

THE MILITANT

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Framed-Up 'Kidnap' Trial Opens in Monroe, N.C.

By George Lavan

MONROE, N. C., Feb. 19 — The trial of the four defendants in the so-called "kidnap" case began yesterday. It found a defense in an almost total state of disarray.

Attempts to delay trial on the ground that at least a little time was needed have been consistently denied by Judge Walter E. Brock and already a number of the pre-trial motions have been disposed of. This afternoon selection of the jury began.

At 9:30 yesterday morning the case of the State vs. Richard Crowder, Harold Reape, John Lowry and Mrs. Mae Mallory was called.

However, the long-awaited trial did not begin because Mrs. Mallory, Crowder and Reape informed the court that they were without lawyers.

It appears that the previous afternoon Mrs. Mallory had dismissed her attorney, Len Holt of Washington, D.C. She told the court that she was expecting a new lawyer in a few hours and asked postponement until his arrival.

Others Dismissed

Similarly, defendants Crowder and Reape informed their attorneys the night before trial that they were dismissed. They were being represented by Conrad Lynn of New York and Richard Scupi of Washington, D.C. Scupi had been in Monroe for several days preparing the pre-trial motions. Conrad Lynn was planning to fly down as soon as the court set a definite time for the trial proper.

Scupi remains in the courtroom as attorney for defendant John Lowry, whose principal attorney is William C. Kunstler of New York. Like Lynn, he engaged Scupi to prepare and plead pre-trial motions. Kunstler himself has just arrived in town.

Both Holt and Scupi had appeared in court Monday for their respective clients of that moment. Neither they nor observers had any inkling that three of the four well-represented defendants would be unable to go to trial the next day for lack of counsel.

Holt is a militant young civil rights attorney whose practice was mainly in Virginia until racist persecution drove him out. He has had previous cases in Monroe and was here immediately after the August, 1961 white supremacist rioting out of which the trumped-up kidnap charges of the present case came.

Conrad Lynn has been lawyer for Robert F. Williams, leader of the Negro community in Monroe now exiled in Cuba. Lynn had successfully defended the two young boys who Monroe authorities had attempted to jail for kissing a white girl. He had been associated with the present case from the outset.

Scupi has had considerable experience in Monroe in the past few years. He won an appeal to the State Supreme Court in connection with this county's racial bias in jury selection. It was because of his familiarity with Union County's court procedures and jury selection system that both Lynn and Kunstler associated him with the case.

Now he is present in the court

room only as an associate of Kunstler, the attorney retained for John Lowry by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference almost immediately after his arrest in Sept. 1961.

When Mrs. Mallory's new attorney, Walter S. Haffner of Cleveland, arrived late yesterday afternoon, he immediately asked for time to acquaint himself with the case. He told the court that he had arrived thinking that he was to be just Mrs. Mallory's lawyer and had only learned just then that he was also to defend Crowder and Reape with whom he had not even had time to confer.

Haffner said that although he had been Mrs. Mallory's attorney in the latter part of her fight against extradition in Ohio this did not qualify him on the case because extradition does not deal with the merits of the charges in a case. Consequently, he would need to do much studying of the facts, interviewing of witnesses, etc., in order to furnish the defendant with an adequate defense. And he reemphasized his total unfamiliarity with the cases of Crowder and Reape.

The judge, however, was adamant. He told Haffner that he sympathized with his position as a lawyer but that if he granted a delay now there was nothing to stop Mrs. Mallory from further preventing trial simply by firing

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JOHNSON MOVES TO EXPLOIT HEALTH ISSUE

Medicare As a Vote-Catching Gimmick

By Marvel Scholl

1964 is a presidential election year so it is not surprising that President Johnson's message to Congress on health and medical care should sound like the thoughtful considerations of a man and a party deeply concerned over the general state of health of the entire nation. It is nothing of the kind. It is a deliberate campaign hoax, dragged out of an old "cam-

paign promises" file and dressed up in new language.

Johnson and his Administration know exactly how little chance there is that any of the legislation he proposes has of getting through the legislative maze of "checks and balances" (committees to committees, amendments, change, debate and filibuster ad infinitum). Words are cheap, campaign promises are never meant to be

kept, so he can toss them around as liberally as necessary, be indignant, give facts and figures, deplore and propose.

He states that our medical science and all its related disciplines are "unexcelled" but — each year thousands of infants die needlessly; half of the young men unqualified for military services are rejected for medical reasons; one third of all old age public assistance is spent for medical care; most contagious diseases have been conquered yet every year thousands suffer and die from illnesses for which there are known preventives not used. The life span has been extended by several years but this gift of added life carries with it the threat of illnesses peculiar to old age — diabetic blindness and cataracts, rheumatism, arthritis, heart and kidney malfunction, and cancer — none of which have been conquered.

As medical science grows more complicated it also becomes more and more expensive. Existing private health insurances cover only a small portion (25 per cent) of the \$34 billion annual medical bill. Old people either cannot get such insurance at all or the cost is beyond their means. The average social security pension for a retired worker is \$77 a month, \$67 for a widow. The average daily cost of a hospital bed is \$37!

Existing old-age state medical assistance plans (under the Kerr-Mills Bill) do not fill the bill either. In all states which participated in the Kerr-Mills program (the federal government pays half the bill) pensioners must take a means test to prove they are "medically indigent." In some states, so must all of their children.

Therefore President Johnson urged the passage of the current King-Anderson Medicare bill which would provide limited hospital, nursing home, skilled home nursing, and out-patient diagnostic care for all persons over 65.

He also asked for the extension to 1969 of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act with a shift in emphasis to rehabilitating and renovating existing large city hospitals; the building of schools of nursing and scholarships for students; the financing through federal mortgage insurance and loans of private group medical and dental facilities; the extension of a program for training public health personnel; he asked for appropriations to implement the recently enacted program to study the growing rate of mental retardation, and for putting the amendments to the Food and Drug Act (1962) into action.

He wants legislation to control the manufacture and sale of pesticides; to investigate the effects of air, water and food pollution on the general public health.

This message, read with no previous knowledge of "what makes politicians run," makes

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Photo by D.L.W.

IN THE WORLD'S RICHEST CITY. This young dweller in one of New York's East Side tenements pitches in with the rest of the family trying to cope with the leaks that constantly develop in long worn out plumbing. Now her family is doing something more effective. They've joined the growing rent strike movement. For more on that see page 2.

Baltimore Minimum Wage Fight

Rights Group Moves Onto Labor Front

BALTIMORE — On the evening of Feb. 4 a predominantly Negro picket line marched outside city hall demanding a \$1.25 minimum wage and a 40-hour work week. Such wages and hours — erroneously assumed by some to have been universally won by American labor — are sorely needed by tens of millions of families throughout our nation who are not covered by federal minimum wage and hour laws because of so-called "loopholes."

Abysmally low wages and miserable working conditions are not restricted to Southern, rural and migrant workers. Baltimore is the sixth largest city in the U.S. It is a major industrial and port city. The luxurious estates of the wealthy and the split-levels of the well-to-do dot the suburbs, while 66,000 Baltimore families (half of them Negro) live in abject poverty.

Under such conditions it is not strange that the young civil-rights fighters of Baltimore have recently directed their attention to the growing poverty of the community and are spearheading the drive for minimum-wage and hour laws.

The demonstrators at city hall carried signs reading: "Labor exploitation must go"; "Poverty must go"; "Help protect unskilled labor"; "How much is too little? — \$1.25 is, but it's a start"; and "Sit-in students support AFL-CIO Laundry Workers."

James Purty, a young Negro College student and ex-GI, organ-

ized the demonstration. His organization, the Civic Interest Group (CIG), is spearheading the organization of Baltimore laundry workers in co-operation with an AFL-CIO organizing drive.

"A dollar and a quarter is just survival money," commented Purty. "The laundry workers make 70 cents and 80 cents an hour. It's a miracle they can live."

In some seven weeks of intensive activity, CIG has succeeded in obtaining petitions for elections in five of the city's eight laundries. In the other three (the largest laundries in town), daily organizing work by a hard core of 20 CIGers, — some days their number swells to as many as 100 — has resulted in 25 per cent of the workers signing union cards.

Organizing Attempts

It is interesting to note that in attempts in 1958 and 1959 to organize the laundry workers, the efforts of highly-trained and well-paid AFL-CIO organizers met with resounding failure.

Inside city hall the Labor Committee of the City Council was holding hearings on ordinances 174 and 175, minimum-wage and hour bills.

Speaking in support of the bills, labor spokesmen recounted that the AFL-CIO is "on record" in support of a \$2 minimum wage and 35-hour week. Nick Fornara, President of the Baltimore AFL-CIO Council declared, "in the richest nation in the world we

should not have to tolerate conditions where 38 million Americans live on less than subsistence wages. No man who works for a living should be paid less than the minimum needed for living."

Charles Della, president of Maryland and District of Columbia AFL-CIO, told how for 13 years organized labor has been trying to get a similar bill for the entire state.

Claten Jones, leader of the Laundry Workers Union, showed the councilmen wage stubs for as little as \$29.91 take-home pay for a 43½ hour week, \$2.00 of which was a "bonus" on the basis of one cent per shirt on every shirt over 850 shirts ironed a day.

Laundry workers report for work at 7:30 in the morning and quit when all the work is done. Hours, consequently, are very irregular.

At another laundry, Jones reported, one full-time worker earned exactly \$985.52 last year. Fringe benefits are no more than five legal holidays, if they fall on work days. But these are lost if a worker is out sick for as many as six days a year.

The final spokesman for the \$1.25 minimum was Miss Claudia Rawles, an attractive Morgan State co-ed representing the CIG. She explained that the CIG felt that its "activities in the civil-rights movement would have a hollow sound without attacking the poverty of 68,000 non-white Baltimoreans."



President Johnson

NEW YORK RENT STRIKE

Movement Gaining Labor, Liberal Support

By Fred Halstead

NEW YORK — The city-wide rent strike movement led by Harlem's Jesse Gray is winning broader support from labor and liberal circles.

This development will be symbolized March 10 when a coordinated march on the state capital at Albany will be held by the rent strikers and sections of the labor movement and community groups which will be demonstrating for a higher minimum wage law at this session of the legislature.

The minimum-wage demonstration is sponsored by the Citizen's Committee for a \$1.50 Minimum Hourly Wage in New York State. The committee is headed by Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters President A. Phillip Randolph and is supported by many labor, Negro, Puerto Rican, and other community groups.

The rent strike conference, held at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church in Harlem, was attended by more than 200 persons representing tenants organizations and civil rights and community groups from throughout the city. A city-wide coordinating body to support the rent strikes was set up at the conference. It includes representatives from all organizations directly involved in the rent strikes as well as other groups whose active support can be useful to the strike movement.

In a speech to the conference, Jesse Gray, director of the Com-



Nelson Rockefeller

munity Council on Housing, outlined some of the practical importance of this kind of broad support to the rent strike.

He pointed out that the city police department is operating under "a double standard of justice," in which landlords are allowed to violate the laws against unhealthy and unsafe conditions for years on end but that when those same landlords ask the police to enforce evictions against rent strikers, "the entire police force is mobilized on their behalf without delay."

Gray said that the movement's slogan must be "no more evictions on buildings where there are violations." He said that when notices of evictions occur, there should be "100 ministers and doctors and other prominent people down in front of the building ready to go to jail to stop that eviction." The problem, said Gray, is "to create the kind of machinery to guarantee no evictions."

Strike Must Spread

Gray also declared that it is necessary to spread the rent strikes far beyond the 400 buildings now involved.

He said the most effective way to force the city and state governments to act is "to tie up all the buildings in the ghettos, with the support of the trade unions."

Gray blasted both Governor Rockefeller, a Republican, and Mayor Wagner, a Democrat, for blaming each other for the slum problem. "Rockefeller says it's Wagner's problem," said Gray, "and Wagner shifts the responsibility to the Governor. But I don't think we should let either of them off the hook. They both have to be exposed."

Gray continued: "There are those who say 'let's get Rockefeller,' but one of the biggest mistakes we could make is to lose sight of Wagner too." Gray outlined the concrete demands of the movement in relation to enforcing the building and health codes, and then declared: "But the only real enforcement is in the streets. . . . We've got to organize the people and tell Wagner, LBJ, Rockefeller, all of them, 'if you don't come through on this prob-

lem, then don't come to Harlem. As long as rats are going to bite us, we're not going to be satisfied with promises anymore."

I. D. Robbins, president of the City Club of New York and a recognized expert in the New York City building industry, outlined for the conference a proposal for regular inspections of buildings and a self-enforcing maintenance system. He said the city should license landlords, and that the license — without which rent could not be collected nor the building sold — should be automatically revoked when a regular inspection revealed violations.

City's Argument

He said the argument of the city administration that not enough inspectors could be found was absurd. "I can teach any average intelligent high school girl to be a competent inspector on 95 per cent of the problems," he declared. Robbins also pointed out, however, that repair and maintenance of the old buildings was no real solution, that only a massive program of public housing will eliminate the slums and the shortage of dwellings. On this point, he also challenged the city administration's claim that it lacked finances. "New York City is authorized under existing law," he declared, "for unlimited financing of public housing."

The conference also heard a special report on public housing by Rev. Henry J. Browne, a Roman Catholic priest active for many years in housing who has recently organized buildings on rent strike in the Strykers Bay Neighborhood Council. He said the city needs at least 75,000 new low-rent apartments every year, but that in recent years the number of such units built averaged only 5,000.

He said he recently had an argument with a group of businessmen who opposed public housing because it smacked of socialism and "made everyone the same." "And then I looked up at them," said Rev. Browne, "and every mother's son of 'em had on a grey flannel suit."

... Monroe 'Kidnap' Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

him on the eve of trial and so on. He therefore insisted that Haffner plead his defendants at once. Reluctantly, Haffner complied, entering not guilty pleas for all.

Lowry was not pleaded until later because a petition filed in the federal court in Charlotte had taken his case temporarily out of the jurisdiction of the local court. This petition for removal, utilizing an old civil rights law, asked that the case be transferred to a federal court because the racist legal and political institutions and the atmosphere of Union County made a fair trial there impossible. Filed originally on behalf of the three young men defendants, it was amended in court here Tuesday morning to cover Lowry only.

Petition at Issue

Objection to this petition is said to be the reason for Mrs. Mallory's dismissal of Len Holt who had cooperated with Scupi in filing it. Since Crowder and Reape have come to regard Mrs. Mallory as their mentor since she arrived here they too are said to have based their decision to dismiss Conrad Lynn and Scupi on objection to this petition. The filing of such a petition was decided upon several months ago at a conference of the defense lawyers in the case. Until the lawyers were dismissed they had no intimation that Mallory, Crowder or Reape opposed the petition.

Corridor rumors here that the



Within 25 years two per cent of the U.S. population will "be able to produce all the goods and food that the other 98 per cent can possibly consume," according to a Rand Corp. mathematician, Richard Bellman. Such other jobs as will exist will be in the service fields, he says. The drastically shortened work week with no reduction in pay is becoming more vitally necessary, but it will still have to be fought for.

* * *

Another Florida East Coast Railway freight train, operated by scabs, was derailed Feb. 14. Police claimed that a dynamite blast caused the wreck. Reportedly, four engines and 62 cars rolled over the Trunbull Bridge north of New Smyrna Beach, Fla. before 14 cars hurtled off the tracks on the bridge. One car, loaded with petroleum, exploded and set fire to the area.

It was the third alleged dynamite blast on the strike-bound railway during the week. The other two occurred Feb. 9. First a 91-car train was derailed at the trestle over the Oleta River near U.S. Highway 1 north of Miami Beach. A derrick train was called to remove the wreckage, but it too was wrecked when the derrick's boiler blew up as it was being fired. There were no serious injuries in any of the incidents.

Eleven non-operating unions have been on strike against the Florida East Coast since Jan. 23, 1963. The company refused to grant a 10.28 cent hourly increase which other companies nationally had conceded. The 1700 strikers have been supported by the operating unions and the AFL-CIO but the company has been using scabs and supervisory personnel to move a few freight trains each way daily on the line. The FEC runs between Jacksonville and Florida City and normally serves the space installations at Cape Kennedy.

Last year railway union pickets were removed from the Cape after

a presidential board of inquiry had recommended that the National Space and Aeronautics Administration not use the FEC while the strike was on. But the NASA started using scab-run FEC trains last week. Beginning Feb. 10, Railroad Telegraphers picketed the Cape and 3,400 space construction workers stayed off their jobs for two days until a federal judge enjoined the picketing.

* * *

What became of "equal pay for equal work" for all union workers, asks the January 31 *Labor Herald*. The paper is critical of a new two-year union contract signed with Acme stores in the Newark, N.J., area under which women meat-department workers will receive a \$3 raise the first year and only \$2 the second. Men meat-department workers, however, will receive \$3 raises both years.

Conrad Lynn to Speak At New York Forum

NEW YORK — The current movement of Negroes to build a Freedom Now party will be discussed here by Conrad Lynn, prominent civil rights attorney and acting chairman of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party. He will speak Friday night, Feb. 28, at 116 University Place under the auspices of the Militant Labor Forum.

The proposal for a Freedom Now party was first formally projected with the issuance of a manifesto at last year's Aug. 28 March on Washington. Lynn has been associated with the project from its inception.

Defended Brother

Lynn first gained national prominence during World War II when he served as counsel for his brother who refused to serve in the then racially segregated U.S. armed forces.

Lynn is also associated with the struggle of the embattled Negro community of Monroe, N.C. He was attorney in the world-publicized "kissing case" where Monroe authorities sought to jail two Negro boys, nine and ten, for allegedly kissing a little white girl.

He has been lawyer for Monroe rights leader Robert F. Williams, now exiled in Cuba, and is one of the lawyers in the Monroe "kidnap" case which is now scheduled for trial there.

Lynn will go to Monroe from San Juan, Puerto Rico where he has just appeared before the Puerto Rican Supreme Court seeking a writ of habeas corpus for Pedro Albizu Campos, famed Puerto Rican independence leader being held a political prisoner despite extreme illness.



Conrad Lynn

Philadelphia Court Adds To Punishment of Pickets

If the law can't get anti-bias protesters one way, they'll get them another — and hit them even harder. This was the experience of ten Philadelphia CORE members who have been embroiled with the law since they staged a sit-in at City Hall last September.

At the time they were fined \$5 each, plus \$2.50 cost on disorderly conduct charges. They appealed the fine and Judge Charles Guerin reversed the conviction with the approval of the district attorney's office.

Whereupon the ten were re-arrested and charged with use of city property without authorization. Judge William Hagan convicted them on this charge Feb. 14 and ordered all ten to pay \$50 fines or spend 10 days in jail.

The defense has protested this flagrant case of double jeopardy which is also a dangerous curb of the right to appeal a court decision without fear of further reprisal for doing so.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO

Barry Sheppard, National Chairman Young Socialist Alliance, discusses American Youth and the 1964 Elections. Fri., Feb. 28, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 302 South Canal St. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

DETROIT

A FIRST-HAND REPORT ON CUBA. Speaker, Vernel Olsen, Canadian writer and lecturer just returned from a five-week trip around the island. Fri., Feb. 28, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

CONRAD LYNN, noted civil rights attorney and chairman of Nat'l Committee for a Freedom Now Party, speaks on Why a Freedom Now Party? Fri., Feb. 28, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

MARCH 6—Dr. Fritz Pappenheim on Alienation and Society.



REPORT FROM PEORIA

Bus Drivers, Auto Unionists, Strike

By Dave Weber

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 14 — Strikes by two AFL-CIO unions now going on in this city reflect the growing need for labor to fight back against employer attacks on wages and conditions. One striking union, UAW Local 974, represents 14,000 workers at three Caterpillar plants in and around the city. The other, Division 416 of the Street and Electric Railway Motor Coach Employees, represents 116 maintenance men, dispatchers and drivers for the privately-owned city bus line.

Billion-Dollar Business

Caterpillar is a company which confidently expects a billion dollars worth of business this year. Its profits for 1963 totaled some \$77 million. Besides its gains from increased world-wide demands for heavy duty earth-moving equipment, Caterpillar has hiked profits by continual expenditures for "new and improved machine tools." In the process the work force has been cut from 20,000 to 14,000.

While slashing the work force directly through introduction of these "new and improved machine tools," the company is also using them to effect a general speedup. When a new machine is introduced production standards are set for workers still using old machinery on the basis of the increased output of the new machine. Union grievances over the resulting speedup are met by the company's insistence that it can hike production rates whether or not there has been any change in tooling, methods or technique.

Finally Struck

Local 974 took a strike vote last November and after further protracted negotiations finally struck on Feb. 1. It is not a wildcat strike, although there was a two day wildcat in the foundry about one week before the present strike began. Union officials expect a long strike. At the end of the first week, the strike remained solid, with all workers taking four hour shifts on the round-the-clock picket lines about once every week. Strike benefits have already begun. The maximum benefits — to married men with children — is \$25.00 per week.

Glenn (Smokey) Maddox, chairman of the union's publicity and education committee, clearly indicated the defensive nature of the

strike action during an interview with *Militant* reporters. He stressed that the union did not want this strike, was forced into it, and would be glad to settle it "if only Caterpillar would not be so unrealistic." He wistfully noted that union officials were not paid during strikes and indicated that he did not plan extensive publicity to bring the union's side of the dispute to the public. "I don't want to stir things up," he said. "I don't feel a lot of publicity is necessarily good."

Maddox did feel that morale was high among the caterpillar strikers and that they could stick it out as long as or longer than the union's longest strike of 63 days in 1951. Relations with the company have never been peaceful, as indicated by the five previous strikes in 1950, 1951, 1955, 1958 and 1961.

In the case of the bus workers, Division 416 last went on strike in 1950 and was out 15 days, the longest strike in Peoria's transportation history. Since then ownership of the bus line has changed hands, but the working conditions of the union members have not — not much, at any rate, except for the worse.

Last December the drivers' work week was cut from 44 to 40 hours

with a decrease in pay. The bus strikers are now asking "40 for 44" — that is, the old take-home pay and the new working hours. The union is also seeking an hourly wage increase and six additional paid vacation days.

Federal mediation has produced no change on the part of either the company or the union. There is speculation in Peoria that the position of the company will not change until the city waives the franchise fee it levies on the company each year. Peoria City Lines, Inc., is the only company which pays such a fee in the state of Illinois.

The possibility of a strike-breaking attack is a real one for Division 416. However, union president Al Smith says that in the event scabs are brought in, "I can get 3,000 pickets in less than one hour."

Smith expects the strike to be long, it is already the longest in the bus union's history, but he does not feel that the union can be forced to settle for less than their original demands. Weekly membership meetings keep the local up on the latest events of the strike and also inform the union leadership of the mood of the members, a mood which, at the present, is solidly for the strike.

Is Warren Commission Whitewash Being Set in Kennedy Assassination?

By William Bundy

FEB. 18 — A concerted campaign is being carried on in much of the nation's press to convince the American public of the alleged guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy while the special commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren is still "studying" the case and before it has issued its report.

The campaign is apparently designed to blot out of the public mind the many serious doubts and questions raised about the police and FBI versions of the Dallas events and to pave the way for a Warren Commission whitewash which would simply support the previously "leaked" FBI version.

FBI Story

Major articles have appeared recently in *Time* and *Life* magazines giving substantially the FBI version of the assassination as if it were the indisputable truth and ignoring the contradictions and questions. The article in the Feb. 21 *Life* contains pictures of material that could only have been released by government agencies. In addition the Associated Press placed on its wires Feb. 18 — at the very time of the opening of the trial of Jack Ruby for the murder of Oswald — a photograph of Oswald holding the alleged assassination rifle and a copy of a paper purported to be *The Militant*.

New Disclosure

The doubts and questions about the assassination were increased by a sensational disclosure made by civil liberties attorney Mark Lane when he spoke at a meeting in New York's Town Hall tonight along with Oswald's mother who has retained Lane as defense attorney for her dead son.

Lane asserted before the audience of over 2,000 persons that he has learned of a pre-arranged two-hour meeting held a week before the assassination in the Carousel night club in Dallas. The meeting was attended, said Lane, by Bernard Weissman, Patrolman J. D. Tippitt, and a third person whose identity Lane said he would disclose at a later date. Bernard Weissman reportedly placed the notorious black-bordered ultra-

right advertisement smearing President Kennedy which appeared in a Dallas newspaper the day of the assassination. Tippitt was murdered shortly after the assassination and police claim Oswald did it while attempting to escape.

The Carousel is the Dallas strip joint operated by Jack Ruby.

Los Angeles Meeting

In an earlier meeting in Los Angeles Feb. 11 — which like the Town Hall event was sponsored by the *National Guardian* — Lane quoted a counsel for one of the panels set up by the Warren Commission as saying: "This panel has been set up to determine Oswald's motivation for the killing." Lane pointed out that in making this statement, the counsel had "blurted out that the Warren Commission had already assumed that Oswald was guilty." The Commission has refused to allow cross-examination of witnesses and evidence presented before it.

Joined Stampede

"The Commission," Lane told the Town Hall meeting, "has joined the stampede to obliterate the presumption of innocence." Lane held up the *Life* magazine and the daily newspapers with front-page pictures of Oswald and stories asserting his alleged guilt as if it were an unchallenged fact and indignantly demanded: "Who tried this man?"

In a press interview when he arrived in New York from Washington along with Oswald's mother yesterday, Lane announced that he had obtained copies of more than 20 documents from the Dallas district attorney's files which raise further doubts about Oswald's guilt. When asked how he had obtained these photostatic copies, Lane who has been cooperating with civil liberties attorneys in Texas, said "someone was kind enough to secure them for me," and "I like to think he secured them legally."

Lane said the woman who reportedly witnessed the murder of officer Tippitt described the murderer as a "short, stocky man with bushy hair." This does not fit Oswald.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS (1817-1895). Commemorating Negro History Week, we are offering a free 8x10 print of this picture with each one-year subscription (new or renewal) to *The Militant*. Or, if you prefer, you may select a print of Harriet Tubman, Nat Turner or Sojourner Truth. A combination sub to *The Militant* and *International Social Review* brings all four.

By Constance F. Weissman

Frederick Douglass was born a slave in Maryland 147 years ago. He became the most eloquent speaker of his day against slavery, a successful newspaper publisher, a respected lecturer, writer, and statesman. His speeches and letters filled four volumes.

As a child he experienced neglect and cruelty but he particularly suffered under the tyranny of a human being legally classified as property. When he was a field hand, he turned against his master and learned that resistance paid even in slavery. He was made a house slave, and learned to read and write.

In 1838 he escaped to New York. He soon made his first speech at a meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. It had a stunning effect on the audience. He was employed as an agent by the Society in Nantucket, Mass. and became the central figure of the anti-slavery movement. In the course of this work he was mobbed, mocked, beaten, compelled to ride in Jim Crow cars and refused accommodations. But struggle brought out his full stature and he bore himself with independent self-assertion.

So eloquent and impressive were his speeches that some people doubted that he could ever have been a slave. He therefore wrote his *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*. Having good reason to fear recapture, because of the account of his escape in this book, he went to England and Ireland, where he met nearly all the English Liberals. The effect upon his character of the complete absence of discrimination was tremendous. He began to think of emancipation not simply as freedom, but as social equality and economic and spiritual opportunity. He returned to the U.S. with money to buy his freedom and to establish a newspaper directed to Negroes.

Differences soon developed with the white abolitionists as to the role of Negroes in the anti-slavery campaign, which are reminiscent of the debate today with white liberals. Douglass insisted on a role of decisive leadership for Negroes in the freedom struggle. He began his paper the *North Star* and issued it for 17 years.

Douglass supported woman suffrage, took part in politics and met with John Brown on plans for the slave revolt in Virginia.

He thundered against slavery as the real cause of the Civil War and assisted in recruiting Negro regiments. During Reconstruction he agitated in support of suffrage and civil rights for the freedmen. He was successively secretary of the Santo Domingo commission, marshal and recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia and finally U.S. Minister to Haiti. He was active to the end of his days, attending a woman's suffrage convention on the day of his death.

THE MILITANT

116 University Place
New York, N. Y., 10003

Enclosed is \$3 for a 1-year sub. Send me the print checked below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frederick Douglass | <input type="checkbox"/> Harriet Tubman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sojourner Truth | <input type="checkbox"/> Nat Turner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'm enclosing \$5 for a combination sub. Send me all 4. | |

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

...Medicare Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

Johnson and his administration sound like very humane individuals, with the health and welfare of all Americans close to their hearts. When the late President Kennedy was campaigning in 1960 he sounded much the same.

In fact, he paid special attention to the "golden agers," promising these 18 million Americans who live below the fringe of poverty that his first action as president would be to get a Medicare bill for them. Once elected his bill (the current King-Anderson Medicare bill) was introduced, referred to the House Ways and Means Committee, and there buried until January of 1964 when Mr. Johnson suddenly realized he had a campaign for election to run — and 18 million votes to pick up.

Johnson prefaced his message with a declaration that the American people are not satisfied with better-than-average health. He says we can afford the best. Potentially, that's true enough. The question is are we going to get it as long as both major parties refuse to take on the powerful medical lobby which is determined that the enormous profits of fee-hungry doctors come before human welfare.

THE MILITANT

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Monday, February 24, 1964

Vietnam War for 'Democracy'

"There are no political parties claiming any broad base of support" in South Vietnam. That is how one diplomat cynically commented on the attempts of Gen. Khanh, the new ruler, to find a civilian "figleaf" to cover over his naked military rule.

This revelation confirms once again what we have been saying for a long time — that U.S.-supported regimes in South Vietnam, whether Diems, Minhs or Khanh, have no support in the population.

The U.S. government justifies its "war for democracy" in that country with claims that "Communists from North Vietnam" are trying to impose an unwanted regime on the South Vietnamese people.

But the fact is that, while the corrupt warlords and civilian puppets in Saigon have no support, the peasant guerrillas are supported by most of South Vietnam's farmers — the some 10 million poor who live on the land, out of the country's 12 million population.

The Saigon correspondent for the respected Toronto, Canada, *Globe and Mail* on Feb. 10 described peasant support as the key to the war.

"This [peasant support] explains the striking success of the Communists over the last five years. With never much more than 30,000 regulars and only minimal support from North Vietnam, they have steadily pushed back and often humiliated a southern army of about 200,000, backed by 15,000 U.S. advisers and equipped with the latest in automatic weapons, helicopters, napalm and weed-killing chemicals."

So the truth is the exact opposite of U.S. claims. An unpopular regime is kept in power by means of GI lives and \$1.5 million tax dollars per day of financial and military aid to the generals. In short, the U.S. is imposing a regime the Vietnamese people don't want.

Americans who take their beliefs in democratic principles seriously should demand that Washington withdraw its forces from this colonial-type war against an entire people.

New Facts on the Snoopers

Few people have realized the shocking extent to which police-state snooping methods have spread in this country. Three items in one day's news recently made significant new disclosures about the snoopers.

In one, Roy Cohn, former aide to McCarthy's witch-hunting committee, revealed that the federal government, which is now prosecuting him, was intercepting his mail — and produced photostated proof.

The same day's news revealed that the racist state government of Alabama has set up an incredibly elaborate spying system. Aimed at such "subversives" as civil rights activists, Justice Department officials, newsmen and others, the Alabama snoopers-system is made up of police units and government commissions and is based on extensive files and an elaborate informer network.

The third item mentions a nation-wide study by the Bar Association of New York, which inquired into a whole series of new spying devices and their impact upon privacy and constitutional rights.

The list is a professional snoopers' dream. Science has created the "laser light beam," with its potentiality as an eavesdropping device; surveillance by closed circuit television; easily concealed miniature radio transmitters; lie detector tests and truth drugs that can be applied without the subject's knowledge; brainwave searchings of subjects' emotions; and computer processing that can handle millions of dossiers on individuals at a time.

Big Brother is listening. That's for sure.

Local Directory

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CHICAGO. Socialist Workers Party and bookstore, 303 South Canal St., Room 210. WE 9-5044.

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

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New Book by Noted French Author

On 'Decolonization' Fight of U.S. Negroes

By William F. Warde

Daniel Guerin, the noted French writer, has just published in Paris (*Les Editions de Minuit*) an important survey of the present phase of the Freedom Now struggle. Entitled "The Decolonization of the American Negro," it brings up to date his well-known earlier study of the Negro struggle in the U.S. published here as *Negroes on the March*.

Much of the information in the new book will be more familiar to the American than to the French-reading public to which it is addressed. However, the central theme of Guerin's interpretation will be highly instructive to Americans concerned with the growing nationalist aspects of the Negro struggle. Guerin is a European authority on the colonial revolution and has written extensively and with great sympathy and insight about the emancipation movements in the West Indies, Indo-China, Algeria and elsewhere.

He regards the Freedom Now development in the U.S. as an integral part of the anti-imperialist movements shaking Africa, Asia and Latin America. With all its singularities, it manifests many of the same features characterizing revolutionary nationalist struggles elsewhere.

His approach to this subject can be gauged by the following excerpt from the introduction to his book.

"Unassimilated and very poorly



SNCC Photo

"WE SHALL OVERCOME." Freedom fighters in Albany, Ga., join hands in singing what has become battle hymn of the Southern freedom struggle.

integrated into the United States of America, the colored people do not, as James Baldwin emphasizes, have an existence as a geographically localized nation, with its own flag. In the new continent where history condemned them to be installed, they constitute only a minority, a ninth of the total population, and a scattered minority. "But we should not exaggerate

the exceptional situation of the American Negro, even though they are bound to a condition without precedent or equivalent anywhere in the world, in order to contest their quality as "colonials." If we take a closer look, all the victims of colonialism outside the United States have actually been the objects of their own specific drama.

"The Jews, torn between assimilation into their adopted country and the Zionist dream, have had to wait two thousand years before their most persecuted, or most separatist, section found themselves a homeland (moreover at the expense of another).

"The Algerians have been the victims of such an "acculturation" that for a long time the quality of a 'nation' was denied to their Moslem majority by the most liberal European historians and they remain, even after the achievement of independence, at least as French in certain of the acquired traits of their intellectual structure as the Negroes of the U.S. are American.

"The West Indians have been led astray by history into an even more desperate situation: not only deprived of their original culture and their ancestral religion, but forcibly split up, in language as well as administration, among five rival imperialisms. However, the idea of a Caribbean unity is none the less a reality they are growing aware of.

"Decolonization' in the United States can, to be sure, assume divergent paths. According to whether the whites mend their ways or remain resistant, it can culminate in integration or separation, or 'separation' can even take the form, not of a territorial split or an exodus, but of a rupture between classes, of a divorce with American capitalism and imperialism. In the desperate search for a homeland, the Negro can eventually find it in the hope of a socialist America.

"No one can today decipher what the future will bring. But whatever it may become, the current struggle of the Negroes against segregation, in imitation of the de-colonialized peoples and more and more in connection (or in sympathy) with them, is today, across the Atlantic, an eminently progressive and, for white society, disruptive fact."

Canadian Students, Educators, Back 3 Indiana Defendants

By M. Falconer

TORONTO, Canada — Canadian university students and professors expressed shock and indignation at meetings held in this area recently where they heard the facts of the Bloomington witch hunt in which three Indiana University students have been indicted for their socialist beliefs. Canadian reaction was one of solid support for the students, both morally and financially.

Among Canadian academic figures who have become sponsors of the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, are Prof. G. Tatham, Dean of Students at York University; Prof. H. Northrop Frye, Principal of Victoria College; Prof. R. M. H. Sheppard, Registrar of University College; Prof. C. B. Macpherson, Prof. D. D. Gauthier and many others.

Stressed Sensitivity

Speaking at meetings at the University of Waterloo, York University and the University of Toronto, Morgan stressed the "hyper-sensitivity of the American Establishment to Canadian public opinion." Canadian opposition to nuclear arms, the Cuban blockade, etc., has made the ruling parties of the U.S. very aware of the opinions of their "junior partners."

A meeting at University of Toronto on Feb. 6, sponsored by the Student's Administrative Council, the Student Christian Movement, and the Combined Universities' Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, was attended by 225 students and faculty members who responded to the almost unbelievable story of the persecution of the I.U. students with a contribution of \$135.

At York U. after having luncheon with Dean Tatham, Morgan spoke to a meeting of 135 (out of a total school enrolment of 500) and a collection of \$105 was taken. At U. of Waterloo, a small liberal arts college, a meeting of 35 students, sponsored by the local Student Christian Movement, whose National Student Chairman, Ellebert Frerichs, is a

sponsor of the C.A.B.S., responded to Morgan's speech with \$33. All told, close to \$400 has been raised in the Toronto area with more promised and more to be raised.

Morgan was interviewed three times by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; two have already been broadcast and the third is to be broadcast around the time of the trial on March 20.

The Toronto C.A.B.S. under the chairmanship of Douglas Ward, president of the Student's Administrative Council and theology student at Emmanuel College, U. of T., is arranging meetings for one of the defendants in Montreal and has appealed to all student leaders, student governments and professors across Canada for sponsorship and financial aid. Much has been done and more will be done to defend these students and academic freedom on this continent. The defendants need between \$5,000 and \$10,000 to pay for the local trial and if they have to carry the case to the Supreme Court will need from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Across the Border

Earlier, on the U.S. side of the border, Morgan spoke at successful meetings at Wayne State University and St. Clair Shores High School in Detroit and at the University of Toledo in Ohio. At Wayne some 150 students heard him discuss the threat to civil liberties. About \$35 was collected and 27 students volunteered to help the Wayne C.A.B.S. After Morgan's talk at Toledo, several students volunteered to do defense work despite disruptions by a group from a local "anti-Communist" school. The rightists' attacks only served to dramatize further the free speech issue in the Bloomington case.

Morgan gave his first high school talk at St. Clair Shores, a Detroit suburb. Nearly 200 students came to hear him. The majority supported the right of socialists to speak, regardless of whether or not they agreed with socialist views.

How Cuba Uprooted Race Discrimination

By Harry Ring

16 pages 15 cents

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

MURDERERS IN HIGH PLACES

Tshombe's Account of Lumumba's Death

PARIS (World Outlook) — The ghost of the martyred Patrice Lumumba continues to haunt the Congo. Moïse Tshombe, the former head of the secessionist government of Katanga, in whose hands Lumumba met death, according to previous evidence, now claims innocence.

In a long interview, granted in Madrid to the special correspondent of a Brussels rightist paper *Pourquoi Pas?*, he charged that the murder of Lumumba was arranged by Kasavubu, president of the Congo, in collusion with Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula, Justin Bomboko, minister of foreign affairs at the time, and the Belgian government.

Quite a Sensation

Publication of the charges created a sensation in Brussels. The government ordered seizure of the paper and throughout the afternoon of Jan. 30 police combed newsstands, bookstores and libraries to confiscate copies. The Belgian minister of justice held that Tshombe's revelations constituted defamation of the head of a government, President Kasavubu. Among Tshombe's charges was the accusation that Kasavubu had lied to United Nations representative Berentsen, who conducted an inquiry into the circumstances of Lumumba's death.

Fayat, assistant minister of foreign affairs, made official apologies on behalf of the Belgian government to the Congolese chargé d'affaires in Brussels. The Belgian press, however, expressed outrage over the seizure of the newspaper carrying the startling interview.

The murder of Lumumba in January 1961, it will be recalled, followed the entry of the United Nations into the Congo. As head of the newly independent Congo government, Lumumba made a fatal political error. At a crucial stage of the revolution, when all his efforts should have been placed on consolidating the position of the vanguard and in constructing as rapidly as possible a revolutionary leadership, Lumumba left the country and went to New York to appeal to the United Nations for help in redressing the chaotic situation left by the massive departure of Belgian technicians and administrators.

Naive Confidence

The United Nations, acting under the main inspiration of the U.S., took full advantage of Lumumba's naive confidence. Forces were dispatched to the Congo. They rapidly strengthened the neo-colonialist tendencies and one of the first consequences was the arrest of Lumumba by President Kasavubu, who up to then had lacked substantial power.

After holding Lumumba in prison for some months, Kasavubu delivered him and several of his comrades by plane to Tshombe. They were beaten by their guards and handed over to their new custodian. Their fate remained

unknown for some time. Finally it was established that they had been killed under mysterious circumstances.

The truth, according to Tshombe, was somewhat different. The Belgian government paid out at least 3,000,000 francs (\$600,000) to anti-Lumumbist organizations to supplant Lumumba. Pierre Wigny, minister of foreign affairs at the time in Belgium, is accused by Tshombe of giving the "green light" for expenditures made through the Belgian consulate at Brazzaville. This action led Kasavubu to dismiss Prime Minister Lumumba on Sept. 5, 1960.

"Mr. Kasavubu was pushed from behind. The courage he displayed was an 'inspired' courage."

Three months later, on Nov. 28, 1960, Kasavubu, Adoula and Bomboko, on the invitation of Youlou, met with Tshombe at Brazzaville. Lumumba was in prison in the Lower Congo. Adoula, who is today prime minister but was at that time minister of the interior, said to Tshombe, "We will send you Patrice, and you finish him off . . ."

"Wasn't Interested"

Tshombe claims that he refused. He was "not interested" in what happened to Lumumba. In fact he considered that the conditions created by Lumumba to the left, favored his own rise by opposition to the right.

On Jan. 9, 1961, Adoula came to Elizabethville once again to ask him to take over Lumumba. Tshombe claims he again refused.

On Jan. 17, while watching a film, he was called to the telephone. Kasavubu was on the other end of the line. "My dear Tshombe," Kasavubu said, according to Tshombe, "I am sending you three packages. You must accept them. They are in the airplane that's going to land." He refused to say anything beyond this.

Off to Airport

Tshombe rushed to the airport. Lumumba and two of his companions, Okito and Mpolo, who had been in the cabinet of his government, were taken off the plane. They were in very bad shape.

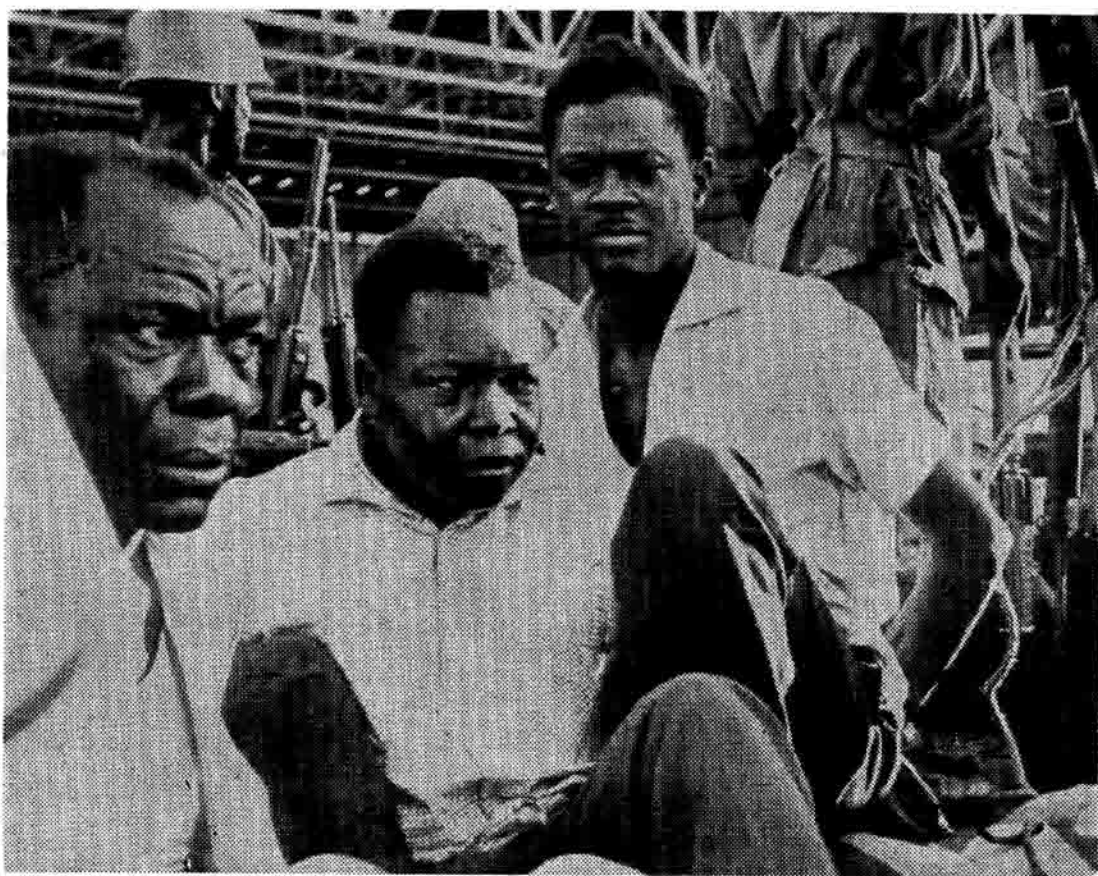
Bauwens, the Belgian pilot of the plane, told Tshombe that throughout the flight, the three prisoners, who were tied together, had been beaten with unimaginable brutality by Kasadi, general commissioner of national defense, and by eight soldiers.

Kasadi, according to Tshombe, displayed "with unconscionable pride and cruelty the mustache, the beard and the glasses of Patrice Lumumba."

The Belgian pilot was so overwhelmed that "during the trip he had no recourse but to isolate himself and his crew in the instrument cabin of the plane."

Under continued blows from their guards, the three prisoners were taken to an empty house near the airport.

They were already dying, said



MARTYRED FREEDOM FIGHTERS. This is last known photo of murdered Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba (right), Maurice Mpolo (left), Minister of Youth, and Joseph Okito, vice-president of the Congolese Senate. According to revelations by Moïse Tshombe, those involved in murder of the three included Kasavubu, Adoula and the Belgian government.

Tshombe, and he called Dr. Piters, a Belgian physician, who said that only a miracle could save them. "Lumumba was bleeding internally, had a perforated stomach, broken ribs; Okito had an apparent fracture of the eyeball, and Mpolo was in a coma which did not prevent him from going into strange convulsions."

Tshombe panicked, he claims. He telephoned Kasavubu in Leopoldville. "If they die," said Kasavubu, "bury them and let's say no more about it."

Tshombe got angry. "Dead or alive, I'm returning them to you tomorrow."

Okito died first. And at three o'clock in the morning on January 18, 1961, Lumumba and Mpolo died in turn.

At dawn, Tshombe and his ministers were impatient to see the plane leave with the "packages" which Kasavubu had sent them. But the pilot refused to take the bodies. There were special regulations, he said, governing the transport of corpses.

* * *

Tshombe's charges seem to have stung Kasavubu, Adoula and Bomboko, the Congolese puppet rulers, to the quick. Their first reaction had been to dismiss Tshombe's declarations about Lumumba's death. Now they have decided to reconsider.

On Feb. 5 Minister of Justice Justin Bomboko announced from Leopoldville that "since Moïse Tshombe himself has decided to speak publicly of the assassination of Patrice Lumumba and his friends and has had the impudence to throw the responsibility for this murder on the central government, the latter feels released from the shackles which were imposed on it out of respect for the recommendations of the UN and has decided to resume the judicial inquiry and action already started."

Bomboko declared further: "Mr. Moïse Tshombe did not receive from President Kasavubu nor from any minister of the central government the slightest instruction or suggestion to proceed with the murder of Patrice Lumumba."

"If, as he affirms, Mr. Tshombe is innocent of the triple assassination of Patrice Lumumba, Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito, it will do him no good to agitate the international press. To clarify the

matter, he need merely return to the Congo and place whatever he knows at the disposition of the law."

Three observations can be made about this declaration.

1) The maker of it is one of those accused by Tshombe of having suggested that he murder Lumumba. He is the right man to reopen the investigation which his government had previously closed!

2) If Bomboko succeeds in proving that Tshombe was the actual executioner or gave the actual orders for the execution of the three Congolese martyrs, he still faces the question: How did the central government of Kasavubu-Adoula-Bomboko come to place Lumumba, Mpolo and Okito on

a plane and deliver them to Tshombe with his butcher's reputation? Let Bomboko begin his new "investigation" by clearing up this not unimportant matter.

3) Was the United Nations involved in hushing up the facts in the murder of Lumumba, Mpolo and Okito? This is clearly implied in Bomboko's latest declaration. Did the UN, then, play a direct role in the foul execution of the Congo's outstanding nationalist leaders?

As for the Belgian government, it betrayed its guilty conscience by seizing all the copies of *Pourquoi Pas?* that contained Tshombe's sensational revelations. Who is to investigate its role in this bloody business?

Committee for Aid to Algeria Set Up by French Canadians

MONTREAL, CANADA — A Quebec committee for aid to and solidarity with the new Algeria has been formed here with a gratifying list of sponsors of various viewpoints and backgrounds.

L'Association d'Aide et de Solidarité Québec-Algérie announced that it was formed in response to an appeal made by a conference for non-governmental aid held in Algiers last June and attended by persons with a common desire to aid the new Algeria.

Among its sponsors are leading journalists, intellectuals and persons prominent in public life. These include: Andre Laurendeau, editor-in-chief of *Le Devoir*, Gerard Pelletier, editor-in-chief of *La Presse* (this city's two most influential French-language newspapers), Profs. Jacques Dofny and Alfred Dubuc of the University of Montreal and prominent members of the Socialist Party of Quebec, Dr. Jacques Ferron, writer, and Emile Boudreau, assistant director for Quebec of the United Steelworkers of America.

The Association states that it proposes to acquaint people with the real situation and acute economic problems of the new Algeria and to organize a campaign of material aid and friendship for the country which is undergoing a great reconstruction. Cultural and technical exchanges as well

as aid to French-speaking technicians who desire to work in Algeria is also an aim of the committee. The committee says that Algeria wants the truth known and broadcast about itself in its difficulties and efforts at reconstruction. The appeal is especially to unions, co-operatives, intellectuals, youth movements and farmers organizations.

"All those who want to participate in the work of spreading information about Algeria, of making known the needs of the Algerian people are enthusiastically invited to join."

For information on how you can help the work of the committee write to: Association Québec-Algérie, Case-Postale 99, Succursale N, Montreal 18, Quebec, Canada.

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Fought for Independence From Spain and U.S.

A Philippine Hero Dies

By David Herman

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine's early struggles for independence, died in Manila on Feb. 6 at the age of 94. Aguinaldo led the fight for independence first against Spain and then against the United States. He was the Philippines' first president and its national hero.

The Philippines has a long history of fighting for independence against colonialist conquerors. The fight began in 1521 when the islands were first reached by the European navigator, Magellan. By 1572 Spain had subjugated all of the islands where the inhabitants had been converted to Christianity. The Muslim converts held out somewhat longer. After the 1820's, when Spain's Latin American colonies revolted, the Filipinos began agitating openly against the worst abuses of the colonialists. They won some important concessions like the right to trade with other nations besides Spain.

The fight for independence reached a climax in the rebellion of 1896. It was in that struggle that Aguinaldo first achieved fame and became a national hero. He led part of the Filipino army bravely and successfully against the Spanish.

After the rebellion was put down, he went into exile along with 40 of his followers. In 1898 when the United States decided to attack Spain, another rebellion was going on in the Philippine Islands. Aguinaldo returned to the islands in May 1898 with some

American assistance to organize the liberation forces.

In a month the Spanish forces on the main island of Luzon were defeated by the Filipinos except for the troops in the port city of Manila. On June 12, 1898 independence was declared and an independent government set up on the island. Aguinaldo became president of the Philippine Republic. Soon the other islands were liberated from the Spanish and Filipino governments established on them.

Only the city of Manila, surrounded by a Filipino army of 30,000 men and blockaded from the sea by the U.S. Navy, remained in Spanish hands. The Filipino and American forces cooperated as allies in capturing the city. U.S. forces occupied the old, walled part of the city which contained less than a fifth of its population.

The U.S. never captured the Philippines from Spain. The Filipino people had won their own independence and set up an independent government. Then in December of 1898 President McKinley sent a proclamation to be published in the Philippines, announcing the U.S. had assumed sovereignty over the islands.

It took 60,000 U.S. troops and five years to subdue the Filipinos. For the last three years Aguinaldo led a guerrilla resistance in the mountains of northern Luzon.

In an article on Aguinaldo's death the Feb. 6, *New York Times* summarized what happened.

"The United States Government was committed, however, to a policy of colonial expansion, and the Philippines had come to be regarded as the American share of the white man's burden.

"So the American Army (one of its commanders was Gen. Arthur MacArthur, father of Douglas) began a long war to subdue the Filipinos.

"The war is seldom described in American history books. Before it was over, more than a quarter million people had died, most of them Filipino refugees killed by disease, starvation, and exposure."

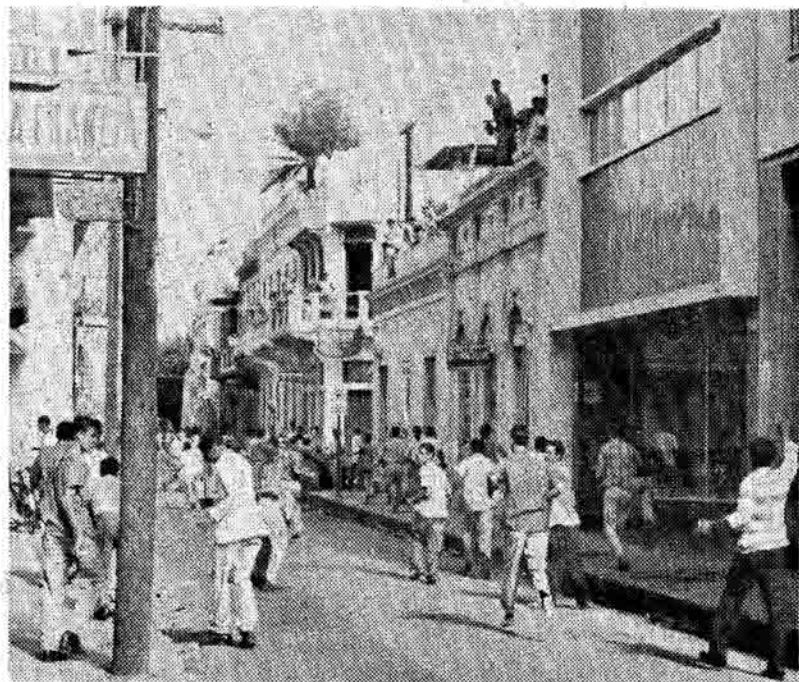
General Bell of the U.S. Army estimated that in "pacifying" Luzon, one sixth of that island's population was wiped out. Thus the U.S. imposed its rule on the Philippines in plain, old-fashioned colonial style.

On July 4, 1946 the Philippines were granted their formal "independence," that is, they were shifted from outright colonial status under direct U.S. political control to an "independence" which leaves them economically controlled by the U.S. and tied with less obvious political strings to it.

After 1946 "Independence Day" was celebrated in the Philippines on July 4th.

This continued until 1962, when the day of the celebration was changed to June 17. Now Independence Day commemorates the day in 1898 that Aguinaldo's government proclaimed the independence of the Philippines.

New Revelations on Murder Of Young Dominican Rebels



STUDENTS FIGHT POLICE. Santo Domingo students chase hated secret police during historic general strike in 1961 when dictator Trujillo was killed. Since then generals have reestablished naked police power and brutal oppression of students such as these who continue to defy them in hills as well as streets.

By Charles Gardner

New light has been thrown on the brutal murder in the Dominican Republic of well-known anti-Trujillo fighter Manuel Tavares Justo by the military rulers who overthrew the government of Juan Bosch last Sept. 25.

As we previously reported in *The Militant*, news of the murder of Tavares Justo and 16 of his fellow-thinkers came out when one of three civilian figurehead rulers resigned Dec. 23 to protest needless bloody repressions in connection with Tavares' death.

Now Norman Gall, liberal reporter for the *San Juan Star* and frequent visitor to the Dominican Republic, reports in the Feb. 17 *Nation* the "true details of the death" which have been kept secret. He cites an undisclosed "reliable opposition source."

Dominican government sources first reported on Dec. 22 that 17 leftist guerrillas, headed by Tavares Justo, who led the 14th of June Movement, had "committed mass suicide" after being surrounded by police and troops at Las Manacías in the province of Santiago. The next day Maj. Gen. Victor Elby Viñas Roman changed the story to say that the guerrillas were killed in combat in which government forces suffered no casualties.

The true details that Gall learned are as follows:

On Dec. 21 only 22 young men remained of a decimated guerrilla operation that began with more than 300. Tavares was suffering from a high fever and most of the others were starved and exhausted. They decided to surrender and sent a party of four, carrying a white flag with no weapons, down the mountain to a highway to contact government troops.

The four flagged down a jeep full of soldiers and told them they and the others wished to surrender. The lieutenant in charge ordered them to undress. As one bent over to untie his shoe laces, he was mowed down by machine-gun fire, as were two of the others. The fourth, Emilio Cordero Michel, was spared because the lieutenant knew him. He is now in prison in Santo Domingo.

The government troops then waited for the others to come down. Tavares and 13 youths approached; some had washed, shaved and even changed clothes. They marched with their hands in the air.

The soldiers cold-bloodedly mowed them all down, stripped their bodies of watches and rings and threw them into a mass grave. This slaughter was witnessed by four guerrillas who stayed on the

mountain and later escaped. Gall concluded his account of the murder with these words:

"Protesting the slaughter, Emilio de los Santos, a timid, muddy-eyed functionary who had been National Election Board chairman in 1962, resigned as head of the Provisional Triumvirate. The other two members promptly named Donald Reid Cabral, businessman son of a manager of the Royal Bank of Canada branch in Santo Domingo to succeed him.

"Four of the six pocket parties that had formed the government [after the military coup] were thrown out for protesting this move. The two remaining were the oligarchical National Civic Union and the Vanguardia Revolucionaria Dominicana, a small party, run by Horacio Ornes, brother of the editor of the powerful, pro-regime newspaper, *El Caribe*."

This is the regime that Washington is giving military and financial aid to — a regime dominated by the military, the police, grasping businessmen and leaders of the old Trujillo dictatorship, where deportation, arbitrary arrest, police torture and spying is practiced on all democratic opposition forces.

What it means to be in power in this U.S.-backed regime was indicated by Gall in the following description:

"Principal architect of the September coup," ex-President Rafael F. Bonnelly, has two proteges on the three-man civilian junta. "This has meant a windfall for Bonnelly's law firm, which is taking a 50 per cent commission from persons who wish to collect old debts or who seek restoration of properties nationalized when the Trujillo dictatorship fell. Claimants are informed that Bonnelly's law firm is the only channel through which such business can be transacted."

World Events

'Free Press' in Venezuela

The Venezuelan government banned the newspaper *Clarín* Feb. 1 and arrested its editor, Marconi Villamizar. A government spokesman charged that *Clarín* had printed "war propaganda." In fact, the paper had courageously printed an interview with the guerrilla leader Fabricio Ojeda, hero of the 1958 revolution against dictator Perez Jimenez. Ojeda had been in the Congress but resigned and became a guerrilla when he saw how Betancourt was serving U.S. business interests rather than carrying through the revolution for the Venezuelan people.

Ojeda was captured and jailed but escaped again and is believed to be leading a unit of the FALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation) in the Negría zone of western Venezuela. A combined army-national guard combat team was reported to have opened an encircling operation against his band Feb. 2.

Clarín was the organ of the Democratic Republican Union, a middle-class party opposed to Betancourt, which got 19 per cent of the vote in last December's election. It was an outstanding source of reliable information at

a time when the Betancourt government's pressure was slowly silencing press criticism in the country. For example, *Clarín* was suppressed once for printing a Ministry of Interior statement that torture would be used on political prisoners. The statement was not denied.

Nazis and Big Business

The cold-blooded way capitalists view workers was revealed in testimony by ex-Nazis in current trials in West Germany. Gerhard Neubert, former SS-man at a sub-camp for slave laborers near the Auschwitz death camp, testified that he and an SS doctor winnowed out the weakest inmates and sent them to the gas chambers and ovens for mass murder.

"This was at the request of the big factories like I.G. Farben," said Neubert. "They were always complaining the SS sent too many sick people to work." Under the Hitler regime, major industrial firms near Auschwitz paid the SS daily "head money" for slave laborers.

The duPont chemical and munitions trust was prosecuted by the U.S. Department of Justice

during World War II for maintaining secret cartel agreements with I.G. Farben, the Nazi monopoly, aimed at joint world control of manufacture and sale of chemicals, firearms and ammunition. It was a scandal of World War II that workers' quarters in German cities were often bombed out by Allied forces while nearby Farben plants stood untouched.

Algeria Eyes Oil Profits

Bechir Boumaza, Algeria's Minister of National Economy, warned on the eve of talks with France about exploitation of Sahara oil deposits that French oil companies could not continue indefinitely to take their profits out of Algeria. "Algeria has no control over the annual export of 158 billion francs [\$310 million], over half the total value of Algerian exports," he said.

Algeria would also press for construction of refineries on Algerian soil, Boumaza said.

Turning the Other Cheek

Greek Communists recently condemned the Chinese position in the Sino-Soviet dispute because of their "attacks," among other things, "against peaceful coexistence," as advocated by Khrushchev. Greek Communists showed what "coexistence" means to them when they announced support Jan. 19 of the capitalist party of former Premier George Papan-dreou in the Feb. 16 election.

Papandreou resigned in December because he refused to accept proffered Communist support and could not form a majority government without it.

Peru Uses Army to Scab

The "moderate" government of Belaúnde Terry sent in troops to maintain "essential services" in post offices after issuing an ultimatum to Peru's striking postal workers to return to work or be fired. The 3,000 postal workers, 2,000 of which are concentrated in Lima, defied the ultimatum.

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FIDEL CASTRO

on

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(Speech of Dec. 2, 1961)

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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.]

On Jack Ruby

Dallas, Texas

For one who set himself up as judge, jury and executioner, Jack Ruby has a very impressive array of legal talent to defend his rights. It's doubtful that it ever crossed his mind that Lee Oswald, the accused slayer of President Kennedy, had a right to a public trial, or that the public had a right to hear his defense, or that he, Ruby, had done a great disservice to the country that he claims to love so well.

Recently on TV, the newscasts show a weepy Ruby, expounding his ideas or theories for a better world. He is quite bitter towards "hate groups" (of the left, of course). He speaks of his patri-

tism and god in that order. With all due respect to the flag and the Bible, where do these folk get the idea they can use them as an excuse for anything they do?

Oh yes, Ruby spoke of his loving his president.

One Dallas man's opinion on the Ruby case: "You can't see a man shot down with his hands tied without forming an opinion, and I saw it on TV. A lot of us did. A man in protective custody at that."

One hears a lot about Communism. I don't suppose there is a Communist in Dallas. I heard of one that was deported to Mexico a few years ago, and his family said he wasn't.

Thelma Lucio

School Boycott

Brooklyn, N.Y.

The New York school boycott, led mostly by Negro parents and their children, showed once again how much further ahead the Negroes are than whites. Here is just a small list of improvements that can be credited to the parents of New York City's underprivileged children.

1. Remedial reading teachers — later adopted by the board of education for all schools.

2. Teachers' helpers — A development which enabled all teachers to spend more time with their pupils than before. Less time spent in grading papers, etc.

3. Open enrollment. — Enabling many white children their rightful opportunity to attend school with their unknown neighbors, Negro children. I might add that those Negro children who travel out of their neighborhoods to attend school raise the educational level of all children by showing their deep appreciation of good schooling.

4. Increased and enlarged school libraries — Many of the mothers actually went out and collected books for their own children's school library.

5. Improved standards for all schools — Until the protest by Negro parents, about the reading and math level of their high school graduates, most segregated New York schools could graduate students from the 12th grade with as low as seventh grade reading level.

6. Accelerated classes — For those youngsters who are more advanced in their classwork, giving them the extra push to learn more.

7. Most important of all the Negro and Puerto Rican parents have set a pattern for all parents. Raising the level of understanding on the need for parents to take a voice in their own children's education. Just as in the period of reconstruction, when it was the Negro Congressmen who voted for the first public school system for all children, so it is once again the Negro of today who is fighting not just for his own children's rights but for a future for all of our youth.

White parents should not only welcome integration in their schools but should run, not walk to the nearest Parents Workshop for Equality and demand to be taught by the Negro women of New York and Brooklyn, about methods to raise the level of education in their schools.

Parent

Thought for the Week

"... no other country would dare claim that a treaty imposed by force on Cuba more than 60 years ago under which we pay only \$3,000 a year for 31 square miles of land and 14 square miles of harbor is somehow so sacrosanct that any move to question it calls for united action by all Christendom. Not since we bought Manhattan from the Indians did we pull off so fraudulent a deal and get so big a bargain as Guantanamo." — The Feb. 17 I.F. Stone's Weekly.

"Judas Goats"

Bronx, N. Y.

Anyone in his right mind and thinking consciously that takes a job to be an agent for broken down tenement building in this city knows what he is getting into. Don't tell me that this lawyer that was arrested last week did not know what he was walking into.

I don't think that this man was foolish enough to take over those buildings without being told of the set-up.

In Harlem you will find this sort of thing. For that matter, in any ghetto slums you will expect the so-called big fish eating the small and helpless. That is what this man has done.

Now as a Negro and one who has lived in the slums all my life, I know what this type of living is. I have seen all kinds of illegal evictions of tenants when the landlords want to make more money from these broken down houses. Any one who has chosen to live off the weak, hungry and those who don't know the law well enough to protect themselves deserves to be dealt with for he and others like him are perpetrators of this miserable system.

Any Negro lawyer who has become a lawyer not to defend or help his people when they need it, but to exploit them, should be dealt with and no one should feel sorry for he knows that what he has done is wrong. The Judge rightly scored the lawyer as a "Judas Goat" who had led his people to slaughter.

I believe the Community Council leaders should not of ask for any leniency for any one who represents landlords who should be sent to jail for their crimes of exploitation which is a blot on civilized man.

Not long ago, with all that is going on, I was told about a case where a white owner of a building sent a Negro man to act as his agent. The reason for this type of double dealing game that is

played on poor working people by their own, is that the white owners of these building feel that since they are unable to talk to these people, the best thing to do is to have a black man as agent who would be able to fool his people and treat them worst than dogs. Dogs are treated better in homes in which some of these people have to work as maids and housekeepers.

This sort of thing is done all over Harlem. If the people in the rent strike did not take things into their own hands with the aid of the Community Council they would go on living the way they have, without the rest of the city knowing that there is a part of this greatest city in the U.S., New York, living in some of the worst housing in the world.

The black people should know that there is always a "traitor on board." They should be told of these kind of people whether they are black or not.

Rupert Hannibal

Rent Strike Gains

New York, N. Y.

The rent strike that has been in progress in New York for the past few months and is now spreading throughout the country has proven to be the most powerful weapon that has been used to date in the struggle for equality and justice. Here in New York we have seen a small part of its powerful potential. First, it has been able to unite a large section of the Negro community together in a common and basic issue in the struggle for equality — the right to live in decent housing. The strike on this basic problem has brought together Negro, Puerto Rican and other groups who up to now did not see a common interest in the freedom struggle.

The rent strike has shown that the struggle for equality is not just the struggle of the Negro in America, but a social problem of America. It hits at the heart of a system that permits the plundering of the poor by forcing them

to live in slum conditions where they pay high rents with little or no service. This is what gives the strike its powerful potential. It can force a change in the whole system of housing by uniting this great force that lives in the slums of our cities.

Here in New York it has shown some of its power, it has forced judges to make decisions that would not otherwise have been made for the conditions they were based on have existed for many years. Rulings have been made in favor of the tenant and against the landlord for the first time.

It has also made politicians at least speak about the horrible conditions that the majority of the Negro and Puerto Ricans of this city live in. Wagner proposed a million dollars for a war on rats.

Finally, it has forced some landlords to make repairs that had long been ignored. One example: a family in a neighborhood not then affected by the strike had been after the landlord for almost a year to fix a bad leak in their bathroom, when the tenant spoke about the rent strike a plumber was there the next day and put in all new pipe.

Another example: where tenants have always had to go through red tape to get a reduction in rent because of gross violations, some have found notices under their door that their rent had been reduced, without any tenant making a complaint. Other places where violations have existed for years, the landlords have begun repairs without complaints from tenants.

These are small gains, but it is a beginning. It gives an idea of the power that such a movement has if the tenants of the slums unite together and tell the slumlords and their representatives that they will no longer put up with these conditions. Tell them "that if we get no service they get no rent — ONE MONTH'S SERVICE for ONE MONTH'S RENT"

Robert Franklin

It Was Reported in the Press

The Poll Taker — Our nomination for Most Likely Story of the Week goes to Rear Admiral John D. Bulkeley, U.S. commander at Guantanamo Naval Base. Discussing the 500 Cuban workers just fired there, he told newsmen with a straight face: "Amazingly, though, there were only five among the 500 who were resentful or who blamed the United States. All the rest blamed Castro and the cold war." The admiral didn't say who told him.

Defector — "GREENVILLE, S.C., Feb. 11 (AP) — James Robert Wilson escaped yesterday from O'Neal prison camp. Officers put two bloodhounds on his track. An automobile hit one dog and put him out of the race. A posse followed the tracks of the other dog. The tracks of the dog and Wilson met, then continued side by side. Wilson, it turned out, was part-time cook at the prison camp and also helped train the dogs. The hunt was still on today for the convict and the defecting bloodhound."

The Sweet Touch — As it's Valentine's Day special, J.S. Inskip, Inc., offered "His and Hers Bent-

leys." The two limousines, including scarlet leather interiors, were tagged at a mere \$50,674.

Madison Avenue Blues — The professional persuaders are shook up about the federal indictment of an ad agency on charges of preparing fraudulent advertising for Regimen "reducing" pills. The indictment's implication that agencies can be criminally responsible for misleading ads caused one top executive to complain, "This leaves us absolutely frightened. If the industry now has to make a technical judgment on the quality of all the products it handles, every agency in the United States would go bankrupt." He didn't mention the Justice De-

partment's charge that the indicted agency had fat people claiming on TV to have lost weight from Regimen when they actually reduced by starvation diets.

Sorority Bias — The president, president-elect and three other officers of the Chi Omega Sorority chapter at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., resigned over the rejection of a Jewish applicant by the chapter's alumnae. The girl had been approved by the undergraduate membership. A national spokesman for the organization, one of the largest social sororities in the country, said the applicant lacked the "proper recommendations."

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10 YEARS AGO IN THE MILITANT

"American Negroes reacted almost instinctively against Italian and German fascism. Conditioned by second-class citizenship and their experience with the brutality of the Southern ruling class, colored Americans recognized fascism as the ideology of a desperate ruling class.

"Negroes were quick to point to the similarity between tendencies in this country, particularly in the South, and the rampant European nationalism, militarism, thought control, theory of the master race, persecution of scapegoats, and destruction of the one force capable of fighting back — the independent working class organizations...

"The whole history of this country testifies to the fact that the Negro people suffer the most from the triumph of reaction. They cannot afford to let the McCarthyite fascist movement grow. As the largest, most distinct minority and the traditional victim of discrimination and brutality, they have a special interest in sounding the alarm, educating the other workers and helping them to organize against American fascism." — Feb. 22, 1954.

20 YEARS AGO

"Roosevelt's Department of Justice last week used the precedent first established against the Trotskyists in the Minneapolis case, in its deportation proceeding against Harry Bridges, president of the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

"The Justice Department's citation of the Minneapolis convictions to bolster its prosecution against Bridges was presented at hearings last week before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. . . . The government's brief . . . specifically cites the rulings of the federal courts in the Minneapolis case as a legal warrant for applying the provisions and penalties of the Smith Act against Bridges.

"This action confirms the contention of The Militant that the government's frameup and imprisonment of the 18 Trotskyist and Local 544-CIO leaders under the Smith "Omnibus Gag" Act is a loaded pistol aimed squarely at the whole labor movement.

"The Minneapolis prosecution of the Trotskyists was initiated by Roosevelt and his Attorney-General Biddle in July 1941 on the eve of American entry into the second world war." — Feb. 26, 1944.

Negro-White Unity Pressed By Jobless Kentucky Miners

Berman Gibson, leader of jobless miners in the Hazard region of Southeastern Kentucky, is touring several Appalachian states this month to report on the miners' recent trip to Washington. He will also urge the unemployed of the economically depressed region to organize movements of their own to demand jobs or income from the federal government during this extended period of unemployment.

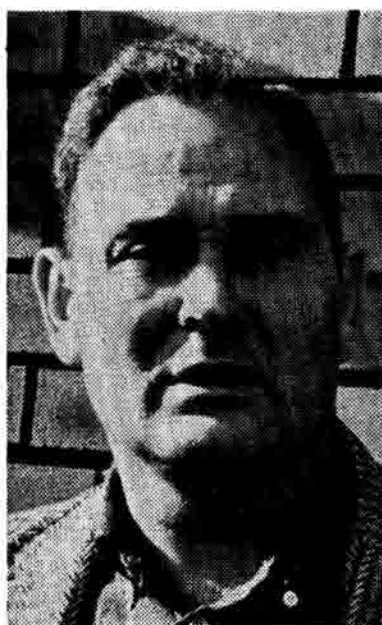
Gibson has appealed to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to join the campaign and help organize unemployed Negro miners and others in the area. He has also invited students to join the miners and civil rights forces to help organize a summer work program. A conference will be held in Hazard March 26-29 to discuss means of organizing white and black unemployed to seek common solutions.

The campaign of the jobless miners to solve their own problems arose out of the defeated strike against scab mine operators in Southeastern Kentucky. Convinced that even if their strike had succeeded, it would not solve the unemployment brought about by mine mechanization in the area, and further convinced that the mine operators and their political friends have no intention of backing demands for large-scale public-works projects, the miners decided to go to Washington and start planning for their own future.

Delegation to Congress

A delegation of 30 called on congressional committees, Kentucky-elected representatives, the United Mine Workers headquarters, the White House, the Justice Department and officials presumably concerned with the miners' plight.

The Kentucky Congressmen were indifferent (they defended the continued existence of the small "scab" mines which are not covered by the Federal Mine Safety Law). The UMW president agreed to a meeting only when the miners threatened to picket the UMW bank (the National Bank of Washington), and then



Berman Gibson

didn't turn up himself but sent a representative. Despite daily requests and two picket lines at the White House they didn't succeed in seeing President Johnson. The Justice Department treated the miners' pleas routinely, vigorously defending the local FBI against the miners' charges that it was anti-labor.

Nevertheless there were many gains from the trip to Washington.

- The press, radio and TV coverage was good. Attention was brought to the poverty and hunger in this region of the U.S.

- The miners received the cooperation of SNCC which gave invaluable organizational help and joined with CORE in supporting the miners' White House picket line.

- The miners will now have an executive secretary, operating out of the SNCC office in Washington.

Contributions for the defense of Gibson and other miners, who are under indictment in several strike-connected cases should be sent to: Committee for Miners, 96 Greenwich Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Sheriff 'Can't Find' Any Clues In the Killing of Miss. Negro

LIBERTY, Miss., February 17 — Sheriff Daniel Jones said here last week he had failed to find "a single clue" in the shotgun slaying of a Negro who had seen a white man shoot another Negro active in a voter registration drive.

"I've interviewed a lot of people but haven't come up with a thing yet" the sheriff said.

The body of Louis Allen, 44, was found early Saturday morning, February 1 by his teenage son. He was dead from three shotgun blasts, two in his head. The sheriff said several neighbors heard the shots but "thought nothing of it." He said Allen was killed as he stepped from his log truck to open a gate 150 yards from his house. The sheriff estimated the shots were fired from 30 yards away.

"I've known Allen for years" the sheriff said. "He was not involved in any civil rights activities."

Allen was a witness in the fatal shooting of Herbert Lee, a 52-year-old farmer gunned down outside a Liberty cotton gin in 1961. Lee was one of several Negroes active in a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) vote drive. Allen later admitted to SN-

CC workers he had been forced to lie at a coroner's jury investigating the slaying which set free E. H. Hurst, a white man, then a member of the State Legislature. SNCC has asked the United States Department of Justice to investigate the murder.

Vote Drive Workers Appeal Greenwood Arrest

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Appeal cases of ten Negroes arrested here on April 3, 1963, will be heard sometime during the week of February 17, according to Greenwood Prosecuting Attorney Gray Evans.

Evans said the ten were part of a group of 19 jailed as they walked from the Greenwood Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) office toward the Leflore County Courthouse. Their arrests came during a SNCC sponsored vote drive here. All were tried before City Judge O. L. Kimborough and sentenced to 30 days on the county farm and \$100 fines. Among those facing a hearing will be SNCC workers Eric Rainey, Willie McGee and Milton Hancock, the Reverend Robert Kinloch of Brooklyn, New York, and James Sanders, an associate of comedian Dick Gregory.

Minn. SWP Runs Luoma For Senate

MINNEAPOLIS — The Socialist Workers Party here has nominated Everett E. Luoma as its candidate for the U.S. Senate. Luoma was SWP candidate for mayor of Hibbing last fall.

When his candidacy was announced, Luoma declared his "overwhelming support" for the "colonial revolution that is occurring throughout the world." He said that "the continued poverty conditions in the underdeveloped countries indicate that complete economic independence must be added to the present facade of political independence."

Luoma said that the U.S. ought to "give up the Panama Canal to its rightful owners, the Panamanians" and charged that Panamanians are treated "as second-class citizens in their own country."

On the Vietnam war, he said the U.S. is involved "in a war of extermination against the peasants to stop them from gaining control of their own land." We should, he urged, bring the G.I.s home and end military support to an unpopular regime.

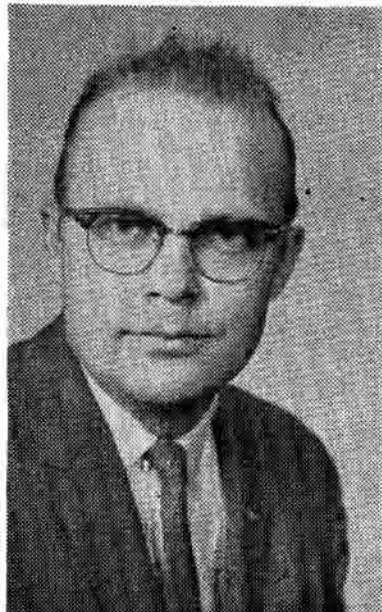
Turning to the major domestic struggle, Luoma charged that the present administration is attempting to put the clamps on the Negro fight for freedom. "The reason for this is that the deteriorating capitalist economy cannot give them the jobs they would demand if they did gain their basic rights."

Discussing the slump in Minnesota's mining industry, he pointed out that the Democratic and Republican parties both support the mining companies' "policies of domestic blackmail" which attempt to force the people of the state to pass legislation devised as a subsidy to the mining companies.

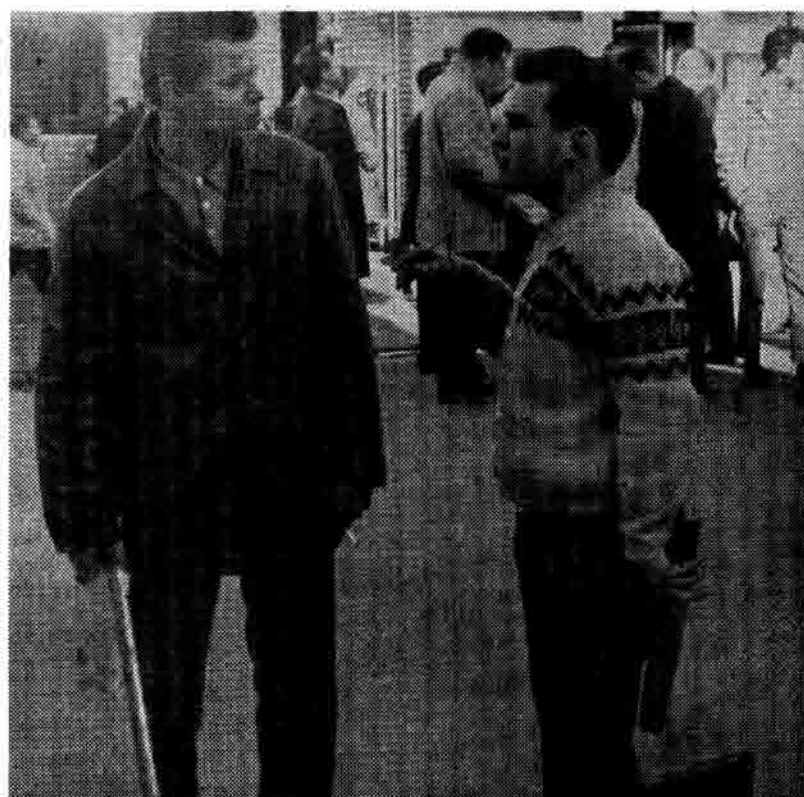
Social ownership of the iron mines under workers' control, Luoma contended, is the most obvious method of gaining present and future security for the miners. "The solution to the unemployment problem," he said, "is dividing the labor of society among all those who need jobs. A good beginning would be to have workers form their own Labor Party to fight for a 30 hour week with no cut in pay."

Luoma graduated from high school in 1949 and enlisted in the Army. In 1951 he was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy: he received a medical discharge after his junior year.

He received his Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree at the University of Minnesota and was a member of the Municipal Employees Union AFL-CIO while working for two years as a design engineer for the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners.



Everett Luoma



OF NO CONCERN TO COPS. These are some of the whites, armed with heavy sticks, who gathered when attack was made on Negro anti-school-bias pickets in Cleveland. Despite the fact that white gang was looking for trouble, as this photo makes clear, cops did nothing to disarm or disperse them and opened way for brutal attack on Negroes.

Cleveland Educator Refuses To Hold Bag in Bias Fight

FEB. 17 — When Ralph McAllister, president of Cleveland's Board of Education, tried to shift the burden of the responsibility for that city's school crisis onto the shoulders of Superintendent William B. Levenson, he discovered that Dr. Levenson's \$25,000 salary wasn't enough. Levenson quit.

McAllister sent a letter the day before to Levenson expressing his uneasiness at the "confusion among various segments of our population" as to the nature of the school board's policy. He directed Levenson to come up with an integration plan. "Responsibility for the plan is yours," he said.

Among the questions for which Levenson would have had to assume responsibility included (1) a longer day for students shifted from one area to another for integration purposes, (2) "areas of delay," (3) utilization of existing equipment and how to prevent accusations of "inferior treatment," and (4) informing the Board of "communications or contacts with groups or individuals seeking to pressure the Board in any direction."

Apparently these demands were too much for a man hired to execute the technical and managerial aspects of running a school system.

Leaders of the United Freedom Movement released the following statement: "William B. Levenson . . . has become our first sacrifice due to the unpredictable and irrational policies of Ralph McAllister. After creating an atmosphere of distrust and indecision, McAllister yesterday accused Levenson of being indecisive and untrustworthy . . ."

George Womer, Cleveland Educational executive secretary, announced that his organization was calling in the National Educational Association to make an investigation. "The Cleveland school system is really sick," he said. "It needs expert diagnosis."

But no professional association can cope with the problem that Cleveland, like many other northern cities, must sooner or later face up to: unequal, segregated schools, which perpetrates further discrimination in hiring, housing, and all aspects of personal life for the Negro people. The Cleve-

land school hierarchy is finding that it cannot ignore it.

The present crisis erupted when pickets paraded in the city's Murray Hill district for a greater diffusion of Negro children from overcrowded schools into classrooms containing white pupils. The pickets were attacked by screaming racist mobs that were allowed to gather armed with bricks, bats, and crowbars. Police stood by and arrested no one.

The demonstrations grew out of the School Board's failure to carry out a school-integration agreement made last fall. They continued with a sit-in at the Board of Education building at the beginning of February. Participating were members of the Hazeldell Parents' Association, the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, and the United Freedom Movement.

Twenty-two were dragged down three flights of stairs into police vans at the Board of Education Building. Seventeen were released at the police station. Five will come up for trial on March 18.

A 2500-person protest rally held the night of Feb. 1 shouted its support for UFM proposals for a city-wide school boycott, further demonstrations, the initiation of recall proceedings against a number of public officials, and a voter-registration drive aimed at all those politicians, including a number of "liberal" Democrats, who have failed to speak out on the school issue.

The school boycott originally scheduled for Feb. 25 was called off when the UFM at a rally at Cory Methodist Church accepted the Board's draft proposal to afford pupils transported from overcrowded schools the opportunity to participate in all student activities in the receiving schools. The Board met within the next few days and formally passed the proposal.

Ruth Turner, executive secretary of Cleveland CORE, however, expressed her reservation about the proposal. Those civil-rights leaders who spoke in favor of the proposal, she noted, had not paid attention to its third paragraph — which allows the Board the leeway not to provide bus transportation which alone can effect real integration.