

Kennedy Strips Civil Rights Bill To Secure Racist Votes for '64

THE MILITANT

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Castro: U.S. Can Aid Victims Of Storm by Lifting Blockade

By William Bundy

OCT. 23 — Fidel Castro reported to the Cuban people over radio and TV Oct. 21 on the effects in Cuba of Hurricane Flora. It was a sober, but fighting and inspiring report. Describing the storm as the worst natural disaster ever to hit the island, the prime minister said Cuba had received "generous aid" from "socialist countries, and aid from capitalist countries as well." Cuba had refused official aid, he said, from only "one single government, that of the United States, which the whole world knows is trying to destroy us."

"What we demand is not aid from the United States," said Castro, "what we demand is that they cease the blockade against our country. And we put the government of the United States on trial before world public opinion, to cease the criminal blockade which they maintain over our country, which has suffered a natural disaster."

The U.S. government, said Castro, "has created for itself a very delicate and difficult moral situation before the whole world, which knows their policy of blockade, and which is quite naturally extending to us solidarity and aid at this time. It is logical that the U.S. government would want to try to appear to have a heart. . . . They present themselves here with a few bottles of medicine and paint themselves as good hearted, as noble humanitarians. . . . But it is logical that the people of Cuba refuse this cynical and disgraceful whitewash."

Proof that the U.S. government is organizing raids on Cuba at the very time it is making its hypocritical offer of Red Cross aid appeared in an article in today's *New York Times* describing the strafing by Cuban planes of an American-owned ship, the *J. Louis*, off the western tip of Cuba. The article quotes "highly placed informants" in Washington — which means U.S. government spokesmen. They claimed the *J. Louis*

was mistaken for a ship from which a counter-revolutionary attack on Cuba was launched. They gave exact information about the location and size of this ship.

The Cuban leader said the hurricane had severely damaged over half the national territory, destroying or damaging all the roads in the area. Most of the damage, he said, came not from the winds, but from the rain which flooded nearly all lowland areas in Oriente and Camaguey provinces.

"It was a sea," said Castro, "as if the Amazon river flowed for three days over Oriente." So far 1,126 persons are believed dead, Castro reported, but the toll may be "some hundreds" higher when the final count is in.

Using a map, Major Castro, who was in the area during the storm, gave a detailed description of the hurricane itself — including a popular explanation of its scientific aspects — the nature of the floods, the rescue operations, the plans for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

He vividly described the activities of the population, the government agencies, mass organizations, and of many individuals during the disaster, comparing the action to a gigantic battle. "A battle the revolution is winning and which it will win," he declared. He gave special credit to the helicopter pilots who flew in dangerous winds and rain to pick up survivors from roof tops.

The population is being inoculated against typhus, he said, and "to date there is not one case that we know about of an epidemic disease, though the danger of epidemic was very great." The ability of a revolutionary people

(Continued on Page 6)

Linus Pauling, Bertrand Russell Urge Support for Indicted Young Socialists

The Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students has announced that both Linus Pauling, two-time Nobel Prize winner and prominent opponent of nuclear testing, and Bertrand Russell, famed British philosopher and pacifist leader, have lent their names as sponsors of the committee. CABS is a nation-wide organization to defend the civil liberties of three officers of the Young Socialist Alliance at Indiana University, indicted for allegedly advocating the overthrow of the U.S. and Indiana state governments.

The indictments were based on the attendance of the three students at a campus meeting where Leroy McRae, a Negro and a national officer of the YSA, spoke on the civil-rights struggle.

Thus far, some 90 academic and



Photo by Barry Kaplan

DON'T LIKE WHAT KENNEDY IS DOING. Rev. Albert Cleage (left) and Rev. Martin Luther King have expressed ire at Administration's trimming down of civil-rights bill. Cleage is a leading Detroit spokesman for building a Freedom Now Party. King, in Detroit, said such a party might be needed.

MOROCCO JOINS ATTACK

New Squeeze on Algeria

By Steve Graham

The Algerian government had registered an impressive and bloodless victory in isolating the attempted armed uprising in the Kabylia mountain area when, on Oct. 14, the king of Morocco launched a large-scale attack on Algeria's western border. The fighting has continued and is spreading.

The Kabylia uprising and the Moroccan attack are a joint and simultaneous effort of the internal and external counter-revolution to derail the Algerian revolution's quickening movement towards socialism.

The Moroccan monarch put heavy pressure on the Algerian border at the same time that the Kabylia uprising began. The day after the leaders of the "Front of Socialist Forces" (FSF) staged their rally in the Kabyle capital calling for the armed overthrow of the Algerian government, President Ben Bella announced that King Moulay Hassan of Morocco had concentrated troops "within ten yards of the Algerian frontier." Ben Bella also accused Belkacem Krim, a prominent Kabyle opponent of the Algiers government now living abroad but formerly a

leader of the Algerian National Liberation Front, of being in Morocco to get King Hassan's support for the Kabylia uprising. Other sources confirmed Krim's presence there.

From the beginning of this two-front crisis early this month, the Algerian government tried to avert fighting by negotiations. Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika met with his Moroccan counterpart at the border town of Oudja. Two days later, Oct. 7, an agreement to halt clashes was signed. Morocco supposedly agreed to withdraw its troops. But a border incident occurred the next day and Morocco, instead of withdrawing troops, canceled further talks and mobilized its army.

Monitor Revelation

An Oct. 12 *Christian Science Monitor* dispatch from Morocco told how troops were being airlifted to staging areas near the Algerian frontier in "C-119 cargo and C-47 transport aircraft, some piloted by members of the United States Air Force training mission." It added: "Official sources said the American pilots, who are technically under Moroccan command, were asked to help out because Morocco still lacks enough pilots of its own . . . to fly the C-119s." (It should be recalled that Hassan visited Washington earlier this year.) The State Department has denied that U.S. military personnel are involved in the attack on Algeria.

But by Oct. 12 Ben Bella was able to announce the effective defeat of the FSF uprising in the Kabylia. Government forces had not fired a shot but had continually appealed to the FSF forces for unity. Total government casualties in the two-day campaign, in which its troops occupied three Kabyle towns in which the FSF had planned to set up its rival political center, were two dead and three wounded. From the attitude of the local population the government concluded that no large occupying force was needed and most of the troops were withdrawn the day after entering the FSF "bases."

Contributing to the defeat of the FSF uprising were the policies of the Ben Bella government and the essentially counter-revolutionary nature of the FSF. The gov-

(Continued on Page 3)

By Fred Halstead

OCT. 23 — At the direct request of the Kennedy administration, "liberal" congressmen have agreed to cut the most meaningful sections out of the House Judiciary Subcommittee's version of the civil-rights bill.

In his appearance before the Judiciary Committee last week, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy pushed for the weakening of the voting provision of the bill — so that Negroes would receive some protection only in federal but not in state and local elections. In addition, he opposed Title III, which would authorize the Department of Justice to sue against police brutality in civil-rights cases. He also asked for more restricted coverage by the public-accommodations sections of the bill.

The excuse Robert Kennedy gave for his position is that the bill cannot pass if these sections are not removed. Rev. Martin Luther King called Kennedy's statement "a poor excuse" for "political expediency." Even Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) commented: "I fear if you concede too much too early as the bill passes through its successive stages, there will be progressive efforts to whittle down the terms." That is just what is happening.

Fake Claim

That Kennedy's "strategy" is not aimed at getting the best possible bill through is further revealed by the facts cited by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau. Mitchell declared that 214 members of the House were prepared to vote for the stronger subcommittee draft, and that there were an additional 117 "possible" supporting votes. It requires just 217 votes for a bill to pass the House. "The administration," said Mitchell, "should be in there fighting for the subcommittee bill. Instead, the Attorney General is trying to get the people who are committed to it to change their position."

Kennedy went before the Judiciary Committee to solicit a weakening of the Bill despite warnings by Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, NAACP board chairman. The provisions of the subcommittee draft, said Spottswood, "are the minimum required for a meaningful bill," and "nothing less will persuade Negro citizens that the administration and the congress really understands the urgency of the civil-rights crisis."

Bishop Spottswood also warned that if Kennedy failed to support a strong bill, "Negroes must then conclude that the street remains the prime arena for pursuit of the objective of equal justice under law."

But the Attorney General made his proposals for weakening the

(Continued on Page 3)

3 Co-Eds Get Year In Miss. Kneel-In

Three college girls, arrested as an interracial team attempting to enter the all-white Capital St. Methodist Church in Jackson, Mississippi, have been sentenced to one year in prison and \$1,000 fine each. The three are Betty Ann Poole, a 19-year-old Negro from Chicago; Julie Zaugg, a 21-year-old white, also from Chicago; and Catherine Ida Hanna, a 20-year-old Negro, from Tougaloo, Miss.

They were convicted of "trespassing" and "disturbing public worship."



Fidel Castro

Freedom Now Nominee Well Received By Longshoremen in San Francisco

Sam Jordan, independent Freedom Now candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, recently addressed the membership of Local 10, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. After hearing Jordan speak, members moved that the Local rescind its previous endorsement of John F. Shelley, a Democrat, and support Jordan. Although the motion failed to get the two-thirds vote necessary for passage, nearly half the 800 present voted to endorse Jordan.

In his speech Jordan explained his candidacy: "As the Freedom Now candidate I am trying to speak for the Negro rebellion. It is not a revolution yet. It is a rebellion right now, since we cannot make a revolution by ourselves — not the Negroes alone."

Jordan said that his candidacy represented rebellion on the electoral field against the twin monopoly of Republicans and Democrats in San Francisco. He expressed hope that in 1964 there would be a nation-wide Freedom Now Party with candidates for national and local offices, from the presidency down to county supervisors. "It will first be an all-Black party," Jordan said, "because it is coming from the Negro rebellion. But I hope that later it will be a black and white party supported by Labor."

In answering the charge that a



Sam Jordan

vote for Jordan would be a vote for the more conservative major candidate, Jordan argued that in reality a vote for Shelley would be a vote for the more conservative and vice versa, "for both candidates are really the same, and business interests contribute to both of them. But a vote for Jordan is a vote for Jordan and a vote for Freedom Now."

Earlier, Dizzy Gillespie, nationally known jazzman, had spoken at Sam Jordan campaign headquarters to endorse San Francisco's first Negro candidate for mayor. Gillespie revealed to the audience that he and Sam Jordan came from the same home town, Dallas, Texas. He contrasted progress in Dallas with that in San Francisco.

A staunch leadership and many hundreds of unknown fighters for civil rights, he said, had transformed Dallas from one of the worst towns for a Negro to live in into one where a substantial number of Negroes have won decent jobs. He said, "if we in San Francisco, where all segregation laws were wiped off the books around 1900, think there is freedom, this is an illusion."

Despite the fact that Sam Jordan's program is a radical departure from the stale platitudes of other candidates, the San Francisco press has thrown a blanket of silence over his campaign. No mention of Gillespie's endorsement appeared in any major paper. Jordan's appearances at political gatherings are ignored by the local press. When he was introduced to a United Freedom Movement rally, he received the loudest ovation of any candidate presented. But the next day's papers gave space to the other candidates, without any mention of Jordan or his enthusiastic reception.

Commenting on the press blackout to his supporters at a rally, Jordan said, "Perhaps a picket line around their plants will make these newspaper editors take notice of us."

6 Negroes Jailed for Booming in Detroit During Bid (Unsuccessful) for Olympics

By Evelyn Sell

DETROIT — Six persons were arrested here following an Oct. 11 demonstration involving members of the NAACP, UHURU (the name means "freedom" in Swahili) and GOAL (Group on Advanced Leadership). About 100 Negroes and whites booed and sang *We Shall Overcome* during a ceremony in which Mayor Cavanagh accepted an Olympic torch brought from Los Angeles. The cross-country run was part of Detroit's unsuccessful campaign to get the 1968 Olympic Games.

The demonstrators linked up the Olympics bid with two of Detroit's worst sore spots: housing discrimination and police brutality. The NAACP picket signs read, "Is Detroit's Segregated Housing Ready for Olympics?" Many of the pickets wore black arm-bands signifying their mourning for an open-occupancy ordinance that was defeated by the Common Council Oct. 9. As the councilmen were introduced at the Olympics ceremony, the pickets booed and hissed.

Other picket signs hit at police brutality: "No Olympics for the Killers of Our Black Women and Children!" *The Militant* has reported the many protest meetings held since the July killing of a young Negro woman, Cynthia Scott, by a white policeman. At a street meeting called by UHURU to protest this murder, Negroes were urged to withdraw support from Detroit's campaign to win the Olympics.

This idea was advocated by various groups in the city. The Oct. 14 *Illustrated News* commented, "We don't see how a Mississippi-type town like this can hope for the Olympic games. Our cops are likely to pull a Cynthia Scott on some dark athlete and plunge us into a war. I just know they will knock some African



diplomat head over heels during an illegal arrest and Zowie! There goes the UN Afro-Asian block . . . Mr. Olympic, don't bring your games to this city — we are in bad shape here — our cops will ruin the games."

A statement signed by A. R. Coleman of the NAACP Housing Committee listed reasons "why Negroes will not support the Olympic games for Detroit . . . What about jobs for Negroes during the Olympics? Janitors will be in great demand . . . But builders have successfully kept us out of being able to build some of the Olympic structures, because we're not in the Building and Trades Union, and the unions have kept us out, because we're Negroes. There are no Negroes on the Planning Committee. And there won't be any Negroes on the Managerial and Financial ends of the games. The Negro athletes, who comprise over half of the U.S. Team, get gold medals for the country, and, if they came back to Michigan two weeks later, and tried to rent a room in a suburban hotel, they would be

thrown in the street, gold medal and all.

"So, we get no jobs from the Olympics, we get no money, and, we get a 16-day truce in the Open Occupancy ruling, then back to business as usual. What, essentially then, does the Olympics mean to the Negro community? The only thing left is enjoyment. We will be able to grin, and grin, and grin!"

The UHURU participants at the Oct. 11 demonstration had been singled out for particularly vicious treatment by the police. Of the 6 persons arrested, 5 were from UHURU. The secretary of the group, Charles Simmons, stated in the Oct. 16 *Daily Collegian*, student newspaper of Wayne State University, "We will not apologize for anything that Negroes have done — if anything an apology is due to us for 400 years of oppression. Prosecutor Olsen is using this for campaigning purposes to tell the people in the suburbs he can persecute the Negroes better than anyone else."

A fact sheet distributed by UHURU explained the incident that caused the most adverse publicity on the demonstration. The pickets were booing when "Without a word of warning, the flag was whipped out and the national anthem was played. Most demonstrators kept on singing and catcalling, unable to hear the anthem behind all the jeering and counter-jeering. Thus was the old trick of 'entrapment' pulled on the demonstrators by the city administration."

Whites Jeered Flag

Leaders of the demonstration were asked to appear at the Prosecutor's office to explain "disrespect for our flag and national anthem." Even the conservative *Detroit News* couldn't swallow this hypocritical attitude. In an Oct. 17 editorial it reminded Prosecutor Olsen that "his indignation at disrespect for flag and anthem comes a mite late. NAACP members, marched to protest segregation in Dearborn last June, carrying that same American flag. Their attempt to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' was hooted and jeered by white rowdies. From Olsen: Not a peep."

GOAL has rallied to the defense of the youthful militants. They have furnished money and lawyers for the UHURU defendants. Attorney Milton Henry stated at the arraignment that he felt the manner in which the warrants were issued was in violation of the individual rights of the picketers. Three detectives marched into a Wayne State University classroom to arrest John Watson, who was in the middle of taking a test. Gwendolyn Kemp was arrested while baby-sitting with her three- and four-year-old nieces. The arresting officers threatened to take the children to Juvenile Home.

The six defendants are charged with "creating a disturbance in a public place," a violation of a state law carrying a maximum fine of \$100 and 90 days in jail. They are now out on bail. The police continue to harass the UHURU defendants by following them around town. The youths have asked for separate jury trials which will probably be held in November.

The Negro protests around the Olympics were more successful than the city's bid for the Olympics. The Oct. 20 *Detroit News* reported that a number of delegates of the international Olympic Committee received letters from Detroit Negroes urging that the games not be held in America because of the racial discrimination here. These letters were from a group of 40 to 50 Negroes who had attended a meeting of the NAACP Housing Committee. The letters were sent from the individuals and did not represent the official NAACP position.

Worthy, 8 Others, Freed In Picketing Test Case

NEW YORK — William Worthy, noted Negro journalist, and eight other civil-rights demonstrators were acquitted Oct. 17 by New York City Criminal Court Judge Arthur E. Maglio of disorderly-conduct charges. The demonstrators had been arrested Oct. 5 while picketing the appearance of Attorney General Kennedy at an American Legion banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The acquittal represented a victory for the pickets. Led by Worthy, they had thrice refused cops' orders to stop picketing at the Waldorf entrance and to go around the corner out of sight. The pickets declared they would make a test case.

The prosecution argued that free speech was limited — "you can't shout 'fire' in a crowded theatre." The judge replied that on the other hand a person could say to his neighbor "this picture stinks." The exercise of free speech, he said, implied the right to an audience.

The Oct. 5 demonstration was called by the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party to protest the Justice Department's indictments of Albany, Ga., Negro leaders and prosecution of Worthy for returning from Cuba "without a valid passport."

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO
THE ALGERIAN REVOLUTION. Speaker, Tom Warren. Fri., Nov. 1, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, Room 210, 302 South Canal St. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

DETROIT
Is Labor's Influence Declining? — A Unionist's Report. Speaker, John Austin. Fri., Nov. 1, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES
Theodore Edwards of the Socialist Workers Party presents a Marxist view of the news in his bi-weekly commentary, Fri., Nov. 1, 6:45 p.m. KPFF-FM, 90.7 on your dial.

NEW YORK
THE BLACK GHETTO SPEAKS ITS MIND. Speaker, R. Vernon, contributor to *The Militant*. Fri., Nov. 1, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place. Contrib. \$1 (students, 50c). Aup. Militant Labor Forum.

Socialist Education Fund

Drive Is On for \$16,000 Quota

By Marvel Scholl
Fund Director

With this issue we give the first report on the drive to raise a \$16,000 fund for Socialist Education in the three-month period Sept. 15 to Dec. 15. The first scoreboard appears below.

One of the most important tools a socialist movement must have is the money with which to carry out daily tasks. Our main task in this period is educating and propagandizing — spreading the truth about world and national events.

There never has been a time when the concrete social and economic issues facing the American people were more vital. The Negro people's fight for Freedom Now; the abrogation of civil liberties by government fiat; the grow-

ing army of technologically unemployed; the cynicism of government toward the 18 million aged people who stand in desperate need of Medicare — these are but a few of the domestic issues about which we tell the full truth and present a socialist solution.

On foreign policy issues we undertake to provide full and accurate information and a socialist analysis. Through our literature we have made available the documents and speeches of the Cuban revolutionary leaders. We have reported and analyzed the Sino-Soviet dispute and all its implications, the U.S.-Diem war against the Vietnam peasants, and other major developments on the international scene.

During the past several years the socialist educational activities, which we carry on in all possible forms, have been meeting a growing response, especially among the young people of our country. We are convinced that it is more important than ever to make every possible effort to provide socialist answers to thinking people who are coming to recognize the need for a basic social change as the only real solution to the burning needs of the day.

We ask your help to carry out this vital work. A contribution to the Socialist Education Fund will make you a more active participant in the fight for social equality for all. We ask you, therefore, to give as generously as possible to this fund. In doing so you will help others, as well as yourself, by making a "down-payment" on a better future. Send your contributions to 116 University Place, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Chicago	\$1,300	\$ 700	54
Milwaukee	250	132	53
General	100	52	52
Minneapolis/St. Paul	850	425	50
Detroit	700	251	36
Boston	600	205	34
New York	4,300	1,456	34
Connecticut	200	54	27
Oakland/Berkeley	600	147	25
St. Louis	100	20	20
Los Angeles	4,300	705	17
San Diego	300	42	14
Denver	100	13	13
Philadelphia	300	38	13
Cleveland	500	60	12
Newark	200	22	11
Seattle	500	55	11
San Francisco	650	45	7
Allentown	150	00	00
Totals through October 21	\$16,000	\$4,422	28

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Vol. 27 - No. 38

345

Monday, October 28, 1963

...Squeeze Play on Algeria

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment forces refused to open fire despite FSF provocations. Political rather than military means had primacy in the moves to isolate the insurgents. The pace of nationalizations was stepped up, many upon the initiative of the workers themselves. At mass meetings throughout the country spokesmen of the revolution explained what was happening and reaffirmed the government's determination to continue on the socialist road.

On the other hand, FSF spokesmen expressed concern for the Algerian businesses being nationalized, voiced anti-communist views, and called for adherence to the Evian agreements, which had ended the war with France and under which France retained military and economic rights in Algeria. Ben Bella has declared the Evian accords must be changed in light of Algeria's turn toward socialism.

Too Late

Thus as the Moroccan king mobilized his forces for the assault on the border, his allies within Algeria were already going down to defeat and withdrawing into the mountains. On Oct. 13 the Moroccan radio broadcast claims to Saharan areas rich in mineral resources, calling them "Moroccan lands under Algerian control." The long-existing borders were denounced as unfair demarcations drawn by the French and imposed on Morocco. (Both Morocco and Algeria had been French colonies.) But more than desire for the mineral-rich lands is behind the conflict. The Moroccan monarchy, supported by a small wealthy class, has become more and more isolated and unpopular. There is a widespread demand for a republic. An agricultural country, Moroccan



Ahmed Belafrej

land is mostly owned by 160,000 Frenchman and by big native landlords. French influence remains strong despite independence and Spain continues to rule several enclaves in Moroccan territory. Last December the royalist party barely squeaked through elections rigged in its favor. King Hassan then trumped up a "plot" to justify suppression of the main opposition party, the National Union of Popular Forces, which is based on the trade unions.

Algeria's expropriation of French landholdings and industries and the creation of workers' committees to manage them thus sets an example for the Moroccan workers and peasants which is dangerous to the monarchy, to the small native ruling class and to the French and U.S. interests entrenched there. That is why Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Belafrej declared that the "gravest aspect of the whole affair" was Ben Bella's "plan" to spread "Castro-type socialism all over Africa."

...Kennedy Trims Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

bill anyway. He made them in the face of the unanimous opposition of civil-rights groups — and of such papers as the *New York Times* and such organizations as the National Council of Churches of Christ.

It is clear that the administration is not as frightened of the political power of civil-rights groups as it is of the political power of the Dixiecrats. Kennedy can count on the local police, both North and South, to "handle" the street demonstrations, unless they become more effective than they have been. And so far, the refusal of the major civil-rights leaders to break with the Democratic or Republican parties, leaves the Negroes politically impotent.

Political polls widely published recently have shown that Kennedy stands to lose much more support in the South, than he has gained in the North by his mild "pro-civil-rights" image. That is, as long as the Northern Negro vote is considered a sure thing for the Democrats anyway, and that is the way it is being discounted by the administration at present.

So the Kennedys are concentrating on competing with Goldwater and the Republicans for support in the white South.

Rev. Martin Luther King said

at a press conference in Detroit, Oct. 17: "Democrats have capitulated to the undemocratic ideals of Southern Dixiecrats, and Republicans too often accept the blatant hypocrisy of right-wing Northerners."

At the same time, King answered a question about the Freedom Now Party, which the week before had announced intention of running a slate of candidates in Michigan in 1964. "I would tend to favor something like this," said King, "if it would increase the Negro's voice in politics and his interest in participating in politics."

Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has again advised Negroes in the South to arm themselves for self-defense, according to the Oct. 18 *Louisville Times*. Bishop Tucker first made such a statement following the Birmingham bomb-murders and was subject to criticism from some quarters. "I want to re-emphasize that statement," Bishop Tucker told the annual Kentucky AME conference in Louisville Oct. 17. The Bishop said that while he believes in non-violent action, he also recommends that Negroes in certain Southern states acquire guns to protect their homes and churches against "illegal intrusion."

Izvestia's Attack on Trotskyism

By Tom Kerry

An interesting aspect of the current dispute between Peking and Moscow is the injection, by both sides, into the controversy of the issue of Trotskyism.

Each accuses the other of having succumbed to the Trotskyist "virus."

Both resort to the most outrageous falsifications. Each substitutes frenetic abuse, vilification and slander, for reasoned argument.

Neither side dares tell the truth for the truth would be damaging to both. But truth is on the march! For the very logic of the ideological-political confrontation inexorably leads to a re-examination of past struggles in the light of current, developing differences over theory, strategy and tactics of the working-class struggle for socialism.

On Sept. 13, the newspaper *Izvestia*, official organ of the Russian Soviet government, published an article attacking Trotskyism by S. Ivanovich which took up almost half the second page of the issue. The article purports to give its readers an account of the present status of the world Trotskyist movement. Its object is to identify the views of the present leaders of the Communist Party of China with those of Trotskyism and thus bestow the Stalinist "kiss of death" on its Peking opponents. Stalin was a past master of such amalgams!

The *Izvestia* article charges that a *de facto* bloc exists between the CPC and the Fourth International, world party of the Trotskyist movement, on some of the basic issues in dispute. Because of this "alliance," it contends, there has been a "revival" of the Fourth International which was organized in 1938 by Trotsky and his co-thinkers. After undergoing a split in 1953, the Fourth International recently held a re-unification congress which welded together the overwhelming majority of the world Trotskyist movement. It is against this "menace" that *Izvestia* sounds the alarm.

As a service to its readers the article has been translated into English by the Paris labor press service, *World Outlook*, in its Sept. 27 issue. The following issue, Oct. 4, contains a reply by Pierre Frank, a member of the United Secretariat of the Fourth International.

(The full English text of the *Izvestia* article and the reply by Pierre Frank can be obtained by writing World Outlook, 21 rue d'Aboukir, Paris 2, France. Subscription rate: \$7.50 for 26 issues. Checks or money orders should be made payable to Pierre Frank.)

Slander

According to *Izvestia*, the Trotskyist Fourth International and its adherents are "rabid enemies of Marxism-Leninism, bearers of arch-reactionary conceptions," etc., etc. Proof?

"The Fourth International," it affirms, "invariably characterizes our epoch as the epoch of imperialism, of wars and of proletarian revolutions, leaving out of account the fundamental changes in the relation of forces in the world arena that came about through the liquidation in a series of countries of Europe and Asia of the rule of the bourgeoisie and of the creation of a world socialist system. Recognizing the weakening of the forces of capitalism, it at the same time holds that the positions of the forces of socialism are precarious and denies the inevitability of the victory of the latter in peaceful economic competition."

With all due apologies to the author of the *Izvestia* article it was none other than Lenin who "invariably characterized" our epoch as the epoch of imperialist wars, colonial uprisings and pro-



Leon Trotsky

letarian revolutions. It was upon this premise that Lenin projected his strategy of world revolution embodied in the documents of the first four congresses of the Third (Communist) International.

The concept of "peaceful co-existence" in which socialism would conquer on a world scale through "peaceful economic competition" was and is simon-pure Stalinism having nothing in common with either Marxism or Leninism. This key question of the road to power is central among the disputed questions in the Sino-Soviet conflict.

S. Ivanovich, author of the *Izvestia* article, introduces an allegedly "new factor" which presumably renders Lenin's view on the character of our epoch out of date. In his reply, Pierre Frank deals at length with this crude revision of Lenin's concept.

Changed Relations

"S. Ivanovich," he observes, "cites in his article the power of the socialist camp as a new factor in world politics. We were pleased to note this, for the concept is quite familiar to us. In truth the Fourth International was the very first in the world to call attention to the change in the relationship of forces in favor of socialism following the victory of the Chinese Revolution."

"The Fourth International," he points out, "unlike Mr. Ivanovich holds that the imperialists are not ready to recognize that their days are numbered. Nowhere have we seen the capitalists prepared to abandon power to the workers in peaceful take-over, desirable as this would be. We think that Fidel Castro was completely correct when he observed that the world has not yet seen a single example of a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism."

"What Marxist would deny," Frank asks, "that in a contest limited to economic competition the victory would inevitably go to socialism? The historic justification of more than a century of struggle by the working class against capitalist exploitation resides precisely in this economic superiority of socialism over capitalism."

"But the crucial question," Frank affirms, "is whether capitalism, with the forces and positions still at its disposal, has no alternative but to graciously accept the predetermined doom of its system in a peaceful economic race. American imperialism in particular — which we think Mr. Ivanovich will agree is a 'paper tiger' that has nuclear teeth — scarcely seems to have accepted the alternative of fatalistically accepting the disappearance of the capitalist system and granting the future to world socialism with peaceful resignation."

"Imperialists of lesser size," Frank points out, "do not seem

inclined to demonstrate more peaceful inclinations. This can be observed among the British in Kenya, the French in Algeria, the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, the whites in South Africa (and, we may add, the whites in the deep South of the U.S.A.)

"Oppressed and exploited peoples in the world," concludes Frank, "today want their freedom now." They prefer to get it peacefully; but if peaceful means fail they will not hesitate to resort to more effective methods. This is one of the outstanding conclusions to be drawn from the whole historical period since the end of the second world war. The Fourth International believes that revolutionary socialists should recognize it despite the opinion of S. Ivanovich that the conception is 'arch-reactionary.'"

In reply to the allegation that there exists a *de facto* bloc between the Fourth International and the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, Pierre Frank declares:

Stated Position

"The Fourth International has expressed without reserve exactly what it thinks about the dispute between the governments and parties of China and the Soviet Union, particularly our opinion that the Chinese position is more progressive than the Khrushchev line on the colonial revolution and the road to socialism. But the Fourth International has also made clear on what points it considers the Chinese positions to be gravely erroneous."

(Next week, *The Militant* will publish an analysis by E. Germain, member of the United Secretariat of the Fourth International, of the article "On the Question of Stalin," published Sept. 13 by the joint editorial boards of the Peking People's Daily and Red Flag. Germain's article is entitled: *Forward to Lenin! — Not Back to Stalin in the Fight Against Khrushchev.*)

Not since the period following the death of Lenin in the Soviet Union have the views and criticisms of Trotsky, co-leader with Lenin of the October revolution, loomed so large as in the current controversy that has shaken the communist world. The body of Marxist revolutionary doctrine which Stalin stigmatized as "Trotskyism" and which he tried to bury under a mountain of filth and slander, is asserting its historic validity.

We commend to the main antagonists in the Sino-Soviet dispute the admonition contained in a letter from Trotsky to the Commission for the Study of Party History, set up by Stalin in 1926-27 to rewrite the history of the Russian Revolution:

"You can juggle citations, hide the reports of your own speeches, forbid the propagation of the letters and articles of Lenin, fabricate yards of dishonestly selected quotations. You can suppress, conceal, and burn up historical documents. You can extend your censorship even to the photographic and moving-picture records of revolutionary events. All these things Stalin is doing. But the results will not justify his hopes. Only a limited mind like Stalin's could imagine that these pitiful secretarial machinations will make men forget the gigantic events of modern history."

How Cuba Uprooted Race Discrimination

By Harry Ring

16 pages 15 cents

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

UN SPEECH BY CUBA'S CARLOS LECHUGA

'We Are for a Peace That Will Mean th

In an Oct. 7 speech before the General Assembly of the United Nations, Cuban Ambassador Carlos Lechuga outlined his country's foreign policy. We believe the speech is of unusual importance and present here the complete text for the information of our readers.

* * *

Mr. President:

I wish to initiate these words with a message of gratitude to the representatives of those countries who have preceded me on this rostrum and who have made direct mention of the complex of circumstances which surround the so-called case of Cuba, pointing out the dangers to peace, the continuing and uninterrupted military and economic pressure on our country. My gratitude also to those who, without mentioning Cuba, victimized and encircled but more alive than ever, have proclaimed its right to live in peace.

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 the millions of my countrymen who are obliged to maintain themselves in constant vigilance in order to defend with their lives their right to work in a society whose goal is the attainment of their complete fulfillment and well-being.

However, the realities that confront us do not permit us such expansive optimism. The atmosphere of intrigue and conspiracy which today enshrouds the Caribbean, as it did a year ago, compels a different focus. This is dictated by tangible facts and regrettable circumstances involving nothing less than the protection of our independence and sovereignty. This is not a matter of speculation or fantasy. Cuba, Member State of the United Nations, is a victim — continues to be a victim — of a turbid policy of intervention in its internal affairs and wholesale and unremitting aggression on the part of another Member State — namely, the United States of America — in violation of the fundamental precepts of the San Francisco Charter. That is why we must, once again, come before this great body in an effort to expose the lies, to expose the hypocrisy and to point out the gross contradiction between words and deeds — words that purport to subscribe to the constitutional documents of this Organization, and deeds which make mockery of these principles. Nor shall we neglect our duty to submit our opinion in respect to other problems which bring us together, because in one form or another, we are all affected by them.

A comprehensive view of the crowded agenda for the present period of sessions encompasses items which, almost without exception, pertain to problems of concern to the whole world. In studying and discussing it, our Delegation will apply itself to all efforts toward a true and stable peace for Humanity, without concessions to any form of exploitation or to the aggressors, without condoning abject misery and poverty or subjugation.

We shall support the self-determination of peoples and their right to the benefits of their own wealth. We shall work toward freeing underdeveloped countries from the domination of foreign monopolies. We will strive to accelerate the historical process of the liquidation of colonialism and to expose and check neo-colonialism. We will aid every effort aimed at removal of foreign military bases which are centers of provocation, subversion and dangerous tensions. We endorse full freedom of commerce. And we shall combat all forms of discrimination against man because of his race.

In the agenda under our consideration, the problem of peace, of course, elicits the most profound attention and excites the greatest interest, understandably, since it encompasses all other problems. Ever-present in the program of the Assemblies, if some steps have been taken toward its partial solution, it is no less true that we are yet far from achieving a solution commensurate with our deepest hopes.

Military aggression and economic exploitation, coercion, blackmail and threats are manifest in many areas of the world. No calm, no harmony can be attained in this environment of violence. And the road to peace is beset with obstacles and hazards. To overcome these obstacles is a difficult and complicated task; it requires courage, sacrifice, deeply rooted convictions and time.

Not Abstract Peace

We know this well in Cuba — not peace in the abstract, do we seek; nor the peace repetitiously invoked by the imperialist powers; not the peace of the speeches nor the disregarded peace referred to in the Charter. We know it in Cuba because we want a peace that will permit us, that will enable us to pursue our fruitful and constructive work, free from the unnerving anguish of daily threat from the foreign claw.

We ask ourselves, does peace exist for the Cuban people, besieged relentlessly by a tremendous power anachronistically bent on destroying our liberating Revolution? Is there peace for our laborers who must work with their rifles at their sides? For our farmers who must plow the fields, rifle in hand? For our students who must carry a rifle together with their books, always in readiness to defend their country?

What we must not lose sight of is that the peace for which we must all struggle ceaselessly, the peace for which millions of people have given their lives, the peace that the masses of all continents long for, the peace we Latin Americans all want, is that peace which on its advent will mean the complete emancipation of peoples, the extirpation of the roots of economic injustices, territorial expansion and deformed cultures.

Decolonization and economic development, two major items of our agenda here, are indissolubly linked to the issue of peace. They are tightly related. They are interdependent.

It needs no demonstration that the obstinacy of the colonial powers in blocking the way to the independence of peoples, the

hunger that afflicts the homes of millions throughout the planet, the arms race, the drama of the Vietnamese people, victims of North American military intervention, the maneuvers of the insatiable economic consortiums to insure for themselves advantageous positions for the exploitation of people — none can doubt that all these are sources of conflict which foment tension and breed war. These are the sensitive points in the precarious balance between a false peace and an open conflagration of incalculable consequences.

Mr. President, distinguished delegates:



Carlos Lechuga

In our view the United Nations continues to be the paramount forum wherein to air the vital problems of our times. This forum has been enhanced and its scope expanded by the advent of dozens of new nations that have acquired their independence after the Second World War, their vigor and dynamism opening more and more the ways whereby the Organization can carry out its commitments to the full. Today, the imperialist powers, and especially the North American Government, still effectively pull wires in the mechanism of this institution to impede, block, break or adulterate, as the case or circumstance may be, the just aspirations for economic development or independence of peoples still under the colonial yoke. But it is also evident that positive forces within the United Nations are beginning to see and to overcome the machinations of the wire pullers. The road has been 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 peoples is irresistible.

A glaring example of this wire-pulling at the instance of the United States, which in a signal way hampers the free functioning of this Organization, is the case of the legitimate representation to this body of the people of China. Seven hundred millions of human beings lack a voice in our deliberations. It weighs in the conscience of all, that while the Government of the People's Republic of China does not occupy its rightful seat, it is impossible to speak of the universality of the United Nations, nor can it honestly be said that this Organization is a true center for international co-operation. Still unresolved from year to year, this situation proclaims the frustration of the principles of the Charter.

And do we not have another

proof in the case of a sister country, namely, Puerto Rico? North American maneuvers to keep the drama of this Latin American people from the attention of the United Nations is news to no one. This maneuver culminated in the stoppage of information from that territory, despite Article 73 of the Charter which requires the free flow of data, even though Puerto Rico has not reached complete self-government.

Let us confine ourselves to the facts. Let us not deceive ourselves with sophistry. Beyond these halls men look to us for truth.

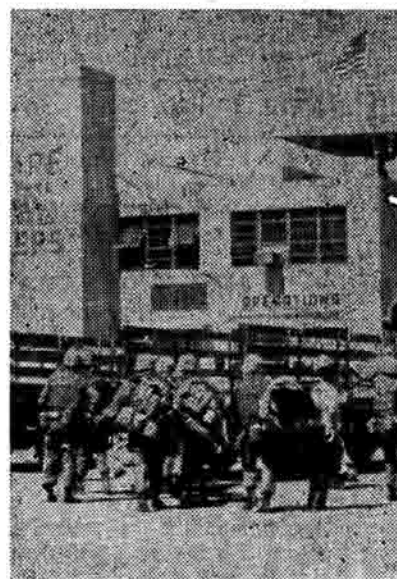
The truth is that Puerto Rico is in the grip of a colonial regime which combines all the characteristics of foreign domination. Or perhaps we do not consider it a colony, a country completely absorbed economically, a country whose national identity is being distorted by all possible means, that does not have a Foreign Service, that lacks its own defense, that does not own its Post Office, its Customs, where there are no emigration or immigration services, that does not have its own currency, where the decision of its courts can be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the Congress in Washington reserves the unrestricted privilege of legislating for the island? Is this not a colony? Is it not a colony—a country where the youth is subject to compulsory military service for a foreign power? No further comment is necessary.

In the case of Cuba, the mockery of the most fundamental principles which are the very reason for being of the United Nations, reaches incredible extremes. A people who war only against illiteracy — already overcome in a memorable effort; who war only against unemployment — already largely eliminated; who war only against pollution, infection, contagion — vital gains have already been achieved; at war against racial discrimination — forever and completely removed; against latifundia — swept away from Cuban land; against foreign monopolies — a victory now history. A people who, with unexcelled heroism carries out this just war while at peace with all other nations, must suffer without respite the unrelenting hostility, the attacks charged with violence and hatred of the Government of a powerful nation which does not hesitate to use military means as well as economic devices to carry out this nefarious policy. A powerful nation whose gigantic machinery of defamation covers the whole world, and employs intrigue and coercion on a universal scale while gaining as perfidious allies the most corrupt and scorned elements in Latin America.

Deceit and Contempt

Where better than in Latin America, distinguished Delegates, can we see with greater clarity the hypocrisy of North American policy, their deceit and their contempt for the principles to which they constantly profess devotion? For more than a century these lands have endured the classic pattern of oppression — cycles of unprovoked war, limitless exploitation of natural resources, seizure of foreign commerce and the greater part of public utilities, the subordination of leaders of governments who, if they did not yield to force or corruption, braved armed intervention by hired traitors or the United States Marines.

Today the cycle recurs with the failure of the Alliance for Progress — Washington's prescription to counteract the inspiring example of the Cuban Revolution for the peoples of the Continent —



CONSTANT THREAT. Marines namo Bay, Cuba, piling into tri

and we regress to the somber epoch of military dictatorships, of the military coup with Thompson guns and Sherman tanks which have left our people drenched in blood, and misery, and steeped in backwardness for so many long years. Now the farcical democracy of the majority of the Latin American regimes, can no longer still the clamor for justice of the impoverished masses of our continent and, as so often before, the military must resort to a curtain of bayonets brandished by those same generals, eager for gold and power, and who, as it happens, acquired their skill in military schools and camps in the United States.

The greed of the monopolies and the fear that our peoples should become emancipated from their political tutelage and free themselves from economic exploitation, is reproducing the old image in the new episodes in Latin America. The scandal illumines the internal contradictions of North American imperialism. Thus we see the exchange of accusations within the Government itself; thus we see that public opinion cannot be permitted to know why the moral and political values supposedly defended, are overridden instead. We see, too, how within the Senate in Washington, where Cuba has been so slandered, facts crop up which belie so many pompous, demagogic outpourings. Only last week, it was disclosed there, that the North American Government had this year given much more military aid to the Dominican Republic than it gave to any other country in Latin America. That military aid reached not less than \$1.26 per inhabitant — that is \$3,981,000. This made it possible for the recent coup against the constitutional government elected only seven months ago. In the same Senate were also revealed the participation of the North American monopolies and the military in the machination of the coup, and although these facts are well enough known in our countries — the same picture once more repeated — it has interest for being up to date and because it was followed by a similar one in Honduras a few days later. It may possibly herald future successes of the Alliance for Progress; the alliance of Sherman tanks and Thompson machine guns, the board of directors of powerful enterprises and one or two agents of the CIA.

The bleeding realities of these aggressions, distinguished Delegates, far outweigh the bulky record of Cuba's repeated denunciations of the aggressor government in the United Nations.

From this august hall one cannot see, as can be seen from the

Jack Scott

Vancouver Sun Columnist

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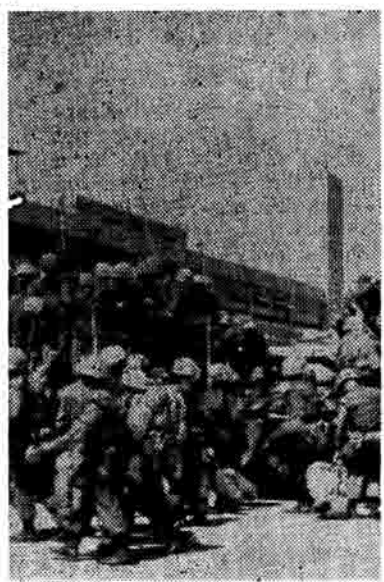
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U.S. naval base at Guantanamo during crisis last October.

city of Havana, every single day, the silhouette of North American warships anchored within view of our coasts and engaged in provocation, subversion and espionage. You cannot hear, from your seats, the distressing noise of pirate planes flying over our territory, directed, armed and paid by the Government of the United States. From this building it is altogether impossible to realize to what degree we are harassed by the infiltration of our coasts by traitors trained by the Central Intelligence Agency which also furnishes them with the latest equipment for the purpose of assassination and sabotage.

Scarcely 90 days separate us from the anniversary of our Revolution. On no day of these five years have the Cuban people been spared, for one single moment, the heartless menace of these illegal forays, so ugly, so pitiless and full of cruelty. Five years of uneven battle, during which our people have demonstrated heroic temper, overcoming incredible obstacles, advancing in giant steps and winning fraternal solidarity throughout the world of all the peoples devoted to peace.

Today, this dangerous and explosive situation remains unchanged. Or more exactly, the situation has deteriorated during the last few months. Not to go beyond this semester, it was toward the end of April that a plane coming from the North attacked an oil refinery in the city of Havana, failing in its objectives when the detonators did not work. At dawn on the 15th of August, a small pirate plane shot several times at the Bolivia sugar mill, in the Province of Camaguey. It also dropped two 50-pound bombs, one of which did explode. On the 19th of August, a bomber flew over and shot several rockets on the town of Casilda, in the Southern part of the Province of Las Villas. One of the rockets set fire to one of 24 wagon tanks of petroleum.

A few hours after this attack and on the North coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio, two landing craft from the mother ship anchored at the entrance of the estuary of Santa Lucia, approached the sulfometal plant located in that area and opened fire with 30-caliber machine guns and bazookas. They succeeded in perforating some of the petroleum tanks and one tank containing sulphuric acid.

The death of the teacher Fabric Aguilera Nogueira and the wounds which his three small children sustained, were the tragic harvest of an air raid by two unidentified planes over the city of Santa Clara on the 4th of September. In that same area, two jet planes were detected but they

took flight when pursued by Cuban aircraft.

One week ago, at dawn, a pirate ship attacked a lumber mill on the northeast coast of the Province of Oriente.

It is quite impossible here, at this moment, to give you a complete account of all the acts of aggression. The concentration of mercenaries in Central America, recruited and paid by the Central Intelligence Agency, is no secret matter. Nor is it a secret that many of them are trained in military camps of the regular army of the United States. The movement of war material in Central America cannot be hidden, nor can the counter-revolutionary activities in the United States territory.

The Government of the United States, Mr. President and distinguished Delegates, shows complete disregard of Paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Charter, which states that in their international relations, members of the Organization will refrain from the threat or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Nor do they abide by Paragraph 3 concerning peaceful ways for the settling of international disputes among members of the Organization. They disdain one of the main objectives of the Charter, which is to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors.

Impervious to Experience

The Government of the United States does not adhere to any of these precepts nor to many others. They prefer the "positions of strength" policy, especially when applied to a small country like Cuba. It is also obvious that they are impervious to the lessons of experience, inasmuch as they have forgotten the 72-hour defeat by the Cuban people of the invasion launched on Playa Giron — everyone remembers that entire responsibility for this invasion was publicly acknowledged by the Government in Washington.

One of the more repellent aspects of the anti-Cuba policy of the Government of the United States, is that of trying to bring defeat through hunger, by subjecting our people to an economic blockade which, as is well known, goes far beyond North American frontiers and hemisphere confines. It attempts, in fact, to extend this blockade to all imports and export markets and even to the oceans traveled by merchant ships with peaceful cargoes of food or medicines for our people; or raw materials or replacement parts for our industries; of fertilizers or seeds for our agriculture.

Is it possible that the North American leaders believe our people will yield to the material difficulties created by economic aggression, and prefer the ignominious loss of their independence and sovereignty? Have the North American leaders not had sufficient proof yet of our people's unbreakable determination to defend the Revolution, and of the pride of each Cuban today in the knowledge that he has carried out the work and aims of our liberators?

We shall not recite the long list of attacks made upon our economy since 1960 when North American oil enterprises refused to refine the oil. This history is well known. Elimination of the sugar quota. Total embargo of commerce and official measures in Europe to back the embargo; banning entry into the United States of any product of Cuban origin, even if manufactured elsewhere; pressure on other countries to prevent their vessels from carrying shipments to Cuba; interna-

tional pressure directed toward breaking commercial agreements with Cuba; threats to cut financial aid to nations trading with us; reprisals against ships carrying our cargoes; financial embargo; freezing of Cuban deposits in the United States; proscribing transfer of dollars to other countries; even the funds of the Cuban Delegation to this Organization and the personal bank accounts of members of our Staff were sequestered — a mean and petty policy, contrary to the principles of the Charter — and bound to fail.

This is a shameful behavior — brutal, grotesque. And when they interrupt commerce between other countries and Cuba, or exert reprisals against shipping companies or forbid their own citizens to travel to our country, are they not simultaneously trampling the interests of those other countries and even denying the vaunted principles of their own country?

A speech made on September 20th last in Los Angeles by the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Mr. Martin, reveals how immoral, how bigoted is that policy of economic strangulation which violates, please be reminded, the United Nations Charter. Mr. Martin said that the policy of isolating Cuba had as its object to deny our Government all the necessary means to succeed and consolidate itself, and that, owing to that North American policy of pressure, Cuba's commerce with capitalist countries had decreased, many airlines had suspended their flights to Cuba, maritime transportation had been greatly reduced and they had, in large measure, blocked our access to the international financial system. He declared, without a blush, that this onslaught against us had been the cause of the rationing of food and boasted that today the Cuban people eat from 15 per cent to 25 per cent less calories than before the Revolution.

Let us pass over Mr. Martin's dubious data, nor ask the source of Mr. Martin's facts or what Madison Avenue office invents them for him. What is of interest is the strident public avowal of a vast effort to starve the people of Cuba by a prominent officer of the United States Government. But implicit in this crass confession of evil intent is the admission of failure — for today the Revolution is stronger than ever; today more than ever it is an example for other peoples.

New Glow?

While the United States proclaims from this rostrum that the clouds recede and a new glow of hope illumines the globe, the skies of the Caribbean grow more somber as a result, precisely, of the subversive and interventionist activities of the North American Government against Cuba. Those are facts which cannot be obscured by eloquent phrases; facts that can be easily proven. What is proclaimed from this hall is belied in press conferences and political speeches. This is the behavior of duplicity.

A year ago, President Dorticós stated here that the so-called Cuban question was surrounded by a set of circumstances and a climate which, despite our will and our firm desires, was being transformed into a question involving the danger of war. Within the present situation those words are still timely, because the propaganda of the North American Government continues to make it appear that Cuba is a threat to the peace of the hemisphere, when it is rather the victim of constant conspiracies and aggressions. The present campaign against Cuba, as always, goes hand in hand with military preparations in the zone. The ominous aspect of the

Hoy's View of Cuba's Test-Ban Position

Referring to the Sino-Soviet dispute and the independent position taken by Castro in his September 28 speech on the test-ban pact, the Cuban Communist daily Hoy declared Oct. 2 that "The Cuban position is beyond all controversy: 'from head to foot' Cuba is part of the socialist camp."

Hoy said that the "master intriguers of North-American imperialism have sought to speculate on the Cuban position concerning the treaty partially banning nuclear tests." The newspaper castigated these efforts and justified Cuba's abstaining from signing the pact, pointing to the "particular realities and concrete conditions" in which the Cuban Revolution finds itself.

"Cuba is in favor of peace, but the Cuban reality demands that this country, if it is not to be once again the victim of an open invasion, must nevertheless act in face of the infiltration, the parachuting of arms, the pirate attacks and the most shameless espionage."

Hoy stressed the effort of the Cuban government to maintain friendly relations with both sides in the Sino-Soviet dispute: "Cuba wants to maintain its fraternal links with the whole socialist world and will not permit itself to be estranged from this or that country that takes sides and this or that country that grants it solidarity and support."

Caribbean is not our fault, as is clear. It is the fault of those who savagely tighten the noose against Cuba. We know that tensions have abated in other parts of the world and our people and government rejoice at this relaxation in the international situation, because we are in favor of peace. But as our Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, stated a week ago, "we will not accept calmly a situation in which tensions decrease while they increase for us."

The manifold pressures exerted against Cuba constitute an international crime and have created an explosive atmosphere, a dangerous situation. The Assembly cannot lose sight of these facts when bringing to focus the world panorama. The Caribbean tableau presents Cuba as the target of North American subversion and destruction — a tableau which is inextricably a part of the giant canvas of the world panorama, comprising the theme of peace, or rather, the theme of war.

The Government and the people of Cuba are conscious of the dangers and are, therefore, on the alert. There will be no surprises for us, nor for this body, now that you are forewarned. Peace is indivisible and the responsibility for maintaining it is collective.

Mr. President, distinguished Delegates: Definitely, if we study the tasks ahead of us in their correct historical perspective, the question of colonialism is, perhaps, the key question facing us. A phrase from the speech delivered at the 1960 session of this Assembly by our Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, is worth-while recalling inasmuch as it expresses the true basis of the preoccupation of peoples everywhere. It is the bridge which leads from peace to war, and it is this: "Let the philosophy of plunder disappear and the philosophy of war will disappear!" While there exist exploited countries, countries whose honor is trampled and which are discriminated against, or, to put it another way, while there exist imperialist powers or nations with imperialist regimes, we shall waiver on the verge of cataclysm, and pretexts for aggressions will always be found.

The Declaration concerning the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, sponsored by the Soviet Union during the Fifteenth Assembly sessions and approved by an overwhelming majority of votes, is the framework we have at our disposal within which to fit the resolutions arrived at during these months of discussions. It should be the purpose of the majority of the nations here represented, to give impetus to the full realization of

the Declaration. This will be a step toward peace. It is also our duty toward those who suffer oppression. It is necessary to set a date, an early date for the attainment of independence for all, absolutely all, of the colonial countries. Those countries have endured centuries of agony and the least they can expect from us is our backing to their aspirations, our tribute to their outraged dignity.

Excuses and Evasions

The imperialist powers do not wish to release their prey. They offer excuses and evasions in order not to comply with the Declaration. What they have conquered by fire and iron, at the cost of the tears and blood of their victims, they will not relinquish easily. For a long time now they have been drawing fabulous wealth from the subject nations by means nearly always inhuman. They refuse to be thrust aside by History which goes forward inexorably toward their destruction. Our duty is to encourage the struggle for emancipation and to help those millions of human beings to join the concert of independent nations.

We Cubans have a great experience of what it means to oppose the economic aims of the imperialists. We know that the struggle is brutal and bloody, and that the imperialists, despite their contradictions and their intrigues to dislodge each other in ferocious competition, will yet join forces, combining their capital, their propaganda, their votes within international organizations and their cannons, to break the resistance of the people, to block their independence, to prevent their economic development and to impede their political awakening.

The heroic struggle of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, who daily demonstrate their determination to be free, would not be as bloody nor would it be the cause of so much sacrifice and suffering if Portugal could not count on the support in arms, money, and the diplomatic chicanery of their associates in NATO.

The rule of terror, the assassinations, the tortures and the contempt for human dignity in the African colonies of Portugal, are made possible by the war materiel and the dollars of NATO.

The question of Southern Rhodesia is a typical example of the tricks employed by the colonial powers to mask their reluctance to bow to the spirit of the times and thus to preserve their structure of oppression. During recent

(Continued on Page 6)

...UN Speech by Carlos Lechuga

(Continued from Page 5)

sessions of the Security Council, the plot to strengthen the military power of the white minority in Southern Rhodesia was exposed to world public opinion, as were the efforts to perpetuate political domination over the African population who are being fleeced economically.

As in Africa, the same pattern with its own variant as required, can be observed in the case of colonial powers in other parts of the world. The snares of the colonialists operate without regard to frontiers. The interest is the same: despoliation, plunder. To keep for themselves the sources of wealth to feed and enrich the metropolis. They try in vain to perpetuate injustice either by means of traditional structures or by decorating the facade of the system. But they will not succeed. Already the peoples of the world are on the march and they know what route to follow.

May we now refer to the policy of "apartheid" of the Government of South Africa. We have the honor to speak as the representative of a country where we are all equal before the law, and what is more important, where we have equal opportunity to work or study, equal access to places of recreation and public accommodation, and where in our daily lives no race barriers exist. In my country now we have all become brothers building our own destiny, because the Revolution by uprooting privilege established for all the future new human relations — placing above all other considerations, the dignity of man. We cannot but reject with utter contempt and indignation the merciless and intolerable conduct of the fascist regime of South Africa.

It is unnecessary to indicate that the Cuban Delegation will be ready at all times — as it has always been — to collaborate with, to stimulate and to vote for every measure required to terminate that shame of the world today — "apartheid." It is not without reason that among the worst enemies of the Cuban Revolution are the racists throughout the world.

We extend our passionate solidarity also to the North American Negro, a victim of brutal discrimination, brother in pain and indignation to all humiliated men of all continents, sacrificed by an unjust system, subject to the windstorms of deceptive demagoguery.

Permit me to say again: the Cuban Delegation in this Assembly will work with tireless enthusiasm to secure a true peace and will, therefore, denounce whatever would, openly or covertly, oppose it.

And now, before closing our intervention in this morning's session, we shall state Cuba's position with regard to the predominant current topic — the Moscow Treaty — as well as to the project

of de-nuclearizing Latin America, a prominent item on the Agenda of this General Assembly.

World public opinion received, with commendation, the news of the signing of the Treaty of Moscow on the partial prohibition of nuclear tests in what signified a relief for humanity from the apprehension evoked by the baneful consequences which the diffusion of radioactivity, resulting from such tests, brings with them, and because such a treaty represented a moderation of international tensions. Cuba shared this sentiment with world public opinion.

However, precisely from the moment of the signing of the Treaty, as we have seen, the Government of the United States, imperialist nuclear power, and co-signer of the Treaty, initiates a new phase of aggressions against Cuba and with acerbity renews its activities aimed at destroying the Cuban Revolution, fomenting all manner of aggressions, which, in contradiction to the peaceful ends ordained in the Treaty, heighten the existing tension in the Caribbean and reproduce the conditions which gave rise to the so-called "October Crisis" last year — thus threatening world peace.

From the very instant when the Moscow Treaty was signed, the imperialist Government of the United States, besides adopting measures directed toward financial and economic blockade, redoubled the efforts of infiltrating agents and saboteurs of the Central Intelligence Agency in the national territory, sent to our shores by craft armed by the North American Government itself. They pursue with greater vigor the pirate attacks — by air and by sea — employing ships armed by that Government and combat bombers, including jet planes of the North American Air Force — bringing death and destruction to our homeland.

Cynical Fanfare

At the same time, with cynical fanfare Cuban counter-revolutionary forces are assembled in Central American territory, with the undisguised complicity of certain puppet governments. They hasten the training of such counter-revolutionary forces, for new assaults upon our country, with the financial backing and direction of the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department of the United States.

The malevolence and the perfidy which characterize the Government of the United States, have been displayed through their opportunistic, hypocritical and Machiavellian policy. The United States errs, however, when it imagines that a climate of peace in the world is compatible with a policy of war against Cuba.

Therefore, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba finds it imperative to define its conduct with regard to the Treaty, because of the special circumstances created by the behavior of the North American Government precisely upon the signing of the Treaty.

Cuba holds in high regard every success achieved in the rugged course leading to disarmament. Cuba endorses the policy of peace of the Soviet Union, which we see fructified in the conclusion of the Treaty for a partial nuclear test-ban. Cuba is prepared to contribute whatever efforts would be deemed useful to the universal cause of peace.

But 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.

On the occasion of the "October Crisis," the Revolutionary Government of Cuba warned that for our country no true peace was



NECESSARY TRAINING. Young men in Cuba's Sierra Maestra mountains receiving military training. Constant U.S.-sponsored counter-revolutionary harassment and threat of large-scale attack compels Cuba to remain a nation in arms.

possible while the Government of the United States persisted in the gross violation of the most elementary rights of the Cuban people.

The Government of the United States systematically maintains the economic blockade and all measures of economic and commercial oppression which it exercises in all parts of the world against our country.

The Government of the United States pursues its subversive activities — attacks by arms or explosives from the air or from ships and introduction of spies and saboteurs — actions all carried out from United States territory or from the territory of some accomplice nations.

The United States continues systematically to violate our air space and coastal waters.

The United States still, on Cuban territory, retains the military base at Guantanamo, ignoring our sovereignty and flouting the expressed wishes of our people. This base is used, precisely, to perpetrate those violations of our air space, the infiltration of spies and saboteurs and the promotion of counter-revolutionary depredations in our country.

Cuba will not sign, therefore, the partial Test-Ban Treaty, while the Government of the United States persists in these criminal and illegal incursions against our country.

Cuba's non-adherence to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty will not change, naturally, the practical results of the Treaty. Cuba is not a nuclear power and lacks the resources to become one, but we feel it to be our duty, within the United Nations Organization, to adopt the moral position arising from the inviolable principles of our international policy.

The Treaty has mobilized the universal conscience for peace which demands measures to protect humanity against war; it should also demand equal respect for the integrity and the life of all countries. 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. The time has come for this international body to do something about it.

That is why the Cuban Delegation to the United Nations Organization appeals to all the States, and especially the African States and other States here represented, whose people struggle to assert their political and economic independence, that at the same time that — together with the just condemnation of the policy of "Apartheid" in South Africa and the cruel manifestation of colonial oppression as in the case of Angola — should be condemned also the criminal intervention in South Vietnam as well as all neo-colonialist behavior, all of which invalidates those efforts directed toward securing world peace.

In relation to the initiatives designed to constitute Latin America a de-nuclearized zone, Mr. President, distinguished Delegates, the Delegation of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba to the United Nations wishes to state its position sharply and clearly.

For reasons of principle, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba is not opposed to the creation of de-atomized zones, nor is it adverse to any other measure which will reduce the possibilities of a nuclear conflagration — to the unforeseeable consequences of which were subjected our people and the whole world, during the past "October Crisis" brought about by the threatened invasion of our country by the Government of the United States.

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba holds in high esteem the intent which has inspired these initiatives by certain chiefs of state of Latin American countries. The Revolutionary Government of Cuba has been disposed to analyze, with profound interest, the content of such proposals. However, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba understands that the efficacy of such initiatives is essentially determined by the scope they might entail with respect to the uses of nuclear weapons by the only nuclear power in this hemisphere, the United States.

The United States owns Latin American territory at the Panama Canal. It is in possession of Puerto Rico — a territory and people which the Latin American nations will never consider other than Latin American. The United States owns various military bases in Latin American territory and it pre-empts, against the will of the

people of Cuba, a section of Cuban territory at Guantanamo Bay.

That is to say, on the very soil of Cuba, the United States, a nuclear power, boasts a military base.

Accordingly, the people of Cuba will not accept any de-nuclearization agreement if it does not have as an intrinsic part, as a minimum, the de-nuclearization of the Panama Canal, Puerto Rico and the various North American bases on this continent, beyond its own territory, plus the restitution to Cuba of the portion of Cuban territory it illegitimately appropriates.

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba favors every effort made to create a system of world security, but it considers that the validity of such a system depends upon its being without exceptions or privileges for anyone.

Basic Condition

This is the position of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba. We appreciate, indeed, the good faith of the initiative. We are prepared to discuss it, but we hereby state, as irrevocable conditions to our final adhesion of same, the necessity for the Government of the United States to bind itself to the above mentioned steps with regard to the territories under its jurisdiction, such as the Panama Canal and Puerto Rico, and the elimination and withdrawal of North American military bases in Latin America, and, especially, the Naval Base at Guantanamo in our country.

As much as anyone, we long for peace in our continent. The Cuban Revolution is bent on a major and historical effort of creation. An effort of such magnitude can only reach its ambitious goals in a climate of peace. But precisely because we sincerely want peace, we aspire to and hope that whatever initiatives are promoted in order to guarantee it, shall be genuinely useful, and we believe that only insofar as they tie the aggressor hands of the only nuclear power existing in America can they be useful.

We confront a power, tenaciously interventionist, with a fixed policy of aggression toward small countries, blocking the road to peace, preparing for local "small" wars of the colonial type and mounting, at this very moment, attacks against our country — so to reproduce the circumstances which on October of last year brought this continent and the whole world to the verge of a nuclear disaster.

...CASTRO

(Continued from Page 1)

to mobilize and to act without panic or narrow self-interest was responsible for saving many lives, he said. "If this had happened under capitalism," said Castro, "we would have lost 30,000 lives."

The rehabilitation measures include free clothes and shoes, free furniture and building materials or credit for future delivery, the cancellation of bank debts and extension of credit to small farmers.

Castro outlined a vast plan for economic reconstruction including a 200-million-peso project of dams and canals in the valleys most affected — "the richest land in Cuba." Castro proposed that this project — which "will reduce by 80 per cent damage in any future disaster even of this scope, and will make the area far more productive than it ever was" — be financed as follows: Raising the price on beef, cigarettes, beer and poultry and restricting consumption of sugar to six pounds per month per person for five years.

"This is a proposal," said Castro, "not a decree. The people will discuss and decide it in the mass organizations of the revolution."

MINNEAPOLIS

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Read: "Why We Need a Freedom Now Party," "Why Can't Everybody Have a Job?" "Jack Scott Takes a Second Look at Cuba."

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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.]

Negro Unionists' Meeting

Detroit, Mich.

I attended the general membership meeting of the Trade Union Leadership Council Oct. 12. It turned out to be a very interesting meeting. The TULC has a false policy of supporting the Democratic political machine and in particular its darling, Mayor Cavanagh. It works with might and main to become the spokesman for those Negro people who want to create an "image" of De-

troit as a city where race relations can be ironed out peacefully.

Its leaders are thus constantly locking horns over Freedom Now issues with the forces around Rev. Albert Cleage, the outspoken critic of the city's white power structure.

On Friday masses of Negroes conducted a booing demonstration against the Olympic torch ceremonies. This was their answer to Cavanagh's bid to make Detroit the 1968 Olympic city. They used the occasion to express their anger over the failure of the Detroit Common Council to pass the Open Occupancy bill.

Robert Battle, president of TULC, introduced a motion affirming TULC support of the Olympic Games for Detroit. In doing so, he angrily blasted the "booing" the day before. But despite this, member after member got up to express their support of the demonstration. The motion finally passed, but with a sizable opposition vote for the first time at a membership meeting.

Guest speaker of the evening was Bayard Rustin, director of the March on Washington. He said that since the recent Birmingham events the Negro struggle is at a crossroads and that the "counter-revolutionary" nature of the anti-Negro campaign in the South is making the Negro struggle a "revolutionary cause."

But then he went on to a sharp attack on the Freedom Now Party rally held at Rev. Cleage's church the night before. He called their ideas "unsound" and "irrational." He asserted that "an all-black party is a gimmick." He argued Negroes should join with "white liberals" as he said Rev. King did in defeating "Bull" Connor in Birmingham.

He insisted Negroes must "keep pressure on the political machines to break with the Dixiecrats." In no real sense did he offer a positive, workable program.

T.P.

Hitler Would Get U.S. Aid

Jamaica, N.Y.

The following is a quotation from *The Other Side of the River* by Edgar Snow:

"Following the 1962 coup d'etat in Seoul, the *New York Times* published an article entitled, 'Korea: Transition to a Democratic Regime.' In it Abe Rosen- thal quoted the No. 2 man and head of security and intelligence forces under the army junta in South Korea, Kim Chong Pil, as saying to him: 'Even if a country became as dictatorial as Hitler — not that we are, of course — but was still for America and against the Communists, it should still be an ally of the United States.' Mr. Rosen- thal himself concluded: 'Some foreigners believe that 30 per cent of the Korean people at most, support the government.'"

Isn't that the same position the U.S. is in in South Vietnam today, and the same attitude of Diem and Mme. Nhu? How is it that the U.S. always supports such slimy dictatorships in the name of democracy?

Disgusted and Dismayed

Half Educated?

Santa Cruz, Calif.

The American working man is half educated — by lack of schooling and by the "education" in-

flicted by press, radio, TV, government and church.

He is a quiet sufferer of abuse and overcomes an angry mood with the consolation by government and common opinion that we in the U.S. are better off than other countries and maybe we expect "too much."

The working man is part of the one-third of the population which produces enough to feed, clothe and house all our population and make billionaires out of a con- vining two per cent of the pop- ulation.

He is without knowledge of the finer things of life, such as art, science, literature, music, travel, recreation, etc., because the iron heel on his neck robbed him of politics — the science of how to live. He thinks politics is a dirty game played by the "representa- tives" he elected in a "demo- cratic" fashion. He thinks he can't do much about it but elect a "new" representative. He doesn't see the need for a new system to live under, like a co-operative commonwealth.

The Negro is fighting for equality, but he can only win a few jobs unless the working hours are reduced.

After 150 years of wage slavery, the working class must supply a class remedy to forever silence the laugh of contempt of the two per cent made rich and arrogant by the status quo.

H.C.B.

Do It Now

Filmore, Utah

Would you please print the fol-

lowing which is a copy of a letter I sent Kennedy.

* * *

Mr. President:

How long are we going to play petty politics with the rights and lives of men? I suggest immediate impeachment proceedings against Eastland, Strom Thurmond, and all others who fraudulently represent their particular states by selective minority votes of endorsement.

By that I mean restore to the Negro his constitutional voting rights, thus making him a citizen capable of executing his particular state duties.

Either we set our house in order or the providence of civil war and eventual evolution will do it for us; for does not the Good Book stress, "I, God, institute governments and de-throne kings." Either we nurture democ- racy's garden or the weeds of time will consume our God-given birth- right.

A. C. Gregerson

Trotsky in Pa. Coalfields?

Johnson City, Tenn.

A couple of months ago there was an obituary notice of one Francis Feehan which appeared in the *Pittsburgh Press*. In the item, reference was made to Leon Trot- sky during the unionization of the coal fields in 1907. It states, in brief, that in 1907, during the brawling days of unionization of the coal fields, Feehan outlasted Leon Trotsky in a shouting debate before some 400 aroused Russian coal miners in Cokesburg, Wash- ington County, Pa. The article

goes on to state that Trotsky, "then a rising star in Russian communism," had taken over the local union there and appointed himself weighmaster.

There's a bit more to the story, but surely this can't be the Leon Trotsky of the Russian Revolution. My source of information states that Trotsky was here in this country in 1917, but I find no reference to any other date.

Is the newspaper item referring to another Trotsky? Can't be; for what other Leon Trotsky was "then a rising star in Russian Communism" but the Leon Trot- sky?

Would appreciate it if you could shed some light on the facts for me.

M.L.

[The late Leon Trotsky, co- leader of the Russian Revolution, lived in New York from Jan. 13 to March 27, 1917. During that period he spoke at labor and socialist meetings in the New York area and wrote for the socialist press. In his autobiography, *My Life* (available in paperback from Pioneer Publishers, 116 Univer- sity Place, New York 3, N. Y. for \$2.45) he wrote:

"Of all the legends that have sprung up about me, the greater number have to do with my life in New York . . . the newspapers had me engaged in any number of occupations, each more fantas- tic than the one before. If all the adventures that the newspapers ascribed to me were banded to- gether in a book, they would make a far more entertaining biography than the one I am writing here." Editor.]

It Was Reported in the Press

Some of His Best Friends —

Joseph Fielding Smith, a top official and "doctrinarian" of the Mormon Church, which bars Negroes from its priesthood, told *Look* magazine that the church wasn't planning to change its doctrine in regard to Negroes because "such a change can come about only through divine revelation, and no one can predict when a divine revelation will occur." The prediction-shy theologian added: "I wouldn't want you to believe that we bear any animosity toward the colored man. 'Darkies' are wonderful people and they have their place in our Church."

Think They're Just Crazy Here?

— The following UPI dispatch from Yeovilton, England, is re- printed in its entirety from the Oct. 16 *Santa Barbara, Calif. News-Press*: "Rear Adm. Phillip Gick ordered 30 sailors to stage a hoax ban-the-bomb sitdown outside the Royal Naval Air Station here yesterday 'to test how the station could deal with an emer- gency.'"

Note to Consumers — From London (an article in the *Observer*), by way of Paris (a digest in *World Outlook*), we gleaned this bit of intelligence about Madis- son Avenue: The average Amer- ican is hit by 1,518 advertising messages a day, at a cost of \$66 per year per person, or a grand total of \$12.5 billion. Among the accomplishments of this nuclear-

like bombardment is the success- ful marketing of aerosol whipped cream which costs 175 per cent more than heavy sweet cream and the "individual and disposable" packages of table salt that retail for 467 per cent more than the same product in the old-fashioned container.

Practicing Moralists — Heschel Newsom, master of the National Grange, now favors sale of wheat to the USSR because it's the "ethical and Christian" thing to do. "We've got the wheat and it's costing us to store it," he added in a pious but practical vein. "Why shouldn't we sell it? I don't see how any other decision could have been made when we know that wheat is going to Russia from other sources."

Steinbeck's View — Author John Steinbeck, visiting the So- viet Union as a guest of the Union of Soviet Writers, gave a press interview on the present state of American youth. He said: "The main trait inherent in American youth today is, I would say, some

kind of alarm or rather anxiety, that has seized hold of them in the post-war years. This is felt very strongly and manifests it- self literally in everything — liter- ature, art, all of life. I'd say that the main reason is a lack of de- finite aim, of a concrete cause to which they could apply their strength."

Guardians of American Image

— At San Francisco City College two women students have been threatened with dismissal if they continue to wear slacks, jeans or sandals, despite the absence of any written regulation against such attire. Meanwhile the Amer- ican Civil Liberties Union in that city has intervened in behalf of a Youth Guidance Center employe suspended for five days for refus- ing to shave off what the *ACLU News* describes as "a well- trimmed, attractive beard." The official who ordered the suspen- sion insisted it was a "beatnik beard," but was unable to define how such beards differ from others.

10 YEARS AGO

IN THE MILITANT

"Sentiment is rapidly growing in the labor movement for a shorter work-week with no loss of take-home pay to meet the rising threat of unemployment. Both CIO and AFL bodies in important industrial areas have adopted official resolutions in the past week or two calling for the '30 hour week at 40 hours pay.'

"This slogan has just been en- dorsed by a number of West Coast General Motors locals of the CIO United Automobile Workers. Sim- ilar action has been taken by the 900,000-member Illinois State Fed- eration of Labor.

"These actions are in line with the most important resolution adopted by the recent national convention of the American Fed- eration of Labor. The AFL, taking cognizance of the impending seri- ous economic situation, called for a 35-hour week 'with no loss of take-home pay.'

"The *Militant* is especially pleased to see the movement of '30 for 40' begin to take on mo- mentum because we initiated this proposal as part of our program to meet unemployment.

"We urged the unions to adopt this program back in 1938 and 1939 before Roosevelt 'solved' the depression with a war economy. We revived the slogan in the pe- riod from 1945 to 1949, before Truman was able to again avert an economic crash with huge war spending and the Korean War." — Oct. 26, 1953

20 YEARS AGO

"Those workers of both races who before induction fought for decent living standards, demo- cratic rights and equality for the Negro people are as much con- cerned as ever over the outcome of the progressive struggles at home because both the welfare of their dependents and friends and their own future lives when they return home are at stake in these struggles.

"It is not indifference, therefore, but restrictive and anti-democratic military regulations which limit the participation of the conscripted workers in the struggle to improve conditions. One need only recall the case of Sergeant Alton Levy to realize how difficult it is for the workers in uniform to make their voices heard. All that Levy did . . . was to speak up against army Jim Crow, and for that 'crime' he was court-martialed, demoted and imprisoned. If he had actually tried to do something about the situation, as 14 Ameri- can Negro soldiers stationed in Great Britain were accused of do- ing at their trial last week, then he too might be facing the death penalty." — Oct. 30, 1943

Thought for the Week

"For loyal Democrats in the South there was a joyful sound in Washington last week: A Kennedy was urging moderation in proposed civil-rights legislation . . . Predictably, spokesmen for the NAACP were sharply critical of Administration efforts to scuttle the subcommittee amendments . . . But the organization's clamor had no discernible effect on the Administration, possibly because it can reasonably assume that it will automatically get the Negro vote next year."—The Oct. 21 *National Observer*.

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The Automation Toll

40,000 Jobs Vanish Weekly

By Tom Leonard

In recent weeks, reports showing the need for a shorter work week have been released by organized labor, a government agency, and a maker of automation machinery. These reports are based on the growth of chronic unemployment resulting from workers being laid off because of increasing automation and other technological changes.

Speaking before a Senate subcommittee on Oct. 3, John I. Snyder, chairman of U.S. Industries Inc., which manufactures automation equipment, disputed a U.S. Labor Department estimate that automation was eliminating a minimum of 200,000 jobs a year. Snyder declared, "automation is a major factor in eliminating jobs in the United States at the rate of more than 40,000 a week" (i.e., over two million a year). Snyder, whose corporation together with the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO, jointly established The American Foundation on Automation and Unemployment, later spoke at a banker's convention in New York. He shocked the audience of Wall Streeters by calling for the reduction of the work-week to 37½ hours.

The Labor Department report on automation disputed by Snyder as too conservative, also contained the following information. Although output per man-hour between 1957-61 rose 17.1 per cent, the number of production workers declined by 1,094,000 during the same period. This loss of jobs resulting from automation is continuing and becomes even more alarming when it is realized that at least 12,500,000 new workers will enter the labor force in the period 1960-70.

With more than 5,000,000 Americans already unemployed, the immediate solution is a shorter work-week with no loss in pay — popularized in the slogan, 30-for-40. Yet Democrat Elmer J. Holland, chairman of the House Select Subcommittee on Labor, announcing his subcommittee would resume hearings on the shorter work-week in November, said: "We are still searching for a solution to the 5 per cent rate of unemployment in spite of the fact that the Gross National Product is steadily increasing and profits are also climbing to new highs."

The combination of continuing record profits alongside continuing mass unemployment is embarrassing to liberal apologists for capitalism. An editorial in the Oct. 21 *New York Times* for example, politely urged big business to restrain its greed. It referred to the "shocking human waste in Kentucky, West Virginia and other coal states" as a result of automation.

It concluded that lack of progress in providing new jobs "is bound to intensify the anxiety of workers in manufacturing, transportation and other industries over what their stake in automation is."

Most recent reports on the need for a shorter work-week look to



COULD HAPPEN AGAIN. If labor fails to meet automation threat this artist's recollection of the 1930s will one day again be a reality.

big business and its hired hands in the Democrat and Republican parties for a solution. Holding this view is AFL-CIO President George Meany who claims he is for a 35-hour week.

He added that the AFL-CIO intended to increase pressure on the administration to cut the work week. Apparently Meany thought President Kennedy wasn't serious when he told a recent press conference that he was absolutely opposed to any cut in the present 40-hour work-week.

The wealth of data from all quarters showing the need for a shorter work-week helps arm the workers — employed and unemployed. But its achievement — like every previous reduction in the work-week in U.S. history — will require militant battles.

Socialist Candidate Offers Program For Depressed Mesabi Iron Range

The Socialist Workers Party is running Everett E. Luoma for mayor of Hibbing, Minn. The primary in this "non-partisan" election is Nov. 19, to be followed by a run-off between the two top vote-getters Dec. 3.

Hibbing, population 17,700, is the largest city in the economically depressed iron range of Northern Minnesota. This depression is the result of economic blackmail by the mining companies to force acceptance of the so-called Taconite Amendment to the state constitution. This amendment is designed to shift more of the tax burden off corporations mining taconite, a lower-grade iron ore, onto the workers so that profits on the Range would be comparable to those made by the corporations under foreign dictatorships.

Everett E. Luoma brings a wide variety of experience to the mayoralty campaign. He was born and raised on a small farm, 30 miles south of Hibbing, near Floodwood, Minn. After graduating from high school, he enlisted in the army and served as a high speed radio and intercept operator with the Army Security Agency.

Attended West Point

While in the service, Luoma received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point from Minnesota Congressman John Blatnik. In 1954, after completing three years there, he was given a medical discharge.

Luoma continued his education at the University of Minnesota and received a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree in 1957. He later completed two years in graduate school studying political science. He was a member of the Municipal Employees Union, AFL-CIO,



Everett Luoma

while employed as a design engineer with the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners. Since resigning his position with the Park Board, Luoma has become a full-time worker for the Socialist Workers Party.

The SWP candidate never lost touch with the problems of the workers of Northern Minnesota. The Negro revolution in the U.S. gave him clues to how the economic plight on the Range can be alleviated. He says that the miners on the Range should adopt the methods originated and utilized by the Negro Freedom Now movement. This should include, he declares, breaking away from the two capitalist political parties and forming a nation-wide Labor Party.

ty patterned after Minnesota's now-defunct Farmer-Labor Party.

This belief in the miners' determining their own fate apparently is not shared by the socialist candidate's opponents. The other candidates are the incumbent Mayor J. J. Tavaggio, Roland Hamann, shovel operator for the Oliver Iron Mining Co., and John Spanish, a machinist for the same company.

Campaigns in Hibbing have traditionally centered around the personal "sincerity" of the various candidates. This insures that the workers never learn the causes of their difficulties and that control is kept by the major business elements of the community.

Time to Act

Apparently what Mayor Tavaggio wants the workers of Hibbing to do at this time of economic depression is to sit back and wait till the Oliver Iron Mining Co. decides that it is economically feasible to mine ore again in Hibbing. Luoma's view is that it is time for the workers to take matters into their own hands.

In recent years at least, the real issues concerning the workers' well-being have not been discussed in mayoralty campaigns in Hibbing. This absence of real discussion of issues makes workers easy prey for the selfish capitalist interests. The formation of a Labor Party, independent of both Democrats and Republicans, would cause a dialogue among the workers and bring them together in defense of their own interests. Only such a Labor Party can effectively fight the already united capitalist interests. If elected, Luoma pledges his unstinted efforts to form such a party.

Thousands of Men Toiled Out Their Lives

How U.S. Steel Sweated Profits from the Iron Miners

By Everett Luoma

SWP Candidate for Mayor of Hibbing

HIBBING, Minn. — Iron ore from the Mesabi Range has been a source of tremendous wealth to a comparatively few men. This wealth accrued from the labor of thousands of miners who lived and sometimes died in the pits on the Range here. Steel companies owned the iron ore from its source to the finished product. U.S. Steel Corporation, in particular, owned the pits, the railroads to transport the ore, the ore boats, the blast furnaces and the finished products.

Many hundreds of thousands of men toiled out their lives in the service of U.S. Steel. Fifty years ago men worked in unsafe conditions for as low as 25 cents an hour, paid rent for homes owned by the company, walked on company streets, attended company churches, and shopped in company stores.

The labor on the Range paid for the exploration for new iron-ore deposits in Canada and South America. And in South America dictatorships helped U.S. Steel to get the iron mined at wages lower than miners on the Mesabi Range were willing to work for.

The unions in their militant younger days and the IWW fought the goon squads of the corporations in attempts to organize the workers. With the rise of the CIO in the 1930s, the unions were finally organized. But now the unions are tied through their bureaucrats to the capitalist political machines and are surrendering to the demands of their masters.

So U.S. Steel has left the Range and has told the workers it will

not come back unless tax concessions are given by the state so that its profits there will be comparable to those from Venezuela. And so, after 50 years of loyal service, the miners of this area are left with their reward — poverty and deprivation.

Can the promises of U.S. Steel be trusted? President Kennedy apparently does not think so. He came to Northern Minnesota with advice on how to get jobs but left without mentioning the mining of taconite — a lower-grade ore — for which the tax inducement is being proposed.

The corporations and their henchmen are not satisfied with taking away the livelihood of the workers. Under the present village and county administrations, the jobless are forced to work at slave wages for the pittance they must beg from welfare.

Sit Home?

What should the workers do in this situation? The Democratic and Republican parties suggest that they sit at home and wait until their economic masters decide that it is profitable to return to the Range. The silence of the present Hibbing administration suggests that its advice is the same.

The Socialist Workers Party takes the side of the men whose brain and brawn built the industry. No handful of capitalists should have the power to decide for a community that it must live in poverty. The brains and brawn are still in Hibbing but they are idle because a handful of owners decided that not enough profit was being produced.

This is not a situation unique to Hibbing, it is faced by many workers now — in Eastern Kentucky,

West Virginia, the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, and in countless small cities and towns of the East and Midwest where the main industry has run away to cheaper labor markets — and it will be faced by even more workers and communities in the future of this cannibalistic capitalist society.

It is time for the workers to take their economic destiny out of the hands of the capitalists and determine it for themselves. In the case of the Range this can be done only through nationalizing the steel industry and placing it under control of the workers.



NOW DESERTED. This man-made Grand Canyon is an open pit iron-ore mine on the Mesabi Range in Northern Minnesota. The steel corporations gouged billions in profits out of the earth here and out of the miners who produced the ore. Now they have abandoned the area leaving it economically stricken.

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