

Rights Group Sues to Get Files Back from Eastland

NOV. 12 — Racist Senator James O. Eastland (D. Miss.) has used the power of his witch-hunting Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to seize and spirit away the mailing list and records of a widely respected Southern integration organization, the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The SCEF is suing for return of the records and to prevent Eastland from using them in any way — such as making them available in one way or another to his White Citizens Council friends.

Eastland is a leading supporter of the White Citizens Councils, whose chief function is to organize harassment of Southerners supporting civil rights for Negroes.

There can be little doubt that Eastland is also preparing to mobilize the national witch-hunting apparatus, an important part of which he controls from his Senate post, to launch a "communist" smear campaign against the civil rights movement. This campaign would have the two-fold aim of smearing the civil rights movement at the moment the civil rights bill is being discussed in the Senate, and of giving Southern racist officials an opportunity to terrorize civil rights fighters under cover of an "anti-communist" crackdown. Such a device might also give the Kennedy administration — which is trying to avoid antagonizing Dixiecrats in view of the 1964 elections — an excuse to go even slower on civil rights.

The complete office records of the SCEF were first seized Oct. 4 by Louisiana state and New Orleans city police working in cooperation with the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities. This is one of the "little HUAC's" that exist in a number of states patterned after the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the United States Congress.

Protest Seizure

Harvey O'Connor, chairman of the National Committee to Abolish HUAC has wired Vice President Lyndon Johnson to protest the seizure of the files and records by Eastland. Johnson was asked to intervene in his role as presiding officer of the U.S. Senate, in whose name Eastland subpoenaed the records from Louisiana police.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Nov. 9 — The Board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund meeting here this week accused Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi of stealing SCEF's records after they were seized in raids in New Orleans. The directors called upon the U.S. Senate to censure Eastland for his action, "just as Sena-



Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth

tor Joseph McCarthy was censured."

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, SCEF President, asked friends across the nation to get their senators to support such censure.

The Internal Security subcommittee, headed by Eastland, caused the records to be moved into Mississippi after officers of SCEF sued for their return. A federal judge in New Orleans then held that the records were out of his jurisdiction.

The raids in which the records were seized Oct. 4 resulted in the arrest of Dr. James A. Dombrowski, SCEF executive director, Benjamin E. Smith, SCEF treasurer, and Bruce Waltzer, Smith's law partner. Three weeks later a state judge dismissed state charges of "subversion" brought against the three men. It was then that SCEF sued for return of the records, but Eastland had already had them spirited away.

Dombrowski also filed suit for damages in federal court in Washington asking the court to enjoin Eastland from using or making copies of the records.

The SCEF board voted to "condemn Louisiana officials who carried out the lawless raid on our headquarters, as well as the authorities in Mississippi and Alabama who are working with them to destroy the integration movement by labeling it subversive."

The directors said in a resolution: "The segregationists are desperate because their laws are being declared unconstitutional and brutality has not stopped the movement. Now they are breaking into offices with sledge hammers, carrying out searches and seizures without due process, and arresting citizens without evidence. These are the methods of a totalitarian state and betoken the breakdown of all law."

The SCEF directors also urged the federal government to drop the prosecution of six leaders of the integration movement in Albany, Ga. These six are scheduled to go on trial Nov. 12 on trumped-up charges of perjury in Macon, Ga.

The board said: "We are outraged that the government should take such action against these people while it fails to act against police lawlessness and brutality against integrationists in Albany and across the South."

The SCEF board also questioned the diligence of local, state and national authorities investigating the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham on Sept. 15 in which four little girls were killed. The board noted that two months have passed and nobody has been brought to justice.

Rev. Shuttlesworth told the board that Negroes in Birmingham "are becoming fed up with the lack of racial progress here. They see no difference between the new city government and the old one of Bull Connor."



Eastland

CLASSIC PALACE COUP

New Vietnam Rulers as Bad as Last Gang

By Steve Graham

NOV. 12 — Can the people of South Vietnam expect any more democracy under the new military government than under the tyrannical Diem regime which it overthrew? The junta's leaders, apparatus, and some of its initial actions make it clear that the answer is no. Like Diem, the new rulers are representatives of the small, privileged elite who were, and remain, perennial collaborators with colonial powers. The same army and repressive police apparatus that shored up Diem's rule remain in operation. And lies, shady maneuverings, careerism, nepotism, and secret arrests — notorious under Diem — have already begun to mark the practice of the new regime.

The new Prime Minister, appointed by the generals who overthrew and murdered Diem, is none other than Diem's former vice president, Nguyen Ngoc Tho. Tho, who is also the new Minister of Finance and Minister of Economic Affairs, has a background typical of most of the new government heads. He comes from a large,

land-holding family of Southern Vietnam (Cochin China) — the only area in which a large native landlord class shared power with the French colonialists. They actively collaborated with the French and prospered under their rule.

Tho, for example, was a province chief under the French. During World War II, he became private secretary to Admiral Jean Decoux of the French pro-Nazi Vichy government. He worked with the Japanese when they overthrew French rule in 1945, then worked with the puppet regime that the French restored when they re-invaded the country.

Gen. Duong Van Minh, a close associate of Tho and chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of generals, comes from the same social circle. That is true also of Maj. Gen. Tran Van Don, vice-chairman of the military council, who has now become Minister of Defense. Tran Van Don's brother-in-law, Maj. Gen. Le Van Kum, is the new Foreign Minister.

The new government is riddled

THE MILITANT

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Negro Parley Sets Drive For Freedom Now Party

DETROIT, Nov. 11 — A highly successful Northern Negro Grass Roots Leadership Conference was held here this weekend. The conference outlined a program of militant action, including support to the idea of independent Negro political action and the Freedom Now Party.

The working session of the conference was attended by 156 Negro delegates from 18 cities and nine states. The wind-up rally at the King Solomon Baptist church, featuring speakers such as Muslim leader Malcolm X, Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr. and newsman William Worthy, was attended by an enthusiastic audience of several thousand, many of whom volunteered for petitioning to put the Freedom Now Party on the ballot in Michigan.

The Grass Roots conference was called about two weeks ago, and was organized hastily by leaders of the militant Detroit Group On Advanced Leadership (GOAL), including Rev. Cleage. Originally Cleage had participated in a call by the Detroit Council on Human Rights (DCHR) for a Northern Negro Leadership Conference (NNLC) which was to be open to all sections of the Negro movement — including Negro nationalists — and was to have open debate on political action including consideration of the Freedom Now Party.

As the date of the conference approached, however, DCHR chairman Dr. C. L. Franklin — after visits to Detroit by March on Washington director Bayard Rustin and Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. — refused to allow discussion of the Freedom Now Party. At this point, Rev. Cleage resigned from the DCHR — of which he was a leading founder — and sparked the call for the Grass Roots conference.

Both the NNLC and the Grass Roots conferences took place over



Rev. Albert Cleage

the same weekend, in different parts of town. A maximum of 40 persons attended the working sessions of the more conservative conference, despite its "name" sponsors.

The wind-up rallies of the two conferences were of similar size, though the crowd at the more conservative meeting held Sunday afternoon Nov. 10 was far below the expectations of the DCHR leaders and was lost in the huge auditorium at Cobo Hall which they had rented. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell was the featured speaker at the NNLC rally. He expressed regret at the split into two conferences and recommended that they get together.

Standing Ovation

The only outstanding militant to participate in the NNLC conference was the intrepid Mrs. Gloria Richardson of Cambridge, Md. She also attended the Grass Roots rally Sunday night, where she received a standing ovation as she entered. She spoke from the platform expressing pleasure at the spirit of the gathering.

Muslim leader Malcolm X delivered an extensive and effective educational lecture at the Grass Roots rally. He concentrated fire on "phony" Negro leaders built up by the white power structure. He cited detailed documentary evidence that wealthy whites had paid huge sums to some of the organizations sponsoring the March on Washington to help assure ineffective tactics at the March. (Some of this same evidence was cited by Powell who made a similar point at the other rally.)

Speaking of the March on Washington, Malcolm X said the white power structure "told you when to arrive, what route to march, what signs to carry, even told the leaders what speeches they could make. And then they told you: 'All you niggers clear out of town by sundown.'"

The Muslim spokesman said he favored independent political action such as that proposed in the Freedom Now Party idea.

William Worthy, originator of the Freedom Now Party idea, said that he personally might be in jail

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Judge Denies Muslims Religious Freedom

In a decision that hits squarely at freedom of religion, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Illinois has upheld a lower court's denial of a prisoner's right to receive the Holy Quran, bible of the Muslims. The petitioner, Thomas Cooper, 31, who was sentenced to two 100-year terms ten years ago after a tavern killing, had asked the court to be permitted to receive Muslim literature.

Appeals Judge F. Ryan Duffy brazenly asserted the denial was based on "certain social studies" which purport to show that the Muslims are not a religious movement, but one dedicated to "the overthrow of the white race."

No U.S. College Thought of It

Canadian University Honors Baldwin

James Baldwin, outspoken Negro writer, was awarded his "very first degree," an honorary doctorate of literature, by Canada's University of British Columbia in graduation ceremonies there on November 1. This act was hailed by the Vancouver Sun as an act of "courage," which "belittles the tolerance of the great, liberal U.S. universities, which have not seen fit to do the same."

University President MacDonald introduced Baldwin as an American writer dedicated to the task of freeing his countrymen for themselves. Baldwin accepted the degree, "not as an honor for myself but as a kind of witness to help something I've been trying to say and prove for years."

The day before Baldwin told 1,100 students jammed into the University auditorium: "The changes that are necessary to bring about the Negro revolution cannot come about by the actions of well-meaning people."

Baldwin said he felt pity for the Southern whites who have heaped every indignity they can upon the Negroes but still cannot suppress them. "It's a frightening thing to be faced by people whom you cannot intimidate — people against whom you have thrown all of your weapons and they are still coming at you."

Baldwin, who lived in Europe for a time while finishing a novel, said discrimination isn't confined to the United States. "It is the



James Baldwin

face of white supremacy wherever you go."

Of black separatism, he had this to say: "As long as I am a black man, and if I find the white men in the world are united, standing like a wall around me, and if I find that the wall will not move, then I'm for building another wall."

Baldwin said that he "wasn't worried" about the Black Muslims "becoming too powerful." But he was concerned about the ghettos where the Muslims are recruiting.

He had barbed words for the "Christian" bearers of internationalism racism: "How can we say there's any real Christian morality in a country which can see four little girls bombed to death in Sunday School and then do nothing about it?"

Baldwin pointed out that young Americans going to other countries for the Peace Corps found

one of their greatest "handicaps" was that the natives "mistook" them for missionaries. "Once was enough for them," he said.

He told of his recent visit to Selma, Ala., where only 10 out of a line of 375 waiting Negroes were allowed to register to vote. Two Negro youths who tried to take a box of sandwiches to the people on the line (they had gone without food all day), were beaten up by the local sheriff and his boys. "This was all done under the eyes of the FBI, in the shadow of the American flag."

At the end of his talk Baldwin received a standing ovation.

Meanwhile, another Canadian paper, the Toronto Globe and Mail, showed equally strong distaste of U.S. policy with regard to the Cuban Revolution. In an Oct. 26 editorial it declared that U.S. rejection of Fidel Castro's request for an end to the economic blockade when Cuba is suffering from the effects of a disastrous hurricane, has "a curious unreality."

The Toronto paper pointed out that the U.S. pursues "a better understanding with Communist Russia and sells wheat to Communist Hungary." So where is the consistency of the U.S. "embargo" to "Communist" Cuba?

"It is difficult to see how," the Globe and Mail writes, "in its weak and disorganized state, it [Cuba] can spare the energy and resources to foment rebellion elsewhere in the hemisphere — unless there are countries there so ripe for rebellion that spiritual fomentation alone will suffice."

The paper sees the U.S. "offer" of "assistance" to Cuba while it maintains the *de facto* blockade as cruel cynicism. It also notes that "the United States, despite its millions spent on aid, has not been able to produce in Latin American countries the reforms their oppressed multitudes need."

Bullying Cuba, however, it concludes, is no solution.

Militant Army Exceeds 5,000 Goal A Full Month Ahead of Schedule!

By Carolyn Kerry

Well we made it — as we predicted last week — with several days to spare. As of November 13, the scoreboard shows a total of 5,116 new introductory subscriptions sold, in the first two months of our three-month sub campaign. This already exceeds our original three-month quota of 5,000 new readers with one full month still to go. Our area campaigners sold 490 subs this past week.

Thanks to the initiative, devotion and hard work of our national Militant Army, we can commemorate our 35th Anniversary with an accomplishment exceeded only by the massive Militant subscription campaigns of the immediate post-war period.

To refresh my memory I recently scanned the 1945 bound volume of *The Militant* in which was recorded the first of our big subscription drives. With the end of the war in Europe the American workers grew increasingly restive under the onerous restrictions imposed by the phony wartime "equality of sacrifice" program.

Under this spurious slogan the bosses had imposed, with the collaboration of the Stalinists and union bureaucrats, the no-strike pledge, speedup and wage-freeze.

The movement of protest-opposition, led by left-wing unionists and Negro freedom fighters, was gaining momentum and later erupted in the tremendous post-war strike wave which recorded an unbroken string of union victories.

This insurgent mood was reflected in our first big Militant sub campaign. In the early part

of 1945 we projected a three-month introductory subscription campaign with a goal of 10,000 new readers.

This seemed to many like a fantastic goal. The campaign was scheduled to begin with a Red Sunday on Feb. 25 and terminate on May 27. The period was 13 weeks.

The first Sunday mobilization resulted in the acquisition of 1,526 new readers. After several weeks experience the area groups began raising their quotas. By termination date May 27 the scoreboard showed 22,437 subs sold, a weekly average of 1,726 for the 13 week period.

Now that's a figure to shoot at in our next drive!

City	Quotas	Total
Chicago	1,500	1,529
New York	1,000	1,032
Detroit	650	625
Newark	150	323
Twin Cities	300	239
Boston	250	156
Los Angeles	500	132
Oakland/Berkeley	375	122
Madison	100	120
San Diego	100	108
Milwaukee	150	108
Cleveland	100	107
Philadelphia	150	106
Seattle	100	92
Denver	150	75
San Francisco	250	46
Ann Arbor	50	33
Baltimore	50	23
Connecticut	75	10
St. Louis	15	4
General		126

Total (through November 12) 6,115 5,116



A nation-wide master contract with a single expiration date, and covering 400,000 over the road and local truck drivers, has been proposed as a major goal for 1964 by Teamster President James Hoffa. The union also will ask for wage increases and fringe benefits — such as eye and dental care — totaling about 30 cents an hour.

The proposals have resulted in more attacks against the Teamsters by big business spokesmen and political stooges. They recognize that a nation-wide contract could be a powerful weapon for defending the union movement. Some local Teamster union officials will oppose the contract for other reasons. If successful it could loosen their bureaucratic suppression of rank and file militants by restricting the possibility of private deals between local union leaders and trucking firms.

Hoffa, appearing on television Nov. 10, said it was the only way to deal with powerful employers. He also said: "We are at peace with the communities we live in. We're at war with the Labor Department and . . . with one Robert Kennedy."

Unskilled workers in small factories average up to 65 cents an hour less in pay than workers in large plants doing the same kind of work, according to Fantus Co., a factory locating firm.

The main reason for this wage differential is that fewer workers in small factories belong to unions.

The Communications Workers union has accused the General Telephone Company of California of trying to intimidate 8,800 workers who have been on strike since Oct. 18. Methods used by the company include canceling life insurance and sick benefits, and threats to call on the U.S. Immigration Service to investigate strikers who are not yet American citizens.

The union is striking for wages and conditions comparable to those received by other workers in the same industry. Their modest demands have been refused although General Telephone and Electronics Corp., parent company of California General, recently announced a 21 per cent gain in profits for the third quarter of 1963 alone.

Union waitresses recently picketed the employment office for a new Playboy Club slated to open soon in Detroit. The members of Local 705, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, opposed the use of scant "bunny" costumes for club waitresses. They also protested the fact that Bunny Club waitresses must depend on their personal charms for tips, since they are not paid wages. One picket sign read, "Don't Be A Bunny — Work for Money."

Office workers are beginning to join unions in increasing numbers according to the UAW's Technical, Office and Professional Department (TOP). The union organization said it has won more NLRB white collar elections in the first eight months of 1963 than for any full year since 1957. One reason they give is the effects of automation.

According to a survey by Prof. Arnold Weber of the University of Chicago, some of the early effects of automation are as follows: 1.) A top-heavy loss in jobs as automation creates only one new job for every five lost. 2.) A major shift in sexes employed; before automation the ratio was eight men to seven women — after automation there were eight men to only one

woman. 3.) The new machines don't need sleep or coffee breaks, so factory-type discipline — including rotating work shifts — is being introduced.

12 members of the Rank and File Committee of the New York Central Railroad, protested the loss of their jobs by picketing in front of New York City's Grand Central Station on Nov. 6. Sidney Terry, picket spokesman said 750 union freight handlers — including the pickets — have lost their \$2.47 an hour jobs to non-union men receiving \$1.15.

The pickets denounced the callousness of the railroad and the do-nothing policy of their lily-white union leaders. They said the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, to which they belonged, had not protested when they lost their jobs.

The majority of the union freight handlers are Negro, and their picket line was supported by the NAACP.

The morale of United Packinghouse Workers Union members in Trappe, Md., is still in good shape even though they have been picketing the Trappe Frozen Food Company since Aug. 18.

The company has succeeded in maintaining partial production by using scab labor. This consists of bus loads of intimidated migratory workers from nearby labor camps, who are daily driven through union picket lines. Trappe has built a timber guardhouse manned by armed guards just inside the plant gates, and has posted a sign reading, "Danger — police dogs loose in this area dark to daylight."

Asked about personal hardships the strikers are forced to undergo, one picket chuckled as she told a reporter, "We weren't so well off before the strike." The company wage scale is \$1.15 to \$1.25 an hour.

N. Y. Forum Will Hear Dr. Fritz Pappenheim

NEW YORK — Dr. Fritz Pappenheim, teacher, lecturer and author of the widely studied book, *The Alienation of Modern Man*, will address the Militant Labor Forum on Friday, Nov. 22, at 8:30 p.m., at 116 University Place. His subject will be "Alienation and Society."

Economist, sociologist and philosopher, Dr. Pappenheim was co-director of Frankfurt's Adult Education Center in pre-Hitler Germany. He gave many courses sponsored by the trade unions and lectured frequently on the radio. Forced to flee when the Nazis took over, Dr. Pappenheim escaped to Spain, only to be forced to flee again, this time to southern France, at the end of the Spanish Civil War. After a period of internment in a concentration camp and after many difficulties in securing a passport and a visa to the United States (the Nazi government had deprived him of his German citizenship), Dr. Pappenheim came to this country in 1941, where he did settlement work with young people in Cleveland.

From 1945 to 1952, he taught social sciences at Talladega College, Ala. Presently residing in Cambridge, Mass., Dr. Pappenheim writes for various journals in Germany, England, Holland, Switzerland and Japan, where his book has evoked an especially strong response — a Japanese translation brought out in 1960 is now in its eighth printing.

Monthly Review Meeting To Hear Rights Leaders

NEW YORK — A panel on the civil rights movement with John Lewis, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Conrad Lynn, attorney representing Robert Williams in the Monroe, N.C., case and chairman of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party; James Boggs, Detroit auto worker and author of *The American Revolution: Pages from a Negro Worker's Notebook*, will be held under the auspices of Monthly Review Associates at Town Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 21. Ruby Dee, stage and screen star, will read Negro poetry.

Tickets can be ordered from Monthly Review, 333 Sixth Ave., New York 14, N.Y., CH 2-6494, at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO

THE SHAMEFUL RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON CIVIL RIGHTS! Speaker, David Weber. Fri., Nov. 22, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, room 210, 302 South Canal St. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

DETROIT

Education and the Negro Ghetto. Speaker, Hugh Whipple, special writer for the Detroit Courier and instructor at WSU. Fri., Nov. 22, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

MINNEAPOLIS

VIETNAM, U.S. Foreign Policy in Crisis. Speaker, Joyce Daniels. Fri., Nov. 22, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. Contrib. 75c. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

FRITZ PAPPENHEIM, author of *Alienation of Modern Man*, will speak on ALIENATION & SOCIETY. Fri., Nov. 22, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Pl. Contrib. \$1, students 50c. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

Freedom of Speech Party. Meet William Worthy and eight other defendants who stood up for the First Amendment at a benefit for the Workers Defense League. Sat., Nov. 30, Hudson Guild Hall, 437 W. 27th St. (Near 9th Ave.) Entertainment and refreshments. Donation, 99 cents.

INTERVIEW WITH MILITANT WRITER ART PREIS

'Our Single Precious Commodity: Truth'

In celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of *The Militant* we are particularly aware of the contributions of those dedicated staff members who carried the paper through its most difficult years. One of those veterans whose contributions we cherish most deeply is Art Preis, our long-time labor editor.

In many ways Art personifies the tenacious spirit that has kept *The Militant* alive. Long plagued by the most acute health problems, he has remained unyielding in his remarkable capacity to keep his work the central focus of his interests. Even his recent bedridden condition has not prevented him from writing a number of first-rate articles.

Recently, Allen Taplin of the Socialist Workers Party taped an interview with Art so that young supporters of the paper might enrich their understanding of its traditions by hearing the views of a man who has poured his whole life into it.

We consider it particularly fitting to celebrate our anniversary by presenting a transcript of that interview. THE EDITORS.

Q. Could you tell us, Arthur, when *The Militant* started and for what kind of an audience?

A. *The Militant* was first published November 15, 1928. That's about 35 years ago. It wasn't published with a general audience in mind at the time. It was directed primarily at the advanced political workers, particularly the members of the Communist Party.

Q. Has the kind of readership of *The Militant* changed over the years? And has the paper changed its style of writing for this different readership that we have now compared to what we had at that time?

A. Well, in a sense, you can't say that the readership has changed over the years. The paper is still addressed to the most advanced political workers. But on the other hand the paper now also addresses itself to a wide circle of readers on all the great questions of our time.

I wouldn't say that there was a deliberate, conscious sudden change in the type of writing. Gradually over the course of three and a half decades the writing of the paper had become livelier, fresher and because we brought

in many young people they helped quicken the thing. And the great events of the last 35 years such as the development of the organized American labor movement from almost nothing to a tremendous force, that has changed the character of the American scene. And it's brought a new quality to a paper which is addressed first of all to the working class.

Q. You said that the paper, at first was mainly directed to radicals, Communist Party oriented workers. What changes occurred in the writing of the paper as the unions were organized in the later 1930s?

A. The founders of *The Militant*, the Trotskyists, were not originally motivated by the idea that they were starting a new movement. They began as what they called a Left Opposition to cor-



Art Preis

rect what they considered to be errors in the policy of the Communist Party at the time. They were also affected in part by the development of the bureaucracy in the Soviet Union. They first therefore tried to get the ear of the workers who considered themselves Marxist, Communist, and it was only later, in 1933-34 or thereabouts that they turned their efforts to attract other layers of political workers.

That couldn't have been done until the point was reached in the development of American labor where there was an actual organization of American labor. Up until 1935 there was scarcely a hint of organization in the basic industries of the United States such as steel, auto, all the big mass production industries. Within a few years, between 1935 and 1941 the basic job of organizing these industries had been accomplished. And then it was conceivable that you could direct attention more to the political organization.

Q. Did *The Militant* have a large readership from the newly organized workers? In the auto workers?

A. *The Militant* readership varied according to the intensity of

the class struggle at any given moment. Where there was a lot of militant action, strikes, demonstrations, *The Militant* acquired many new readers who were stimulated by the events, who tried to think further and to acquire a better political understanding of what their struggle was about. This has been true through all the years. The greatest development of *The Militant* took place in the period after the second World War, during the great strike waves of 1945, 46, 47. Then we had a tremendous growth of new subscribers and the distribution of the paper.

Another important element became the participation of the Socialist Workers Party in elections, when first — I think in 1946 — Joe Hansen who was one of the great editors of *The Militant* ran for U.S. Senator in New York on the SWP ticket and in 1948 when the SWP ran its first national presidential candidate, Farrell Dobbs. Then we acquired a lot more new readers because we went on TV, radio and people found out about us for the first time.

Q. Since the McCarthy witch-hunt period, the union readership of *The Militant* has dropped a bit. Has the writing style or the type of articles in *The Militant* for the last ten years been changed because of this?

A. That's a difficult question to answer. I hate to give an off-the-cuff reply to it. The McCarthy witch-hunt period, for instance, didn't occur until the beginning of the fifties. It was a response, in a way, to the militancy of the late 40's, the postwar strike wave. But it wasn't the only reactionary spot. Remember that the Taft-Hartley Act passed in 1947. But during that same period, the question that existed between the Democrats and Republicans, President Harry S. Truman and the Republican leaders in Congress, was what type of restrictive legislation each was for, but both were all for restrictive labor legislation. After the clamps began to be put on labor there were two succeeding periods of large strike waves, 1949 and in the middle of the Korean War, 1950-1952, we had a tremendous strike wave.

But they kept adding new repressions on labor and at the same time the labor leadership was only too willing to go along. This must be said. They were only too willing to have the militancy of the unions dampened and muffled. So that I wouldn't say that the style or the type of *The Militant* articles changed. But the events about which we're writing are not quite the same. There isn't the same militancy in the labor movement.

Now we're writing about a great new political event: The Negro struggle which is a terrific historic development just as the CIO was in the 1930's. And later on I firmly believe we're going to see a new rise in labor militancy and we may be writing not only like we wrote during the great strike wave of the '40s but this time it will have a political development. A new political party, an independent political party. That's going to have a tremendous effect on the American working class, on the whole political and economic scene.

Q. Arthur, you wrote from outside of New York for a number of years, didn't you? Tell us, what were the most important and interesting things that you wrote about then, before you came to New York?

A. I came to New York as a regular staff member and editorial writer in 1940. But during the thirties, I was very much active in what was then called the un-



PROVED ALL TOO TRUE. We published this cartoon by the late Laura Gray at the time the Korean war ended. Various U.S. military adventures after that culminated in the intervention in South Vietnam.

employed organization and in the trade unions. In the spring of 1935, I was the editor of the first strike paper ever published in the auto industry. *Strike Truth* which was the paper of the strike of the Toledo Chevrolet workers which took place in the spring of 1935.

At that time I wrote my first articles for *The Militant*. That's almost 30 years ago. The first articles were smuggled from jail. I was picked up in connection with an unemployed demonstration and they threw me in the jug for a couple of days. But I wrote an article on toilet paper — I had a pencil — and threw it out the window. Some of our Unemployed League members who were down below picked it up but it was never published. It sure would be published today because we've had a lot of experience and learned to appreciate the effect of articles written intimately and directly from the scene. But then I wrote a series of articles on the Toledo Chevrolet strike which were published and from that time on continued to contribute. But my real work I'd say for *The Militant* as a writer began in 1940.

I came to New York then to work on the paper and I did from that time on. During the period, as long as I was able to, for many years, I went out to cover all the big strikes. I covered wartime coal mine strikes, the great national coal strikes which occurred during World War II. I covered the first national steel strike, the first successful strike of the U.S. Steel Corporation in Chicago in February, 1946. Well, I covered so many strikes I couldn't even enumerate them all. And I was considered

the official labor correspondent of the paper. I even had a title. I was the labor editor.

Q. Pioneer Publishers is working now on the publication of your book that deals with those years, *Labor's Giant Step*. What do you have in mind with this book? What should readers learn from this that they can't get elsewhere?

A. Well this to my knowledge is the only book to give the full-scale history of the CIO. If somebody today wanted to find out what the CIO was, what did it do, where did it come from, what is it? You wouldn't be able to find out. There were only two histories of the CIO and both of them were completed before 1938. They only give the first few years. My book covers a range starting in 1929 all the way to 1956, to the merger between the AFL and the CIO. It's a complete history.

Q. That's about all the questions I had in mind to ask you right now, unless there's something else that you'd like to say.

A. There's one thing you have to understand about *The Militant*. It's a group endeavor. This is not a haphazard collection of individuals. It's made up of people with a keen desire and a will to bring out the truth in modern day society, American society. We've often said, "We'll publish the truth even if it hurts, even if it hurts us, because if you get in the habit of telling the truth, sooner or later people are going to find out about it." And that's our big capital. The only way that *The Militant* has been able to keep going regularly without fail for 35 years is by sticking to that one precious commodity, truth.

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THE MILITANT

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Vol. 27 - No. 41

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Monday, November 18, 1963

Our 35th Anniversary

Thirty-five years ago, on Nov. 15, the first issue of *The Militant* was published. It began as a small paper and it still has trouble fitting in everything that must be said. Shortly after the Cuban invasion in 1961, the revolutionary Cuban magazine *Bohemia* summed up our plight in an article surveying how the U.S. press reacted to the U.S.-backed invasion at Playa Giron. Said *Bohemia*, in a comment much appreciated by us:

"What the U.S. *News & World Report* was proclaiming as a heroic deed, *The Militant* was indicting as a crime. This is a modest socialist tabloid edited in New York. Since it doesn't represent the interests of the monopolies, it lacks advertising and its circulation is limited. *The Militant*, of course, does not belong to the gilded circle of the S.E.P. [Society of Newspaper Editors]. Its truth remains compressed in four pages."

We're a little larger now, but there is still more than enough room for growth. "The truth shall make you free," a prophet once said, but another pointed out that the chains of illusion are at some times easier to sell.

In spite of its limited resources, however, *The Militant* has managed to print much news that would have otherwise been virtually unavailable in the United States. In recent years alone, our record has been unique in several respects. *The Militant* has published more complete texts of the speeches of Fidel Castro and other documents of the Cuban revolution than any other English language news source in the world.

The painful truth is that the big U.S. news media — including the "all-the-news-that's-fit-to-print" *New York Times* — keep their readers in the dark on this subject and under no conditions allow them to see the unadulterated statements of the Cuban revolution.

As a result, it is not an exaggeration to say that unless a resident of the U.S. has some specialized access to news sources, he or she cannot be currently well informed on the Cuban revolution without reading *The Militant*. It is simply the only paper in this country that consistently prints the texts of what the Cuban revolutionists themselves say.

On the domestic scene, the progressive significance of the new Negro nationalism was recognized by *The Militant* in the early stages of its development. The paper opened a constructive discussion on this subject in its pages. It joined in the defense of the Muslims against the police frame-up in Los Angeles and against the slanders of the white power structure — unfortunately echoed by some radicals. It also joined in the defense of the Muslims' civil liberties including their right to freedom of religion.

In regard to the Southern civil rights fight, *The Militant* early caught the significance of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which following the 1961 Jackson Freedom Ride, ushered in a new stage in the Southern movement. We have given extensive coverage to SNCC's heroic activities and astute leadership in the Southern struggle.

More recently, we have been able to present some eyewitness reports and analyses of the Algerian developments whose importance for the future of Africa — and therefore the world — looms very large.

The things we have listed are revolutionary developments, and it is a pleasure to cover them honestly. It is also a pleasure to see that interest in these things is growing, and that *The Militant* is increasing its circulation: that in a number of areas young people are going out into neighborhoods and on campuses, and meeting with significant success selling subscriptions; that they are putting the subscription campaign over the top, ahead of schedule. We couldn't ask for a better anniversary present than that.

Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Baltimore	\$ 120	\$ 120	100
Chicago	1,300	900	69
Allentown	150	95	63
General	100	59	59
Detroit	700	388	54
Boston	600	320	53
Milwaukee	250	132	53
Minneapolis-St. Paul	850	425	50
St. Louis	100	50	50
New York	4,300	2,125	49
Cleveland	650	302	46
Connecticut	200	88	44
Oakland-Berkeley	600	235	39
Los Angeles	4,300	1,672	39
San Francisco	650	230	35
Newark	200	50	25
San Diego	300	57	19
Seattle	500	85	17
Denver	100	13	13
Philadelphia	300	38	13
Totals through Nov. 12	\$16,270	\$7,384	44

Charge Betancourt Plans Rigged Vote

Venezuelan Revolutionaries Hit Frame-Up

The London Committee of the National Liberation Front [FLN] of Venezuela has denounced the unconstitutional arrest of eight members of the Venezuelan parliament and the house arrest of fifteen others in violation of the country's constitution. The committee charged that Betancourt committed these illegal acts as part of the preparations for the "biggest electoral fraud in Venezuelan history."

The committee also protested the violation of the freedom of the press involved in the suspension of *El Venezolano* and *Clarín* and the destruction of their presses by Betancourt's political police.

El Venezolano, an independent publication, is edited by Dr. Maza Zabala, a prominent Venezuelan economist. *Clarín* is edited by Luis Miquelena, a leader of the liberal opposition in parliament.

The arrests followed an incident which the FLN brands as a frame-up. According to the government, a holiday train was held up by members of the Armed Forces of National Liberation [FALN] who robbed the passengers of pocket-books and jewels. When the National Guard suddenly arrived, five guardsmen were killed and two boys and three women were wounded.

The FLN denies that this action was carried out by members of the FALN. "On the contrary we assert that this has been another act of provocation of the Venezuelan government."

Two similar cases are cited. On September 30, 1962, the government charged that extremists fired from the roof of the Concepción Palacios Maternity Hospital at a barracks in Caracas, killing two civilians who happened to be passing by. The troops, suspiciously enough, suffered no casualties and took no prisoners. The frame-up became clear when Dr. Domínguez Sisco, director of the hospital, made a public statement disclaiming that anybody had fired from the hospital at the barracks.

"Nevertheless the government used this incident to suspend constitutional guarantees and to imprison members of the political opposition."

At the beginning of 1963 the government claimed that while President Betancourt was on the way to visit Monseñor Bernal in Ciudad Bolívar, two terrorists plotting to kill the president and his companions with bombs were discovered in the bishopric. In a



TURBULENT VENEZUELA. Demonstrators in Caracas swarmed over tanks while celebrating the overthrow of Dictator Pérez Jiménez in 1958 which later led to the election of President Betancourt. Having failed to solve the nation's basic problems, U.S. lackey Betancourt has revived the hated Jiménez practice of jailing political critics.

public speech following this, Betancourt ordered the arrest of all extremists. Some 300 were eventually arrested.

Monseñor Bernal made a public statement declaring that he did not see any terrorists or bombs in the building and did not believe that any were present.

"The exposure of this frame-up provoked national indignation," states the FLN, "even in the right wing press (*El Universal*) which noted that the government had tried to exploit the religious sentiments of the people for repressive purposes."

The FLN points out that the alleged train robbery is out of character for the FALN which engages in only four types of action:

- (1) Attempts to gain publicity as, for instance, when some French paintings were boldly taken from an art exhibit.
- (2) Assaults on barracks, police stations or other armed centers to acquire arms.
- (3) Attacks on installations of companies that support the regime.
- (4) Organization of relief efforts for the city's poor, such as the forcible requisitioning of trucks carrying meat, vegetables and other foodstuffs for free distribution in the slums.

Whenever and wherever the FALN carries out such actions it always proclaims its responsibility.

As for the reasons for the government resorting to such frame-ups, the FLN suggests the following:

"First we must point to the pressure which right-wing elements in the Venezuelan army have exerted on President Betancourt which European newspapers, including the [London] *Times*, have noted. This is in keeping with the trend in Latin America to replace the representative democracies by military dictatorships such as have occurred in the last two weeks in the Dominican Republic and Honduras.

"This trend of Latin-American politics started with the overthrow of President Frondizi of Argentina just at the moment when he had lost the provincial elections to the opposition. Similarly, there has been the overthrow of Ydigoras Fuentes on the eve of the Guatemalan elections and now at this very moment the overthrow of President Villeda Morales in Honduras just before the elections, in addition to the overthrow of President Prado in Peru, when the elections had just taken place, with a result which the military were not quite in favor of.

"It is fairly obvious that President Betancourt has given way to further military pressure so as to avoid being overthrown, even though we hold he has been a willing tool in their hands, because in any free and fair elections the opposition parties are likely to win.

"The opposition parties and candidates have taken a very clear position with regard to the sequel of events following the train incident.

"Ex-President Larrazabal, who is a candidate in the forthcoming elections has been associated with the statement of the People's Democratic Front to the effect that if the two opposition parties which have now been legalized are not rehabilitated, then it is likely that they will not participate in the elections.

"Finally, the London Committee of the National Liberation Front on the 26th of February of this year in the House of Commons had warned the British public of the preparation of an electoral fraud in Venezuela. We simply repeat this warning.

"Once more the government has shown that it is both unwilling and incapable of bringing peace to the country and after plunging it into economic chaos its legacy now seems to be to pave the way for a new military dictatorship."

Socialist Education Fund

Baltimore Moves Into No. 1 Spot

By Marvel Scholl
Fund Director

Baltimore has done it again! This week a pledge for \$120 and the check to cover came in to put them at the very top of the list. And look what happened to Allentown — from zero to 63 per cent! Chicago continues to climb with consistent regularity.

R.F., Chicago's Fund Director puts it this way:

"I see that Chicago is the national leader in both the Fund and *Militant* subscription drives. If any of the other groups want to know the secret formula for Chicago's success, it is really very simple. All they have to do is acquire a group of young, hard-working, dedicated people."

I would like to pay tribute today to another group of then young people who 35 years ago launched *The Militant* and a program to publish books and pamphlets on the socialist program. It was in the midst of the Great Depression, when money was as scarce as hen's teeth. There was no welfare or unemployment insurance in those days. These lead-

ers of the movement had neither the journalistic nor technical training necessary for publishing a weekly paper. Yet they did the impossible — and this November 15 marks the 35th anniversary of that first issue!

During that same period the publication of books and pamphlets has gone forward at the same pace.

Today we have the basic documents on socialism, the socialist press, dedicated people, and a program designed to change the social order from decadent capitalism to socialism wherein mankind can live a life of decency, plenty, and freedom. But the historical assignment that valiant band of young socialists took upon their shoulders 35 years ago is by no means finished.

It behooves us who are either young in years or young in heart to carry this assignment to its logical conclusion. We can do this by giving generously of ourselves and our money. Send your contributions to 116 University Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

No Area Immune

Rights Movement Reaches Into Wyoming

CASPER, Wyo. — The degree to which the Negro freedom movement has been radicalized in the past year or so is being illustrated even here, a locality far from the centers of today's civil rights struggle. An example was the visit made here recently by Irving P. Andrews, Denver attorney and regional chairman of the NAACP.

This spokesman of a traditionally conservative group openly attributed today's revolutionary furor to the rank and file. For instance, he told the *Morning Star* here that "the spontaneous sit-ins, kneel-ins, jail-ins and so forth were inspired by the rank and file and not the leadership . . . The majority of responsible leaders are actually lagging behind . . . We are trying to accommodate ourselves to demands from below."

And at the Annual NAACP Banquet here he declared that the revolutionary drive behind the movement came from the rank and file, not from Washington, as conservative critics have theorized, nor from the leaders who have to run to catch up. It has in fact become a "leaderless revolution," he declared.

Waking Up

Andrews feels that a dramatic change has come over the Negro community since the 1954 Supreme Court decision. Negroes in increasing numbers are now waking up to realize that the rights in the constitution are for them too. "We are not asking for special privileges," he said, addressing white critics. "We are just asking that you give your special privileges up." He said the



KEEPS SPREADING. Part of civil rights demonstration in San Francisco last spring. It was the biggest in city's history. Similar demonstrations have been held in other areas of country where large-scale actions were previously unknown.

goal of his group is to continue the struggle "as long as any vestige of special privilege based on color remains in this country."

His attitude on independent Negro political candidates, however, showed that while the NAACP leaders are desperately trying to keep pace with the

movement, they refuse to accept its truly revolutionary implications.

"We have to work within the context of the two parties to preserve freedom around the world. [!] We think we have something here to fight for . . . We can't do so unless we remain united." As if there would be something subversive in a three-party system!

Despite Andrews' assertions to the contrary, the growing gap between the more militant groups and the traditional ones like the NAACP is making itself felt even out here. When asked whether the censorship of John Lewis' speech at the March on Washington represented cleavage in the civil rights leadership, he tartly replied that it rather represented a "struggle for candor."

He attributed Lewis' militancy to his youth and his experiences in and out of jail. But in view of Andrews' opposition to a break with the two-party system, he probably took umbrage at the SNCC chairman's indictment of both parties for having "betrayed the basic principles of the Declaration of Independence."

The banquet was said to have been the largest in the history of the Casper Negro community. The meeting was sprinkled with whites but not one civic leader or politician showed up, in spite of the good radio and press publicity the banquet received. But the audience, deeply moved by the occasion, gave Andrews a standing ovation.

Petition Drive Is Begun For Anti-Deportation Bill

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has launched a petition campaign in support of S. 1501, the Morse-Hart Bill which was introduced in the Senate last May 9.

Co-sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon and Sen. Philip A. Hart of Michigan, the Bill provides that no one who came to this country before the age of 14, or who entered it as a permanent legal resident and lived here for ten or more years, can be deported for any reason. It would also prevent the destruction of American families by the deportation of a foreign-born parent, husband or grandparent.

Petitions are available at the American Committee's office at 49 East 21st Street, Room 405, New York, N.Y.

THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

An Unwed Mother Speaks Out

By Fred Halstead

Don Keller, the District Attorney of San Diego, California, recently made a speech to the La Jolla Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars. The speech was part of a campaign he has been waging recently against what he sees as a threat to the nation stemming from the "coddling" of people on welfare rolls, especially unwed mothers. He cited as evidence a 63-page booklet put out by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare as a guide to public welfare agencies.

Prosecutor Keller pointed out that the booklet used such "coddling" words as "help," "services," and "understand" in recommending an approach for the social worker to the unwed mother and her children.

A sort of a speech on a similar subject was delivered to the press at the county jail in San Diego Sept. 29 by Jerry Lee Williams, a 22-year-old strawberry blond who has been sentenced to prison. It seems that Mrs. Williams, mother of four, continued to have children after she separated from her husband and was convicted of falsifying welfare applications and receiving welfare payments to which the law did not entitle her.

Mrs. Williams said she had no hope of probation, but wanted to say something she hoped would be of value to public officials, to parents, and to young girls.

To public officials she said: "Don't delude yourselves that women have children out of wedlock so they can be supported by welfare. It's a terrible way to have to live, and the pay is not worth it by a long shot . . . I tried two years ago to have an operation so I wouldn't have any more children. But a doctor told me the county couldn't give me the operation unless I had six living children. They said I could hire a private doctor to perform it for \$200 . . . I know that doesn't sound like much money to people who can buy as many divorces as they want. But to me it was as much as a million dollars to a millionaire. "You are sending me to prison now and I can somehow learn to

live with that. But you say you are concerned with my children. How will this help them? I love my children and have never neglected them and you know it . . . Wouldn't it make more sense for the county to help me get the operation than to go to all the trouble and expense of a trial and prison for me and then have to worry about my children?"

To parents Mrs. Williams said: "You must show your children some love and respect and faith. The prosecutor and judge called me names because I did not leave my children and go out and get a job. I did work sometimes, but all I could get was a waitress job and the pay is so little that I couldn't live on it and support my children."

"It seemed — and it still seems — much more important that I stay with them to care for them and show them love. I think that is where my life first went wrong. My mother always worked. I'd come home to an empty house. I was lonely. I needed affection. I married the first boy who asked me — when I was 14."

"My mother didn't have time to talk to me, and play with me and be interested in the things a teenage girl is interested in. My Daddy didn't trust me. He was accusing me of things before I knew there were such things. Have faith in your children. Talk to your daughters. Warn them that there are boys who will say anything, promise anything, if you let them do what they want."

At the sentencing, Judge William P. Mahedy said Mrs. Williams deserved no sympathy because she was a woman with "no morals at all." The stiff jail term — up to 14 years — was meant, he said, to "put the fear of God in other welfare chiselers." District Attorney Keller should be very pleased, though it is questionable how much money his campaign has saved the taxpayers. Mrs. Williams' four children are now wards of the state. And the fifth one will be too, after it is born in prison sometime around Christmas.

...Grass Roots Negro Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

during the 1964 election. (He is appealing conviction on a charge of returning to the U.S. from Cuba without a passport.) "If so," declared Worthy, "I'll go on a hunger and work strike from the very first day and embarrass the Kennedy administration and the Democratic Party all over the world. The Kennedy's won't be able to palm off the blame for this case on Wallace or Barnett."

Worthy referred to a smear campaign in which the Detroit news media attacked a Freedom Now Party supporter for his alleged criminal record. "Anyone who comes under attack from outside this organization for their past record, criminal or otherwise, is not going to be thrown to the white wolves," he declared, "and the press and radio might just as well get used to that."

Rev. Cleage made a powerful speech in favor of the Freedom Now Party, both at the working session and at the rally. The conference adopted a resolution, without a dissenting vote, to support the FNP idea and to try to get the new party on the ballot in the respective states in 1964.

Other actions taken by the Grass Roots conference included:

- Support to a boycott of General Motors to force fair hiring by the Cadillac distributors in Ohio.
- Support to the Christmas boycott.
- A demand for an end to biased textbooks and support to plans for a nationwide boycott to eliminate biased treatment of Negroes and Negro history in text-

books.

- Support to the principle of self defense.

The conference also resolved: "that the Northern Negro Grass Roots Leadership Conference constitutes itself as a continuing body of individuals" and "that the Steering Committee of the conference act as a coordinating committee to be enlarged by including individuals from other areas in the North."

The Grass Roots Conference has a temporary office in the GOAL headquarters, 11605 Linwood Ave., Detroit, Michigan. James Boggs is the steering committee chairman.



Gloria Richardson

Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy And Sectarianism

March 26 speech assailing Anibal Escalante and others for converting the Integrated Revolutionary Organizations into "a yoke, a straitjacket."

40 pp. — 35c

PIONEER PUBLISHERS

116 University Place
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Canadian Labor MP Describes What He Saw on Visit to Cuba

By Robert Stewart

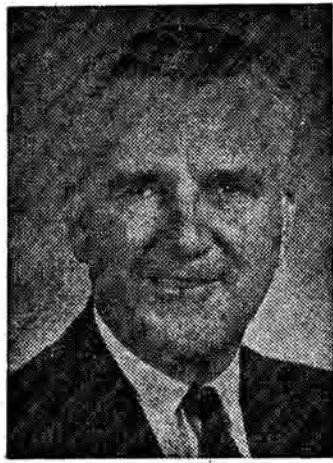
"Canadians look upon the Cuban revolution differently from Americans because Canadians too are struggling for independence from international capital," noted Cedric Cox, labor party member in the British Columbia legislature, in the U.S. leg of his trans-continental speaking tour about his recent trip to Cuba. He spoke in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Antioch College. His tour of Canada and the Northern U.S. was organized by the Canadian Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Cox pointed out the similarity between the Cuban Revolution and the American Revolution of 1776: Both were movements of a majority of people against foreign economic domination, and both produced a sizable number of expatriates from among the well-to-do who lost their privileges. The Cuban "exiles" in Miami resemble the Loyalists who fled the American Revolution for Canada.

Before it became clear that Castro meant to keep his promises of reform to the people, Cox commented, international capital did not turn against him. But when the agrarian reforms began, the mass media began a campaign of vilification.

Cox impressed on the audience the great strides made in Cuban education since the Revolution. The literacy campaign, which mobilized 100,000 high school volunteers to go out into the rural areas, reduced the illiteracy rate in the countryside from 70 per cent to four per cent.

The comprehensive health program, Cox reported, pays for the medical expenses of the entire people. New health centers have been built on all the cooperative and state farms, and each doctor and dentist is required to spend at least one month per year in the rural areas, thus making med-



Cedric Cox

ical care available to Cubans who could never afford it before.

Cox hailed the democracy of Cuba's powerful trade union movement, which encompasses all laboring people. Union officials and representatives are elected by and responsible to the rank and file. "The workers themselves determine the conditions under which they work," he said.

"Women in Cuba feel much safer today than they did under the old regime," added the Canadian legislator in a discussion in Minneapolis. Under Batista, "Havana was known as the brothel of America."

Now "as many as 5000 former brothel inhabitants are being educated and given vocational training for factory work and other useful activities." Cox credited the Castro government with eliminating discrimination against women and Negroes. "There is no difference between the Negro and Spanish Cuba, and women have completely equal status with men. Women serve in the militia voluntarily, and they carry guns just like the men do."

Turning to Canada, Cox noted that U.S. interests today control 70 per cent of the Canadian economy. "We Canadians are determined to kick you out like Fidel did . . . As Canadians we will look to ourselves and not your Wall Street for our future." He noted that in 1961 British Columbia expropriated the largest hydroelectric plant in Canada. Since then, other interests have been nationalized. Added Cox, "This is only the beginning."

In Chicago, when Cox and John Coatsworth — one of the students who defied the State Department's travel ban on Cuba — spoke, it was necessary to organize a defense guard to meet attempts by Cuban counter-revolutionaries to break up the public meeting. The guard, consisting of supporters of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Young Socialist Alliance, and the Socialist Workers Party, succeeded in thwarting the efforts of the counter-revolutionaries to prevent people from exercising their rights to free speech.

Algeria Celebrates an Anniversary

People Stand Firm Against Assaults

PARIS, Nov. 3 (W.O.) — Revolutionary Algeria was able to celebrate a glorious November 1 — the ninth anniversary of the launching of the freedom struggle against imperialist France. The crowds that filled the streets were in a happy and grateful mood. Threatened by war from monarchist Morocco, the threat had been repelled with but little blood shed and if the truce that was won by Ben Bella at Bamako was an uneasy one, nevertheless it was a truce that spelled precious time for Algeria.

The threat of counterrevolution in Kabylie seemed still further reduced although not eliminated and the chances of its spreading on a wide scale were clearly remote.

In addition the Revolution had gained importantly in the field of mass consciousness. Dramatic rallies had seen hundreds of thousands of people responding in the streets to the revolutionary appeals of the government against the threat of the counterrevolution.

A three-day congress of peasants in Algiers October 24-27 at which some 2,500 delegates from all over the country participated had brought the problems of the Revolution home in a new way.

The peasant congress was a remarkable gathering, for the main topic, discussed in the practical, matter-of-fact way of people close to the soil, was how can you best run agriculture along socialist lines under conditions such as Algeria faces at the moment.

In the world press, Morocco's armed assault on Algeria occupied the center of attention. On the surface it seemed to be an unequal match and that, no doubt, was why King Hassan II struck. With a well-equipped, well-trained army, backed by the imperialist West, including Franco, the king had evidently long studied the blow he intended to deliver.

Algeria on the other hand faced an armed uprising in the Kabylie, the country is poor, militarily weak, still suffering the terrible ravages of the most bitter colonial

war in history. What chance did the ragged, politically divided peasants of Algeria have against the sleek mobile forces of Hassan II?

If the attack succeeded, the Ben Bella government might be toppled and with it the threat eliminated of another Cuba, of a contagious deep-going agrarian reform, of a socialist revolution that might become a shining example for all of Africa and the Middle East.

What the monarch and his imperialist backers did not expect was the form of reply. The Ben Bella government openly appealed for political revolution in Morocco. In Algeria the government threw all its forces into mobilizing the people to defend their revolutionary gains and their socialist goals.

These appeals met with an echo among the Moroccan people and Hassan II began to feel that his throne was not altogether secure. Among the Algerian people, fervor mounted to new heights throughout the nation. The recruiting stations were completely unable to register the long lines of people who queued up.

The rest of the Arab world recognized that the Moroccan king did not know what he was playing with and that if new revolutionary fires were not to flare up the conflict must be stopped without delay. The various governments were all the more impelled into action because of the popular sentiment in their own countries in favor of Algeria. The Ben Bella government won the diplomatic contest hands down.

On the military side, too, Algeria had excellent chances of gaining strength against the monarch-imperialist combination. Arms were made available by Egypt, the East European countries and the Soviet Union. Even Cuba was reported to have decided without the least hesitation to share the precious stock accumulated for defense against the constant threat of invasion by the biggest bully on earth.

Some of the partisans of Hassan II are making out that the monarch came out the winner. Right-

wing papers in Paris saw Algeria the loser on three counts: the Algerian forces were pushed back militarily, and Ben Bella suffered a double diplomatic defeat at Bamako October 30 when he recognized that Morocco has border claims and when he agreed to stop propaganda calling for the overthrow of Hassan II.

Under the conditions of the truce, however, Hassan agreed to the withdrawal of all troops to lines to be determined by a four-power commission. (Algeria, Morocco, Mali and Ethiopia.) He also agreed that the frontier dispute should be settled within the frame of the Addis Ababa charter.

Hassan had previously refused to go along with this charter since it calls on the African powers not to raise any disputes over borders. The agreement to withdraw his troops was also a bitter pill.

Clearly, the terms of the truce are not unfavorable to Algeria. Whether the truce will be observed by Morocco, of course, still remains to be seen.

A truce of this character is decidedly in the interests of the Algerian Revolution. A military conflict, even of purely defensive character, could place an unbearable burden on the weak Algerian economy. What Algeria needs is peace, economic assistance, and time for the revolution to deepen and become better consolidated.

LONDON — Carrying posters, "Hands off the Algerian Socialist Revolution!" "Release all Moroccan Political Prisoners," "Hassan, Friend of Franco, Invades Algeria," and many others, members and supporters of the British Algeria Committee picketed the Moroccan Embassy in Queens Gate Gardens Oct. 27.

As on the previous Saturday when a similar group of pickets demonstrated in front of the embassy, a deputation of three went inside and handed a protest letter signed by all the participants to the First Secretary.

The Committee is planning further protests next week.

World Events

2 Suicides in Japan

In despair over the hopelessness of ever recovering their health, two residents of Hiroshima, Mrs. Kimiyo Tanaka and Mr. Isamu Yamamoto, committed suicide Oct. 26.

The two did not know each other. The only connection between their deaths was that both of them were exposed to radiation on Aug. 6, 1945, when they both were 30 years old. That was the day that a "baby" A-bomb was exploded over the heavily-populated Japanese city on the orders of Harry S. Truman, the man who decided he was justified in ordering the two greatest single acts of mass murder in history — the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Eisenhower recently confessed that it was clear to him in 1945, ten days before the deed, that it was not a military necessity to use the bomb in Japan "to save American lives."

Mr. Yamamoto, a maker of wooden sandals, and Mrs. Tanaka, who had no trade, suffered the agonies of "atomic sickness" for 18 years before they finally gave up.

Mr. Yamamoto threw himself under the wheels of a train. Mrs. Tanaka left the jets open on a gas stove.

Empire of Oil: I

The government of the Congo Republic has threatened to expel two unnamed representatives of

certain oil companies for spreading rumors of bribe-taking in the allocation of oil contracts.

Two big financial groups are fighting for Congo oil rights. On Jan. 19 the Congo government signed a deal with the huge Italian outfit, ENI, to construct a refinery capable of processing 600,000 tons of petroleum a year. Representatives of Mobiloil, Texaco, Shell (British-Dutch) and Petrocongo (Belgian) complained that the cabinet had approved an agreement with them to put up a 900,000 ton capacity refinery. They put pressure on the government to reconsider through several embassies.

The government has not enforced the expulsion order against the rumor-mongers. According to some sources, the American companies are holding secret talks with the Italians. Since this is the final court of appeal, the decision of the oil kings is awaited.

Empire of Oil: II

The International Petroleum Co. of Peru, a subsidiary of Standard Oil, has been handed a bill for \$75,000,000 by the Peruvian government of newly-elected President Belaunde Terry. The bill is for back taxes which the company overlooked paying for 42 years.

Besides demanding payment of the back bill, the government wants a new contract that would give it 60-70 per cent of the company's profits and 12.5-16.6 per cent of royalties. The government

threatens to nationalize the oil properties if demands are not met.

The company complains that these demands would cost it over 100% of current profits.

The New York World-Telegram in reporting the development said: "Executives with many years experience in Latin America believe a takeover of the International Petroleum properties, following total loss of U.S. investments in Cuba, confiscations of U.S. properties in Brazil and current Argentine threats to cancel petroleum concession contracts, could be another severe blow to the Alliance for Progress hopes for greater U.S. private investment activity in Latin America."

Greek Prisoner Dies

The death of Damianos Hatzidaniilidis in the Saint Paul prison has been announced by the International Committee for Amnesty and Respect for the Rights of Man in Greece.

A fighter in the Greek resistance during World War II, Hatzidaniilidis had been held for 18 years as a political prisoner, following restoration of the monarchy when the Allies took over Greece after the war. Numerous efforts had been made to secure his freedom because of the illness from which he suffered.

Hatzidaniilidis is the seventh political prisoner to die this year behind bars in Greece. It is estimated that more than 1,000 political prisoners are still being held.

Jack Scott Takes a Second Look at Cuba

A section of this top-notch report on Cuba was serialized in *The Militant*. Now the complete report is published by the Canadian Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

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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.]

Veteran Socialist Dies

Los Angeles, Calif. The cause of civil liberties, of socialism and of progressive aims in general lost a staunch friend in this area with the recent death of Leo Gallagher. A courageous lawyer, Gallagher fought for civil liberties some 40 years. He died at the age of 76.

Some of Gallagher's first defense cases in the early 1920s were victims of illegal arrest by the brutal Red Squad of the Los Angeles police. In 1933 Gallagher went to Germany to defend Georgi Dimitroff in the Reichstag Trial. He was arrested by the Hitler

government and deported. Back in California, he worked for the defense of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings. In the late 1930s he was an attorney for the defense in the Criminal Syndicalism trials in Sacramento, aimed against organization of farm workers.

Generally associated with the viewpoint of the Communist Party, Gallagher broke with that viewpoint during World War II when the Communist Party refused to oppose the government policy of interring Japanese-Americans in concentration camps. After that he was generally known as an independent socialist and civil libertarian. He consistently defended the Communist Party and all other targets of the witch-hunt and McCarthyism.

Gallagher actively supported James Kutcher in his fight for reinstatement in the government job from which he had been fired because of membership in the Socialist Workers Party. In 1958, he was a sponsor of the United Socialist Action in Southern California and chaired the meeting here when Vincent Hallinan reported on the United Socialist Conference, in New York.

In the words of Mrs. Hannah Gallagher, his wife, "He was a wonderful man. He was a generous and gentle man even though first of all he was a fighter."

Della Rossa

Student Who Went to Cuba

San Francisco, Calif. We who were in Cuba on the student trip this past summer saw a people determined to put an end to racial discrimination, prostitution, gambling, slums and unemployment and we saw abundant evidence that the people's wishes were being rapidly fulfilled. We saw the determination and courage of the people and the knuckling down to production and resulting stabilization of the nation. We saw the medical facilities, schools, fishing cooperatives and farming collectives. We were impressed most of all with the opportunities for workers, students and farmers alike. The nurseries, youth leagues, block defense committees, and Womens Federations were other areas in which we had a particular interest.

Cuba and its people are building their own destiny, regardless of the economic starvation blockade by the Ogre to the North and its dictates to satellites forbidding trade. Cuba is a government that serves the people! A government built and directed by her people for their welfare. Whatever name one gives to the political system of Cuba, one must recognize that she is the most advanced in social and economic standing among the Latin American family of nations.

No CIA or other subversive agency via sabotage, pirate raids, and bombings can ever destroy the ideas and will of the Cuban people. (Not even the hurricane.)

Robert Kaffke

Freedom Now Party

Berkeley, Calif. Here's to *The Militant*! Thanks for your excellent coverage of the civil rights events. I cannot think of any other paper which gives such extensive reporting of all phases of the struggle.

Keep it up. Especially the news of the Freedom Now Party. I think such a party will be the end of

the Republican-Democrat monopoly of power, and of the Jim Crow system which they protect.

F.J.

Conn. 'Socialist' Nominee

Boston, Mass. Last weekend I visited my hometown of Bridgeport, Conn., and caught the windup of a three-way mayoralty race there. You may recall that Bridgeport was the town that for many years had a Socialist Party mayor, Jasper McLevy, who was deposed a few years ago. He was typical of the people who are socialist in name only and are prominent in the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. His only program was lower taxes — to save money on snow removal equipment he is supposed to have proclaimed: "God put the snow on the ground and he will take it away." And every spring he was proven right.

McLevy was a joke but the present Socialist Party candidate, William Visokay, is even more backward than the Republicans and Democrats. "We must learn," he says in the Bridgeport *Sunday Post*, "that there is the Straight-Narrow-Honest Path by which we must be guided for all our people's destiny... When we practice fairness, honesty, and above-board methods, then and only then shall we enjoy peace of mind." After thus coming to grips with such key social problems, he

solemnly pledged, "that upon being elected to office we shall hold as our guide the greatest law of the age left us by Almighty God — The Ten Commandments."

Lest you think Visokay might have trouble enforcing this program, his record proves otherwise. He was a professional enforcer — a state cop — for 15 years and has been safety and security director (the man who deals with strikers) of Bridgeport Brass for the past 20 years. During World War II he was a safety and security director for 51 industrial plants and for all utilities in New Haven and Fairfield Counties.

Not one to be scared by the witch-hunt, he was, to the contrary, a joiner — of a Catholic church, war veterans, three safety councils, etc., etc. and — last on the list — the NAACP.

But Visokay's no joke. He's one of the products of the Socialist Party's having abandoned all pretense of a fight against the capitalist system. You'd think that at least they would have the decency to change their name and step out of the way of those who are serious about fighting for socialism.

G.H.

The Equal-Time Law

Philadelphia, Pa. The current Negro Revolution has brought forth many truths which have given the lie to the myth that democracy and freedom

exist for all. Free speech, as well is a myth in the United States.

Recently the House of Representatives passed a bill suspending the rights of all minority political groups to equal time on radio and TV during the upcoming presidential campaign. Therefore the American people will be left with the same old line from the Republican and Democratic parties, without giving minority groups the right to debate and question some of their "solutions" to the many problems which oppress our people.

This suspension of equal time and the mockery it makes of "free speech" has been given little if any publicity in the "free press" of Philadelphia. This affects every American and his opportunity to listen to all sides and make an intelligent decision.

It may not be long before the Congress decides which groups may or may not publish newspapers and magazines. Whether or not this happens depends on how concerned we are over this "suspension" of free speech.

We speak out over the fact that Russia, China and other places are supposedly not able to hear different points of view. Do we have the conscience to speak out to our government over the fact that the Democratic and Republican parties have decided that the American people shall hear only what they have to say?

Lawrence H. Geller

It Was Reported in the Press

The Wheels of Justice — A Cleveland judge ordered a mother to stand trial on charges of contributing to the delinquency of her 16-year-old daughter by teaching her about birth control methods. The daughter, unmarried, has had three children.

A Great Gang — The security division of the State Department is currently involved in a choice demonstration of its methods of coping with "un-American" practices. Recently Otto Otepka was bounced as a security officer for supplying the Senate Internal Security subcommittee with confidential departmental files. Then three top officers of the security division gave sworn testimony before the Eastland committee that they had not found this out by tapping Otepka's phone. The next day they "clarified" their testimony by explaining that a tap had been put on his phone but was removed when it was discovered that it didn't work.

Note to Apartment-Hunters — Parc-V, a nearly complete Fifth Avenue co-op in New York still has available a few two-bedroom, two-bath apartments (plus maid's room) for about \$66,000 with carrying charges of just under \$800 a month.

Kennedy's Church Dinner — Rev. Dr. David N. Licorish, assistant pastor of New York's Abyssinian Baptist Church, charged that "Negroes were seen but not heard" at the Protestant Council's dinner for President Kennedy Nov. 8. And those Negroes who were there weren't seen any more than the planners of the affair could help. Dr. Licorish said Negroes were "shunted off to the side" in seating arrangements. Not a single Negro was on the

roster of speakers even though Negro Protestants outnumber white ones in the city.

Slight Slip — An Associated Press teletype operator caused some consternation when he presumably hit a wrong key in transmitting a story about Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic society. "A gathering of fellow journalists" came out "a gathering of yellow journalists." A correction was issued.

Tired of Your Old Heap? — The 1964 Rolls Royce will soon be on display in U.S. showrooms. Just \$26,000 at port-of-entry. For the kid in the family, the British firm of Ashton-Martin is offering a six-cylinder sports job, with speeds up to 150 miles an hour, at \$12,275 and \$13,175.

Top This — It's too often that we see some item selling for 25 or 30 cents and recall nostalgically that it used to be available for three cents or a nickel in the '30s. But we figure we've heard everything after learning that New York stores are selling tops for as much as a dollar apiece.

That's a Bad Reason? — Petitioned by parents to stop civil-defense drills because they bolster

cold-war politics and make the arms race tolerable, New Jersey's Gov. Hughes replied: "It's not so much that the kids mind getting under the desk as it is parents showing their discontent with the cold war."

O, Come All Ye Faithful — A headline in the Nov. 11 *New York Times* reported: "Cleric Says 'Hunger' Will Lead to Faith."

No Soap — A research outfit conducted an "unpopularity poll" of TV commercials, asking viewers which commercials they dreaded most. Five of the eleven least-liked commercials were on behalf of Procter & Gamble products.

The Really Vital Statistics — Dr. Theodore Abelin of the Harvard School of Public Health told a Kansas City, Mo., meeting of the American Public Health Association Nov. 11 that men of 50 who smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day will live an average of 3.6 years less than non-smokers. He was followed on the rostrum by L.Y. Ballentine, North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture, who dealt with different figures. He told the gathering that tobacco is an \$8-billion-a-year industry in this country.

20 YEARS AGO

"The windfall of profits the war has brought American Big Business is shown by two recent reports. The first is a table published in the current CIO economic news letter giving the comparative profits of 29 leading corporations before and during the war.

"Of the 29 companies, 14 made ten times as much in 1942, before taxes, as they averaged in 1936-39. Almost all multiplied their pre-war income, before taxes, by four. In several cases the percentage increase was numbered in the thousands. The American Car & Foundry Co., for example, increased its profits 9,700% in 1942 over 1936-39; Mack Trucks showed a 624% increase; Remington Arms went up 521%; Budd Mfg. Co., 2,113%...

"In addition to raking in enormous profits and paying out lush dividends, the big corporations are piling up colossal reserves, it was disclosed in a survey made public on Armistice Day by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The SEC reported that, starting almost from scratch in 1929, American Big Business by the end of 1942 had increased its reserves by 2,800 per cent."

"Yes, Big Business is certainly 'taking the profits out of war.'" — Nov. 20, 1943.

Thought for the Week

"The truth is that the people of the United States are at the present time dominated and driven by two kinds of officially propagated fear; fear of the Soviet Union and fear of the income tax. These two terrors have been adjusted so as to complement one another and thus to keep the citizens of our free society under the strain of a double pressure from which he finds himself unable to escape..." — Edmund Wilson in his new book, *The Cold War and the Income Tax*.

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Likens Indiana 'Anti-Red' Law To 'Sedition' Statutes of South

The Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students has condemned the use of state sedition laws in civil rights cases in Americus, Ga., and New Orleans. The CABS pointed out that a similar law had been used to indict Ralph Levitt, James Bingham and Tom Morgan, officers of the Young Socialist Alliance at Indiana University, in connection with a speech on civil rights by Leroy McRae, a YSA national officer. The CABS declared:

"The constitutionality of a McCarthy-era state sedition law was challenged Oct. 30 by motions filed in Monroe County Circuit Court in Bloomington, Indiana.

"The insidious and unconstitutional character of state sedition laws like the Indiana Communist Act of 1951 have been dramatized in two recent cases.

"In Americus, Georgia, a federal court has ruled unconstitutional an 1871 state law prohibiting 'incitement to insurrection.' This law was demonstrably used by racist state and local officials to jail leaders of civil rights demonstrations and thus discourage others from peaceably demonstrating for their rights.

"In New Orleans, Louisiana, officers of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, one of the oldest civil rights organizations in the South, were arrested and their homes and offices raided by Louisiana state police on charges that they had 'conspired to violate' the state's Subversive Activities and Control Law. A local judge dismissed the case for lack of evidence. But in the meantime confidential records of the SCEF passed into the hands of the racist-dominated Louisiana Un-American Activities Committee and, in turn, were passed to Sen. James O. Eastland of the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Eastland, who sits in his post primarily because Negroes in his constituency are denied the right to vote, clearly intends to use these records to try to smear the Southern civil rights movement.

"Both the Americus and New Orleans cases show that undemocratic elements can and do utilize state sedition laws to limit and obstruct citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights.

"The Indiana Communism Act has been used in much the same way to obstruct the rights of students at Indiana University. Members of the Young Socialist Alliance on that campus had attracted considerable attention by their outspoken advocacy of peace, civil rights and socialism. A newly-elected local prosecutor, Thomas A. Hoadley, began a campaign early in 1963 of public threats to investigate the group. Hoadley



Tom Morgan

made clear that he hoped to pressure the university into denying the young socialists any further use of campus facilities. The university was not intimidated. Hoadley then brought indictments against the three officers of the group.

"The three defendants were charged with assembling to advocate violent overthrow of the federal and state governments on March 25, the day that Leroy McRae, a national officer of the YSA and a Negro, addressed a campus meeting under YSA sponsorship.

"Clearly, sedition laws are detrimental to the state of civil rights and civil liberties in America. The fight to defeat the Indiana Communism Act, in this, its first test case, is of signal importance in the fight to remove all such unconstitutional and restrictive laws from the lawbooks of this country.

"Publicity and financial support are essential for winning this important case. Write for further information and send contributions to the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, P.O. Box 213 Cooper Station, New York 10003, New York."

Miss. Negroes Register Stand

90,000 Cast 'Freedom Ballots'

JACKSON, MISS. — More than 90,000 disenfranchised Negroes in 200 communities throughout the state cast "Freedom Ballots" in churches, schools, poolrooms and "votemobiles" over a three-day period here.

For many, participation in the mock election was their first venture into politics. The Freedom Vote candidates, Aaron Henry of Clarksdale and the Rev. Edwin King of Jackson, received almost all of the votes cast with less than 50 split between Democratic and Republican candidates.

In 1890, Mississippi had 190,000 Negro registered voters. Two years later, it had 8,600. In 1954 there were 22,000 Negro voters — less than 5 per cent of the registered electorate.

Henry, state NAACP head and president of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), indicated the mock vote gave Mississippi's non-voting Negroes "a real choice between candidates." Both Republican and Democratic candidates ran on segregationist platforms. The Freedom Vote candidates — who also received write-in votes during the regular election Nov. 5 — urged the state to provide "justice, equal education, jobs and voting rights."

The Freedom Ballot platform called for an end to segregation including all public accommoda-

Negro Socialist Opens National Speaking Tour

NOV. 12 — Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Brooklyn Councilman-at-Large has begun a coast-to-coast speaking tour. In the election last week which drew few people to the polls DeBerry received 3,514 votes.

DeBerry will be at West Coast points for the next two weeks. The subject of his talk is "The Negro Revolution" in which he takes up such questions as integration or separation, the crisis in Negro leadership since the Birmingham murders, nonviolence and self-defense, and the Freedom Now Party (FNP).

DeBerry will also discuss developments at the Northern Negro Grass Roots Leadership Conference and the Northern Negro Leadership Conference, both of which took place in Detroit November 9.

The FNP was a central theme of DeBerry's campaign and it evoked a friendly response in Brooklyn's Negro community. However, since the campaign was rigged in the sense that it was predetermined that the Republican and Democratic candidates were assured of election, there was little general interest in the campaign as a whole.

In another election development, Richard Parrish, Socialist Party candidate for Manhattan Councilman-at-Large, who ran with a broad number of groups supporting him, polled 8,317 votes or 2.5 per cent of the total in a field of four candidates. Groups ranging from the Socialist Workers Party to the Americans for Democratic Action urged a vote for Parrish, a Negro unionist, in this election.

In the Bay Area of California, Clifton DeBerry will be heard on the following programs:

KGO Radio Thurs. Nov. 21 3 P.M.
KSAN Radio Sun. Nov. 24 2 P.M.
KRON TV Sun. Nov. 24 2:30 P.M.
KDIA Radio Sun. Nov. 24 5 P.M.
KPFA FM Radio (Time to be announced)

tions; replacement of the present State Sovereignty Commission with a State Commission on Equality; fair employment; a \$1.25 minimum wage; better schools and a guaranteed right to vote.

Robert Moses, director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's Mississippi vote drive and director of COFO, said the campaign was "a political breakthrough in Mississippi." COFO leaders hope to use the activity surrounding the drive to push Negro vote attempts in the state.

Over 100 campaign workers were arrested on various charges during the three-week drive. At one time, 50 students from Yale University and several from Stanford University were in the state working with the Henry-King slate. James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary said, "even though write-ins are not counted, they indicate that Negroes here had no choice between Democratic and Republican candidates, and if permitted, Negroes would register to vote in large numbers."

Only 6.1 per cent of the eligible Negroes in Mississippi have managed to become registered voters though 36.1 per cent of the Mississippi population is Negro. In six counties here, no Negroes whatever are registered to vote according to a 1963 report by the Civil Rights Commission.

3 Young Freedom Fighters Still Face Jail in Georgia

AMERICUS, Ga. — Three field workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee — who escaped a possible death sentence when a three-judge federal panel freed them Nov. 1 — still face other charges here.

The three — Donald Harris of New York, Ralph Allen of Melrose, Mass., and John Perdew of Denver, Colo. — were jailed here Aug. 8 and charged with attempting to incite insurrection, unlawful assembly, rioting, obstruction of a lawful arrest. Harris and Allen are charged further with assault and battery. All were denied bail.

Also Charged

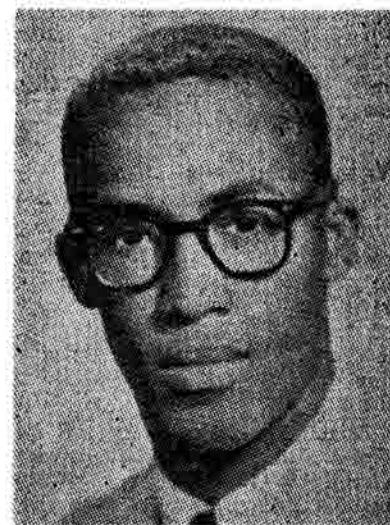
Two others, 14-year-old Sallie Mae Durham and 19-year-old Thomas McDaniel, were charged with rioting, unlawful assembly, assault and obstruction of a lawful arrest. McDaniel was held on \$12,000 bail and Miss Durham, a minor, was held without bail.

A sixth youth, Zev Aelony, a CORE field secretary, was also charged with insurrection. Aelony was jailed Aug. 17.

All were freed when the three-judge panel outlawed Georgia's insurrection and unlawful assembly statutes. The court also prohibited further prosecution of the youths on the outlawed charges and ordered them set free on bail.

The Nov. 1 ruling marked the first time a federal court has halted prosecution in a civil-rights case at the request of private parties.

Testimony at the two-day hearing centered around beatings re-



Donald Harris

ceived by some of the jailed youths and other demonstrators, and voter registration activities here. A Justice Department lawyer testified that Negro vote tries — which had increased after SNCC began a drive here in January — decreased after the workers were arrested.

The three SNCC workers will continue their work in Americus. Miss Durham, who would have been a ninth-grade student, will return to school. She testified at the hearing that she and Donald Harris were knocked down by policemen and Harris was beaten by a policeman when he tried to get some water in the jail.

Harris testified that officers beat him several times the night he was arrested.

Anti-Castro Cubans Provoke Near-Riot in Boston Church

Twenty-five anti-Castro Cubans infiltrated a meeting at Community Church in Boston Nov. 3 and caused a near-riot, in which the minister was struck and an elderly parishioner was knocked to the floor. Truman Nelson, author, who recently visited Cuba was telling 400 church members what he saw there, especially about the gains made by Afro-Cubans since the revolution. He pointed out that a Negro was the head of the armed forces and many others are in prominent positions.

According to the Nov. 4 *Boston Record American*, when the anti-Castro hooligans began shouting insults and interrupting Nelson with taunts, the Rev. Lothrop, pastor of the church, tried repeatedly to still the tumult, suggesting that the leather-coated Cubans wait until the question period to take the floor. One of the parishioners called the police, but no arrests were made when Nelson said he wanted the Cubans to remain.

At the conclusion of the service, with the police gone, "a melee erupted in the church lobby," reports the *Record American*. "The pastor, Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, was punched in the shoulder, and sent sprawling into a newspaper photographer . . .

"Witnesses said a parishioner then shoved a Cuban. One of the latter's friends let loose with a haymaker that missed its mark and landed on an old man, knocking him to the floor . . .

"Just before the pastor was struck, one of the Cubans, his fists doubled, screamed in his face 'liar, liar.'"

Rev. Lothrop called the disturbance a disgrace to Boston, but declined to press charges against the Cubans.

Birmingham Memorial To Be Held in Harlem

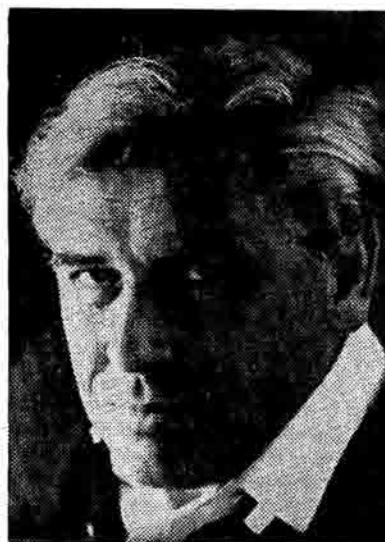
NEW YORK — "No Christmas Buying This Year — Santa is in Mourning" will be the theme of a Memorial for the six Birmingham children who died last September in the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church and the racist shooting that followed.

The program, sponsored by the International Committee in Defense of Africa, will have as guest speaker Mr. John O. Killens, author of *And Then We Heard the Thunder*. Miss Leontyne Watts, the Penthouse Primitive singer also known for her performances in *Carmen Jones* and *Rhapsody in Blue*, will be guest artist.

The Memorial program, to be held Wednesday, November 20, will start at 8 p.m. in the Skyline Room of the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. Admission is free and all are urged to attend.

SNCC Pamphlet Tells Danville Story

The story of the hard-fought civil rights battles in Danville, Va. has been told in a pamphlet. Among the incidents described and pictured in the 16-page pamphlet is the notorious June 10 ambush, in which 40 of 65 peaceful demonstrators were injured by police and deputies. The text is by Dorothy Miller and the photographs by Danny Lyon. The pamphlet is available from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 16 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, 14, Ga. A contribution of 25 cents is being asked for each copy. Make checks payable to SNCC.



Truman Nelson