candidate for councilman-at-large in Brooklyn.

Parrish, the only Negro running for the Manhattan post, is a teacher, a vice president of the AFL-CIO American Federation of

ON TV. Viewers in the New York area can see Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Brooklyn councilman-at-large, on "Direct Line," WNBC-TV, channel 4, Sunday, Oct. 20, at 1 p.m.

Teachers and treasurer of the Negro American Labor Council.

He is running against Democrat Paul O'Dwyer and Republican Nelson Aldrich. A Citizen's Committee for the Election of Richard Parrish includes as members Norman Thomas, A. Philip Randolph, William Worthy, and Charles Cogen, president of the New York City Local of the American Federation of Teachers.

Another Negro candidate, William Epton, had been announced by the Progressive Labor Party, but the group failed to file petitions to place him on the ballot.

In announcing SWP support of Parrish, DeBerry said: "Civil-rights fighters are getting fed up with the hypocrisy of both major parties, and the idea of independent political action by Negroes has become more popular."

"We hope the Parrish campaign can contribute to popularizing the need for that kind of action. That is why we are asking our members and friends to support it despite the fact that the Socialist Party still generally tags along behind labor bureaucrats like Meany and Reuther in support of Democratic Party candidates."

DeBerry is the only Negro candidate for councilman-at-large in Brooklyn. He strongly advocates a Freedom Now Party.

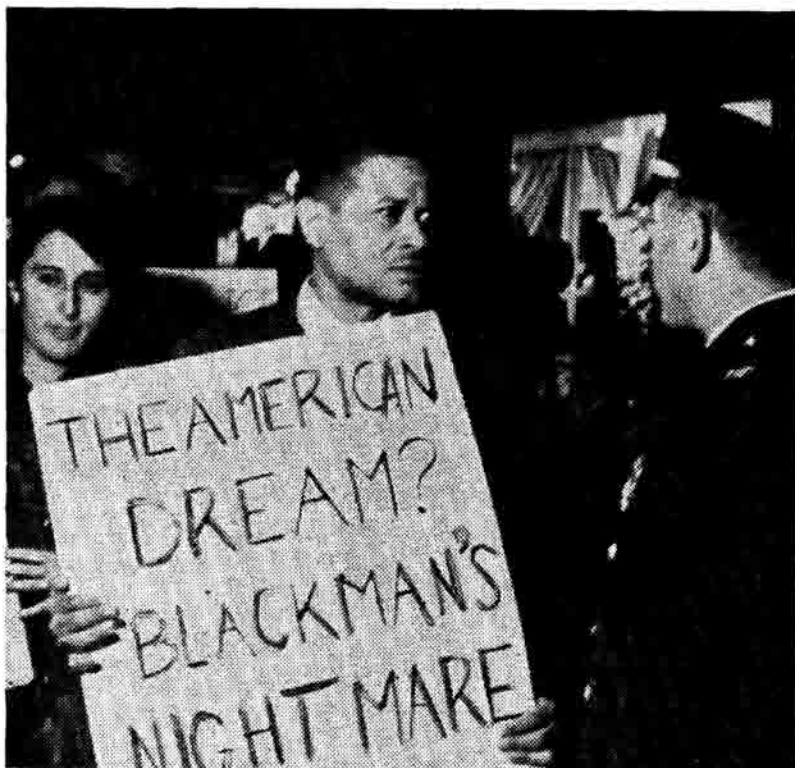
Socialist Files for Mayor In Hibbing, Minnesota

HIBBING, Minn., Oct. 8 — Everett E. Luoma filed today for mayor as candidate of the Socialist Workers Party.

Luoma termed the present poverty of the Mesabi Range, where this city is located, the result of "economic blackmail of a deteriorating capitalist industry that cannot provide full employment." For decades a principal source of iron ore, the Range has been turned into a depressed area by its virtual abandonment by big steel for new fields, notably in Venezuela.

Regarding the proposed "taconite amendment," which would give tax-reduction inducements for the mining of that lower-yield ore, Luoma said he opposed it as "an attempt by the Oliver Iron Mining Co. to make the workers pay its taxes."

While favoring proposals to build a tourist industry, he warned that it was an unstable base for a locality's economy. Security, he said, could be brought about by the "economic self-determination of the workers through a nationwide Labor Party."



WON'T YIELD HIS RIGHTS. Afro-American newsman William Worthy, leading a picket line at New York's Waldorf Astoria Oct. 5 against Attorney General Robert Kennedy, refuses cop's order to take pickets away from entrance and around corner and out of sight. Thrice warned, Worthy thrice refused, stating pickets would make a test case. He and eight others were arrested almost immediately after this picture was taken. Kennedy was being "honored" at American Legion banquet. Demonstration was called by National Committee for a Freedom Now Party. It protested federal indictment on trumped-up charges of Negro leaders in Albany, Ga., and prosecution of Worthy for coming home to U.S. from Cuba "without a valid passport."

Brooklynites Take On Slumlords CORE Organizes Tenement Action

By Alex Harte

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — The Brooklyn branch of the Congress of Racial Equality is in the first stage of a rent strike in the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brownsville sections of Brooklyn. The tenants of five buildings picketed their landlords Oct. 5 to protest the abominable conditions in their homes — such as leaking walls; maggots in the bathtubs; inadequate wiring; no locks on front doors; inadequate garbage disposal; and no superintendents to clean up the mess. In addition, all these buildings are infested with rats, roaches, mice and assorted vermin.

Complaints have been filed with the appropriate city agencies and CORE has had long, fruitless talks with the landlords. If the picketing fails to bring about a change of heart, rent will be withheld. CORE demands that the city enforce all building codes and that the landlords not only alleviate the intolerable conditions, but turn each and every building into a first-class dwelling. In the words of Brooklyn CORE Chairman Oliver Leeds: "No one expects people to buy stale bread or rotten meat; housing should be provided on the same basis. It should be decent, or it shouldn't exist at all."

Addresses

The buildings involved in this action are at 240 and 242 Madison St., 210 and 216 Putnam Ave., and 354 Newport Street.

Brooklyn CORE, which helped spark anti-job-discrimination picketing of construction sites here last summer, led a march on the federal building in Brooklyn last month to demand action from the Justice Department on the murder of Negro children in Birmingham, Ala. The group demanded the arrest of Alabama Governor Wallace, the sending of integrated federal troops to Birmingham, and "that Robert Kennedy discharge J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI,

for failing to fulfill his duty to the Negro people of this country in the exercise of their Constitutional rights."

N.Y. Forum to Hear Ky. Strike Leader

NEW YORK — Berman Gibson, leader of the striking coal miners of Eastern Kentucky, will be a guest speaker at the Militant Labor Forum Oct. 18. Gibson is making a national tour to rally support for the defense of himself and five other Hazard, Ky., miners indicted under the Federal Train Wreck Statute. The tour is being sponsored by the Committee for Miners, 96 Greenwich Ave., N. Y. 11, N. Y.

Gibson has proclaimed his innocence and states that he and the others are victims of an attempted frame-up "by the coal operators and their political friends." He recently described his arrest as follows:

Entered Home

"On Monday, June 17, FBI agents and state police entered my home without search warrants, searched the premises, read my mail, removed some items of personal property, and then arrested me on a charge of conspiring to blow up a bridge. At the same time, five other men from our picket movement were picked up on the same charge."

Gibson has already become a legendary figure to the miners of Eastern Kentucky. He has earned this reputation as leader of a year-long strike movement tenaciously fighting for the miners' interests in an area impoverished by automation and greedy operators.

Gibson will tell the miners' story at the Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, New York, Oct. 18 at 8:30 p.m. Proceeds will go to the legal defense of the Hazard miners.