

THE MILITANT

Published in the Interests of the Working People

Vol. 28 - No. 9

Monday, March 2, 1964

Price 10c

Racist Bombings, Beatings Hit Maryland, Mississippi

A new series of violent acts by white supremacists is hitting Southern Negroes in reprisal for integration activities. In Princess Anne, Md., a terrorist's bomb exploded in the front yard of a Negro family's home just off the main street late on Feb. 24. Early in the evening a flaming cross was sighted in a field near the Maryland State campus, apparently ignited by opponents of rights demonstrations staged at the college on that day.

The bomb blast broke the sun porch windows in the Gates family's home. Leon Gates is the uncle of John Wilson, college junior who has been leading the demonstrations. "I saw a black car passing at the time and saw a red flicker," Mrs. Gates said. "Then this tremendous explosion came. There was a terrific impact. I didn't know what to think."

In Natchez, Mississippi, an elderly Negro man who was stripped and beaten by hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan late Feb. 15, has received further threats on his life. Archie Curtis, 60, a Negro undertaker, said he was lured to a deserted section of the city by an unidentified caller who told him a woman was dying of a heart attack.

Curtis was given directions to a deserted road and was told a man "with a lantern" would guide him to the stricken woman's home. When the undertaker arrived at the road, he and his companion were ordered at pistol point to leave their car. Blindfolded, they were taken to Duck Pond Road where they were asked to show their NAACP membership cards and NAACP membership lists. They had neither. The Klan members told Curtis he was "a NAACP nigger."

Both Negroes were forced to strip and were beaten with a strap.

In a telegram to Attorney Gen-

eral Kennedy protesting the beatings, Robert Moses, head of Mississippi voter registration for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said Curtis' beating was the fourth in the past ten days. Another Negro was shot and killed in Tallatchie County by policemen on Feb. 13. Still another was forced to strip and was soaked in oil before being beaten in nearby Amite County.

As if these events were not enough to shock the American people's sensibilities, the white power structure has handed down a number of legal decisions that further assault the rights and liberties of Negroes and freedom fighters in general. Dion Tyrone Diamond, a worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who reportedly urged Negro students at a Louisiana college to boycott classes in a protest movement, lost his case in the U.S. Supreme Court Feb. 24.

The Court had agreed to review his conviction for "disturbing the peace," but then decided that its writ of review was "improvidently granted." One Washington correspondent saw the high court action as "a warning to racial demonstrators in the South that there was a limit to what they could do within the shelter of the Constitution."

Students at Southern University in East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, had been holding meetings and conducting anti-segregation demonstrations for some weeks when Diamond arrived there in January of 1962. When the university penalized some students for their activities, Diamond encouraged students to boycott classes to protest the penalties.

At one point, he is alleged to have said to an audience, "let's go through the classrooms," to lead the students out. This was claimed to be encouraging unruly

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The Facts About Cyprus

— See article page 6 —

Alleged Victims Tell Story In Monroe "Kidnap" Trial

Special to The Militant

MONROE, N.C., Feb. 26 — This is the third day of the presentation of the prosecution's case against Mrs. Mae Mallory, John Lowry, Richard Crowder and Harold Reape in the so-called "kidnap" case.

On the morning of Feb. 24 the state opened the case by putting Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall and her husband, the allegedly kidnapped couple, on the stand. Under Prosecutor Boyette's questioning they gave the following story:

They had left their house in nearby Marshfield around five p.m. August 27, 1961 to visit Mrs. Stegall's mother. They drove into Monroe and stopped near the courthouse square where Mr. Stegall got out and talked to a taxi driver, who told him, "They just had a war here."

Mr. Stegall went back to the car and he and his wife decided to get out of town quickly. They drove down Winchester Ave. which goes through New Town, the principal Negro neighborhood in Monroe. When they sighted a crowd of Negroes ahead in the middle of the avenue, Mrs. Stegall said to her husband, "Let's turn around and get out of here."

They then turned into Boyte St. in order, they claim, to back out and turn around. However, their car was immediately surrounded by not less than 200 people, many of them carrying rifles.

According to Mrs. Stegall, members of the crowd opened the car door and told her husband to get out, some taking him by the arm. They conducted him further up Boyte St. She then testified that Mrs. Mae Mallory ordered her to get out.

She got out of the car, she says,



DEFENDANTS. John Lowry (left), Harold Reape (center), and Richard Crowder.

and a white boy whom she now identifies as John Lowry, a Freedom Rider from New York, got in behind the wheel.

She and her husband were first taken to the front yard of 410 Boyte St., home of Robert F. Williams, former NAACP president here, who is now a political refugee in Cuba. After a conversation in the yard with Williams, who said that he could not control the crowd, they followed him into his house.

There, they say, Williams called police chief A. A. Mauney and then put Mr. Stegall on the phone. He says he told the Monroe police official, "They got me and my wife out here and they seem to think we can help get their people out of jail."

The reference was to the large number of Negroes and Freedom Riders arrested in the courthouse square following police-encouraged rioting against their picket line.

The Stegalls said that they were stood up back to back and their hands bound together. Then they were taken out the back door to the next house which apparently was empty and without electricity. Their hands on one side were untied and chairs were brought for them.

Mrs. Mallory they say, sat in a corner facing them, holding a rifle and a flashlight. Mrs. Stegall identified Richard Crowder, president of the Monroe Nonviolent Action Committee, as one of those who helped tie them up and guard the back door.

Harold Reape was identified only as being present in the crowd.

After about two and a half hours the Stegalls were released and given back their car keys. Their car was parked in front of Williams' house. They got in it and drove away. They testified they had not been struck or injured physically in any way.

There were important contradictions in the testimony of the husband and the wife. Indeed, Mr. Stegall appeared reluctant to tes-

tify and at the opening of the questioning told the prosecutor, "My testimony is the same as hers. And you all can just take hers." However, this wasn't acceptable and he had to tell the story again in his own words.

It is still unclear why the Stegalls were on Boyte St. on the day of the rioting. The most direct route to visit Mrs. Stegall's mother would not even have taken them into downtown Monroe. Moreover, they claim that they saw practically no one in the courthouse square, though the mob action there had taken place only a short time before.

In like fashion, though they parked near and drove past the police station, they noted no crowd out in front.

Again, if they wished to get out of town quickly, as they say they did when they heard about the rioting, it is a mystery why they took the Winchester Ave. route, which is not the most direct

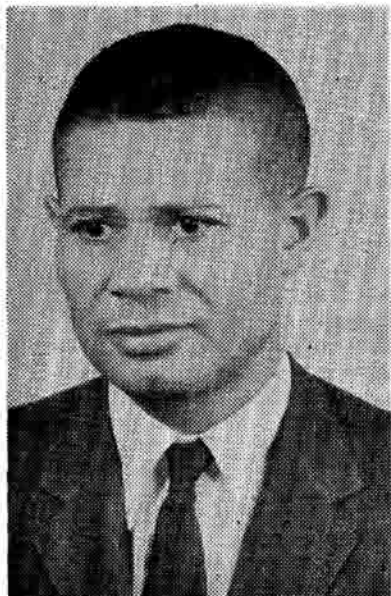
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A NOTABLE CIVIL LIBERTIES VICTORY

Worthy's Conviction Upset

By M. L. Stafford

William Worthy, well-known correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, scored a notable victory for freedom of travel Feb. 20 when a three-judge federal



William Worthy

appeals court in New Orleans threw out his conviction for going to Cuba and returning without a passport. The appeals court declared unconstitutional the federal law which prohibits a citizen from leaving or entering the country without a valid passport.

Worthy was convicted of this charge in August 1962 and was sentenced to three months in jail plus nine months on probation.

His conviction was based on the fact that he had gone to Cuba in July 1961 and returned in October of that year without a passport. Worthy was without a passport as a result of his earlier defiance of State Department efforts to curb the right to travel. In 1955 he challenged the ban on travel to China and Hungary by visiting these countries. When he sought to renew his passport in 1957 he refused to sign a commitment agreeing to abide by the restrictions on travel to Soviet-bloc countries and was denied a new passport. He did not succeed in court efforts to win reversal of this ruling.

In fighting his present conviction, Worthy won an encouraging

amount of support from civil liberties quarters. His case was handled by the Workers Defense League, with Roland Watts former legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, as counsel. He was represented on appeal by the noted lawyer William Kunstler, now in Monroe, N.C., representing John Lowry.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed a "friend of the court" brief in Worthy's appeal. The widely read Scripps Howard columnist Richard Starnes wrote several columns assailing the prosecution of Worthy and the danger to civil liberties it represented.

The government has not yet disclosed whether or not it will appeal the Worthy decision to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, in a statement on the appeals court ruling, the Negro journalist said:

"The rest of the world will be greatly heartened if President Johnson gracefully drops this absurd and unprecedented criminal prosecution. He, Mr. Rusk and Attorney General Kennedy should proclaim that the American people, including newsmen, are free

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Mae Mallory

N.Y. Meet on Oswald Case Held Despite Move to Bar It

By Jay Garnett

NEW YORK — A number of significant observations on the November events in Dallas and their aftermath were made by speakers at a Town Hall meeting here Feb. 18. An overflow crowd of 1500 listened to attorney Mark Lane, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald — mother of the accused assassin of the president — and Prof. Staughton Lynd, author with Jack Minnis of the *New Republic* article "Seeds of Doubt," participated in a panel sponsored by the *National Guardian*.

James Aronson, editor of the *Guardian* revealed that New York University, owner of Town Hall, had tried to cancel the meeting on the claim they had just discovered Mrs. Oswald was to speak. Only through the persistence of the *Guardian*, the intervention of the American Civil Liberties Union, and the support of *Guardian* friends who raised \$25,000 to put in an escrow account to "guarantee the safety" of the building, was the meeting finally given a last-minute go-ahead.

NYU officials openly admitted that their reluctance was based on decisions made "following conferences with representatives of other interests."

Staughton Lynd asserted, "The FBI is obviously an interested party." He noted that Mrs. Payne, with whom Lee and Marina Oswald lived in Dallas, had said that the FBI visited her home and knew that Oswald worked at the Texas Book Depository warehouse. For the Warren Commission to accept the FBI's version of the assassination without question, he said, was dereliction of duty. He added, it is not possible to rule out conspiracy.

Lane said he has learned in the course of his study of the case that "The presumption of innocence has become a cliché! When the mass media of this nation sink their fangs into a case, the presumption of guilt becomes almost insurmountable."

He played a tape from a Dallas resident who said she had heard four to six shots rather than the three as in the official story. She said she also had seen a man running from a knoll near the overpass which crossed the Kennedy route and in the direction from which, Lane said it is certain, at least one of the fatal shots came. When she



Mark Lane

mentioned this to reporters a number of times, "they made fun of me so much, I finally shut up."

When asked his opinion as to Oswald's guilt, Lane asserted "In all probability Lee Harvey Oswald was in no way connected with the assassination." He also reported that citizens' committees of inquiry have been set up across the country on campuses and in cities where he has spoken.

Mrs. Oswald remarked that she accepted the fact that her son, as also President Kennedy, is gone, "but the way he is gone I will never accept." She vowed she would continue to fight for a full hearing. Although she felt her son had been lynched because of his alleged Communist leanings, she defended her belief that he might also have been a CIA agent and said she would document this in the book she is writing.

Lynd offered an apt quotation from American history: "And all the high beings that are set upon the seats of power shall not stop the people's mouths."

FEB. 24 — Marina Oswald, widow of the alleged assassin of President Kennedy, has dismissed the lawyer and the business adviser who had represented her since her husband's death. She has engaged as her new attorney William McKenzie, a Dallas lawyer who accompanied her brother-in-law Robert Oswald when he testified before the Warren Commission.

Neither John Thorne, her former attorney, nor James Martin, her former business agent — both originally obtained by the Secret Service — made any comment.

Mrs. Oswald was placed in "protective custody" by the Secret Service immediately after her husband's death. For some time she was living with Martin and his family. Until her recent trip to Washington where she testified to the Warren Commission, she has been kept in strict seclusion by her advisers. Mrs. Paine, with whom she had been living at the time of her husband's death, has not been permitted to see her during the last three months.

Mrs. Paine, who speaks fluent Russian, has indicated uneasiness at Marina's long isolation from all the people she knew prior to Nov. 22.

In January, after repeated attempts to meet with her had proved unsuccessful, the Dallas Civil Liberties Union wrote Marina in Russian to ask if she was being held against her will. Still in Secret Service custody, she wrote back that she was as happy as she could be "under the circumstances."

None of the testimony made Feb. 20 to the Warren Commission by Robert Oswald, Lee's brother, has been released. Oswald reportedly turned over some 20 letters sent to him by Lee from the Soviet Union to the Commission's "background" panel.

... Monroe "Kidnap" Trial Report

(Continued from Page 1)

to their claimed destination and which leads through the Negro district.

Moreover, all previous accounts including interviews given by them to the newspapers had them driving up Boyte St. and being stopped midway on it. But in court they claimed they had entered it only about a car's length in order to back out and turn around.

Mrs. Stegall denied that she or her husband have any Ku Klux Klan connections. Indeed, she said, she "had always loved the colored people." She stated, however, that she had disapproved of the picketing that had been conducted the previous week in the courthouse square by Negroes and Freedom Riders protesting Jim Crow conditions in Monroe.

Following the Stegalls, the prosecution put on a number of police officials. These were the men who had conducted the grilling of Lowry, Crowder and Reape immediately after their arrests. They testified from memory and from transcriptions of notes which they claimed they took during the questioning of the defendants.

None of these notes were signed by nor initialed by the defendants. They did not purport to be direct quotations from the defendants but were the alleged paraphrasing and summation by the police of what the three young men defendants said in the questioning sessions two and a half years ago.

According to this testimony, all of the three young men implicated themselves and each other and Mrs. Mallory in the incident which the state charges was a kidnapping.

Defense attorneys objected to the introduction of this testimony on the grounds that the defendants had not been forewarned that anything they said would be used against them and had not been allowed benefit of counsel.

With the jury out of the room, attorney Kunstler put defendant John Lowry on the stand to testify to the conditions under which the questioning had taken place. A deputy sheriff and two State Bureau investigation agents quizzed Lowry for nine hours in the finger print room of the police station. Lowry says he was not told that what he said would be used against him. Indeed, he recalled, one of the agents, who played a fatherly role during the questioning, assured him that everything was all right and he didn't have to worry.

Demanding Lawyer

He repeatedly asked for the right to see an attorney. Knowing the names of no attorneys in Monroe he asked to be put in touch with Wyatt T. Walker, Southern Christian Leadership Conference official then in Monroe, whom he knew to be in the sheriff's office and who could get him in touch with a lawyer. Walker never received a message from him.

The judge overruled all defense objections to the admission of the police evidence. He did rule, however, that what any defendant had stated another had said would be hearsay and therefore inadmissible.

However, the jury hears these things said. A defense lawyer then objects and the judge declares "What you have just heard is admissible only as it applies to defendant X. It is inadmissible as applying to the three other defendants. So you will disregard it concerning them." This is a legal fiction, however, and no jury can disregard it. While the damaging testimony may not go on the record for defendants X, Y and Z, it goes into the jurors' minds.

MONROE, N. C., Feb. 25 — An ugly racist mood is developing in this small city as the so-called "kidnap" trial goes into its second week.

Today William M. Kunstler, at-



Robert F. Williams

torney for defendant John Lowry, complained to the court that he and his associate counsel, Richard Scupi, and three other people had been refused service at the main restaurant in the courthouse square. It so happens that the group, which included defendant Lowry and his wife, were all white. Thus, Judge Brock could not brush off the complaint as one against Jim Crow "local custom" with which the court would not interfere.

Reference to such "custom" was in essence, his reply to the next complaint which was made by Walter S. Haffner, attorney for Mrs. Mae Mallory, Richard Crowder and Harold Reape. He told the judge that he had been evicted from the motel at which he was staying because his Negro clients had visited him there for legal consultation.

Since recesses for lunch are only an hour and a half, difficulty in finding a place to eat can be a serious inconvenience to an attorney and his clients during a trial. Similarly, since hotels and motels are few, and non-integrated in this city, obtaining living quarters where Negro clients, witnesses, etc., can visit is a real problem for an out-of-town attorney.

An increasing number of local characters are to be seen standing around the courthouse corridors, eyeing the defendants and those associated with them in a deliberately hostile fashion. While spectators in the courtroom are mostly Negroes, there is a steady and apparently growing attendance of white-supremacists. Some people who claim to know who's who in town are referring to one part of the courtroom as Ku Klux Korner.

MONROE, N.C. Feb. 21 — Defense lawyers in the so-called kidnap case being tried here vehemently protested a campaign by local newspapers to prejudice the jury against the defendants by spreading false rumors about an invasion of Monroe by the Communist Party's top officials and by smearing the defense as Communist "adopted."

Because of this prejudicial press campaign William M. Kunstler and Richard J. Scupi, counsel for defendant John Lowry, this morning asked for a continuance of the trial to a later date, selection of a new jury from people living elsewhere than in Union or adjacent counties influenced by the offending newspapers or for a change of venue (transfer of the trial) to a suitably distant county. Walter S. Haffner, counsel for Mrs. Mae Mallory, Richard Crowder and Harold Reape, told the court that he wished to associate his clients with the written motion by Kunstler and Scupi except for that clause in it asking a change of venue.

Newspaper articles accompanying the motion as exhibits included stories from the main newspaper

here, the *Monroe Enquirer*, and an article from the *Charlotte News*. Charlotte is 25 miles away and its daily papers are widely read here.

The *Monroe Enquirer* of Feb. 20 ran as its main story an account of the partial selection of the jury, listing therein the names of the eleven jurors already chosen. Another article on the front-page was headlined: "Newspaper Says Reds 'Adopt' Monroe Case — Says [Communist] Party Leaders Are In City To Direct Use."

A similar article in the Feb. 19 *Charlotte News* was headlined "Communists in Monroe as Kidnap Trial Opens." It made the same allegations (both were taken from an article in the Winston-Salem *Twin City Sentinel*) coupled with the announcement that Harry Boyte, employed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as Special Assistant to Rev. Martin Luther King, had just arrived in Monroe. Boyte, who is white, is a former resident of the area. He was driven out by racist harassment and economic pressure because of his pro-integration sentiments. He had come to Monroe to testify as defense witness.

Denied Motion

Judge Walter E. Brock, specially chosen to preside over this trial, denied the motion after questioning and admonishment of jurors to ignore newspaper stories. He also lectured the newsmen present in the courtroom about writing articles which might prejudice jurors.

Defense counsel took exception to Judge Brock's denial of their motion. They thus have reserved the right to appeal on this issue after the trial is over.

Selection of a twelfth juror and one alternate from an all-white panel of ten was then resumed. The preceding jury panel of 75 had contained six Negroes. One had been excused for cause by the judge. The five others were all gotten rid of by Prosecutor M. G. Boyette by peremptory challenges, that is he dismissed them without giving any reasons for so doing. It was obvious that he wanted a lily-white jury for the trial of the four defendants, three of whom are Negroes and the fourth, a white Freedom Rider.

The jury thus consists of six white men and six white women. The alternate juror is a white man.

Pappenheim Will Speak In N.Y. on Alienation

NEW YORK — Dr. Fritz Pappenheim, author of the widely published book, *The Alienation of Modern Man*, will speak on "Alienation and Society" on Friday night, March 6, at the Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place.

Prof. Pappenheim, economist, sociologist and philosopher, began his educational career in pre-Nazi Germany where he was co-director of Frankfurt's Adult Education Center. He frequently lectured on the radio there and gave courses sponsored by the unions. When Hitler came to power he was forced to flee the country and went to Spain. After the defeat of the Spanish revolution he was forced to flee again, this time to France where he was interned in a concentration camp.

He was able to come to this country in 1941 and his career since then has included social work, teaching, writing and lecturing. His works are published widely abroad. In Japan, *The Alienation of Modern Man* has gone through eight editions.

Dr. Pappenheim's lecture at the Militant Labor Forum had originally been scheduled for last Nov. 22, the day of President Kennedy's assassination, and was postponed for that reason.

Weekly Calendar

DETROIT

Algeria — Africa's Cuba? Speaker, Barry Sheppard, national chairman Young Socialist Alliance. Fri., March 6, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

HEAR SOCIALIST VIEWS ON RADIO. Every Friday evening, 7:15-7:30 p.m. on WQRS-FM (105.1).

LOS ANGELES

IN DEFENSE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. Speakers: Tom Morgan, defendant in Indiana "Subversion" Case; Wendell Phillips; Steve Zack of Youth Action Union. Fri., March 6, 8:30 p.m. 1702 East 4th St. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

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

MINNEAPOLIS

Reconstruction in Negro History — Falsifications in Textbooks. Speaker, George Tselos. Fri., March 6, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

FRITZ PAPPENHEIM, author of *Alienation of Modern Man*, speaks on *Alienation and Society*. Fri., March 6, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

MARCH 13 — Key Issues in the '64 Election. Speaker, Edward Shaw, Socialist Workers candidate for vice president.

INTERVIEW WITH BLOOMINGTON DEFENDANT

'Students of the Sixties Won't Be Silenced'

By George Saunders

[Ralph Levitt, one of three Indiana University students indicted under that state's McCarthyite sedition law, stopped in our office while passing through New York on his current speaking tour. We asked him about the progress of his tour and that of his fellow defendant, Tom Morgan.]

What kind of response have you been getting on your tour?

I find that everywhere our case is presented we meet with the most enthusiastic response from students and faculty members. There is a general recognition of the crucial importance of the case, of its relation to freedom of speech on campuses far from Bloomington, Indiana, and in American society as a whole.

Where have you spoken most recently?

My last two stops were in the Denver (Colo.) area and Pennsylvania State University in State College, Pa. In the Denver area I had the opportunity to speak before three very receptive audiences at Colorado University in Boulder, Denver University and the Militant Labor Forum in Denver.

Several prominent Denver citizens added their names to the growing number of sponsors of the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, including Colorado state senator Robert Allen and Rev. Arthur Miller, president of the Denver Church Council, who recently received the Distinguished Alumnus award from Indiana University.

Among Denver area professors who became sponsors is Prof. Philip Perdue, father of one of the civil rights activists indicted last year in Americus, Georgia, under a state sedition act which was ruled unconstitutional.

How were you received at Pennsylvania State?

Over 300 students attended the meeting which was sponsored by the Friends Peace Committee and SENSE, a student peace group. The very warm applause and sympathetic questions showed that Penn State students see their own rights at stake in this fight.

Also at Penn State, Prof. R. Wallace Brewster invited me to speak before his class on constitutional law. After going over the constitutional issues in our case, the conclusion of the 40 students present was clear: the Indiana law should be stricken from the books and the indictments thrown out as not valid.

How are the speaking tours by you and Tom Morgan and the work of CABS chapters affecting the case?

They are having a very positive effect, not only by bringing the issues in the case to the public and raising funds, but also by influencing opinion in Bloomington itself, where the case has received limited and biased coverage.

Recently the Bloomington Daily Herald-Telephone has printed letters from persons in Minnesota



Ralph Levitt

who heard Tom Morgan on his tour. These expressed concern for the protection of our civil liberties. The Herald-Telephone also reprinted on its front page an article strongly supporting CABS and attacking the witch hunt in Indiana. This article appeared as a result of Morgan's talk at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. It was written by Miles McMillin, regular columnist for the Madison Capital Times, a nationally-known liberal daily. I'm sure it impressed Bloomingtonians.

Morgan himself recently spoke at Indiana University (Feb. 17) before nearly 150 students, many of whom got their first accurate picture of the facts and issues in the case. Morgan has been speaking at Ohio colleges also: Western Reserve, Kent State and Ohio State universities and Oberlin and Antioch colleges.

I understand there has recently been an important legal development in the case?

"Red" Hunt at U of Minnesota Fought by Students, Faculty

A campaign by Twin Cities right-wingers to initiate a red-hunting probe of the University of Minnesota's faculty — under the guise of an inquiry into faculty hiring and dismissal procedures — is being met by organized resistance from the faculty and the students.

A faculty committee has been formed to gather financial and moral support for a professor who has filed suit against a man and a woman who, he charges, accused him of being a Communist or Communist sympathizer. And, a Feb. 8 UPI dispatch reports from Minneapolis, some 500 students are scheduled to serve as a "truth squad" and defend the school in hometown speeches over the Easter vacation against attacks by "reckless and irresponsible accusers."

These are the latest developments in a months-long attempt by the local Neanderthal community to get a foothold from which to force the campus into a submissive quiet. It began last summer with resolutions on the part of the American Legion and the Baptist Convention in Minnesota smearing two campus groups, the Student Peace Union and the World Affairs Center, as subversive.

Also attacked were George Tselos, of the Minnesota Young Socialist Alliance, Joseph Johnson, of the Socialist Workers Party, and Dr. Mulford Q. Sibley, faculty advisor to SPU.

Tselos and Johnson answered charges in an open meeting in September. And just a few weeks ago Dr. Sibley met St. Paul businessman Milton Rosen in a debate where he effectively upheld the civil-libertarian concept of academic freedom before some 2,000 students and townspeople.

Yes, Prosecutor Hoadley recently has replied to the judge's ruling that he submit a Bill of Particulars, telling specifically what we are charged with, since the indictments only refer to meetings on March 25 and May 2. This reply of Hoadley's is significant for a number of reasons, and CABS is preparing a fact sheet to explain these points in detail.

I should point out, though, that in this legal document, Hoadley completely failed to mention the March 25 meeting. He declared that "the indictment is not based exclusively upon any one 'meeting' or 'gathering' or 'speech'."

The fact that we were indicted for attending a meeting last March 25, when a Negro YSA officer spoke on civil rights, is perhaps the best-publicized aspect of our case. CABS has widely circulated the text of that talk and thousands have seen for themselves that there was no call for "violent overthrow" in it.

It seems that now Hoadley would like to forget that he ever indicted us on that count. Credit for his embarrassment goes to the excellent publicity work of CABS supporters.

Let me close with this one point: I have one particularly strong impression from my speaking tour — that is that American students of the '60s will not be silenced as was the preceding generation. The McCarthyite tactics of the Hoadleys everywhere are being met by stubborn opposition.

I have great confidence in the successful outcome of our case. Today's students see the necessity of keeping open the discussion of all questions that confront them, including socialism. They intend to take part in that discussion. And they realize that victory in Bloomington will be a guarantee for their future.

Thus far, the state legislature has not yielded to demands by Rosen and the Legion, for a probe of the campus.

Dr. Arnold M. Rose, a sociologist and a state legislator, filed suit for \$10,000 in damages against Gerda Koch, head of a local group called Christian Research. This group had distributed a circular in 1962 attacking Rose. Noting that he had assisted Gunnar Myrdal in writing his book, *The American Dilemma*, the circular allegedly used Senator James O. Eastland's statement to the effect that many of Myrdal's associates were "Communist front" members.

The second defendant is Adolph Grinde, who was reported to have used a copy of the circular in November to try to halt a public lecture by Dr. Rosen.

FEB. 23 — A probe of the University of Minnesota by the State Legislature is now definitely scheduled.

University officials "hope" that the legislators will limit their investigation to tenure technicalities. But when State Senator Donald O. Wright moved for the inquiry, he motivated his proposal by reporting complaints that a "filthy, indecent and immoral" story allegedly appeared in a campus magazine and by recalling that University President O. Meredith Wilson had apologized to Soviet Premier Khrushchev when a Soviet flag was torn down outside a traveling medical exhibit.

Wright initiated the probe after Goldwaterite Milton Rosen charged the university with such "crimes" as harboring men like Prof. Sibley. He asserted that Sibley was "a close friend of Gus Hall" of the Communist Party, and, further, that Sibley did not accept the Virgin birth.



SOJOURNER TRUTH (1797-1883). 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, Frederick Douglass or Nat Turner. A combination sub to The Militant and International Socialist Review brings all four.

By Constance Weissman

Sojourner Truth was born a slave in New York State. Her owner was a Dutch farmer who sold her on the auction block when she was nine years old. Her father had been kidnapped from the Gold Coast of Africa. Her mother had 12 children, all but two of whom were torn from her and sold.

When Sojourner Truth became a famous inspirational speaker in the Abolitionist cause, she told heart breaking stories of the brutality of the breaking up of the families of slaves. When she was finally freed (she actually took off with an infant in her arms and was protected by a Quaker family) she put up a remarkable legal battle for one of her own children. Her five-year-old son had been illegally seized and sold to a slaveholder in Alabama. She literally battered at the door of the court house and gave the authorities no rest. Working as a domestic, she raised the money to pay the legal expenses. To the amazement of all, her child was returned, covered with terrible scars from beatings given to him to make him afraid to go to his mother.

Victory in this hard legal battle gave Sojourner a feeling of her own strength. "Why," she exclaimed, "I felt so tall within — I felt as if the power of a nation was with me."

A very religious person, Sojourner soon became well known among church groups in New York City for her eloquent, heartening words. She was nearly 50 when she decided to leave the city where "the rich rob the poor and the poor rob the poor," and go out through the country preaching the gospel of freedom. It was then that she took the name Sojourner Truth.

She became well-known at anti-slavery meetings and her words were much quoted. Once she saved a women's rights convention about to be broken up by male hecklers by taking the platform. She denied that women were weak, helpless creatures. "Look at me! Look at my arm! I have plowed, and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me — and aren't I a woman? I could work as much as a man . . . and bear the lash as well — and aren't I a woman?" She was loudly cheered by the audience. The chairman, Frances Gage, said gratefully, "She had taken us up in her strong arms and carried us safely over the slough of difficulty."

Traveling around Ohio and Michigan, she became famous for her skill in debate with defenders of slavery. She continued her mission throughout the Civil War, often threatened by pro-slavery mobs. In 1864 she visited Lincoln in the White House and he told her he had been hearing of her for many years.

Sojourner Truth died in Battle Creek, Michigan at the age of 86. Over a thousand people attended her funeral.

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Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN

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

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Monday, March 2, 1964

Lies on Panama Exposed

According to a Feb. 16 *New York Times* report an investigating committee of the Organization of American States has flatly contradicted Secretary of State Dean Rusk's contention that "Communists" or "Communist-trained agitators" played the major role in "inciting" the Panama outbreaks.

Taking into account the 60-year-old history of Panamanian dissatisfaction over U.S. control of the Canal Zone, the OAS group is said to have termed Rusk's charges "unrealistic." The firepower used by U.S. troops on unarmed Panamanian demonstrators at the Canal Zone border — in which 24 Panamanians were killed and hundreds wounded — was called "disproportionate." Washington's praise of its troops conduct was criticized by the committee.

For people in this country the OAS finding — like the U-2 case of 1960 and other incidents — proves once again that the government tells lies at home about what it is doing abroad. Negro freedom fighters will find the counterpart in the way white supremacists in government lie about civil rights struggles. Unionists can note a parallel in false accounts of labor disputes.

What makes the exposure of Rusk's false claim all the more damning is the way the OAS group, true to its role as the "U.S. ministry of colonies," tries to cover up for Washington by denying that Panama can "justify" charges of aggression against the U.S. If the facts are so compelling that such a stooge group felt compelled to contradict Rusk, and charge that the shooting of Panamanians was "disproportionate," what can the actual truth be?

One thing at least is clear. The Democratic Johnson administration is no more to be trusted than was that of the Republican Eisenhower.

A Salute to William Worthy

William Worthy's court victory over his federal persecutors certainly warrants him a salute from every partisan of social progress. If the government doesn't appeal the decision, or if it does and the Supreme Court upholds him, then a big gain will have been registered in restoring freedom of travel.

When the Justice Department indicted Worthy it clearly did so because he had gone to Cuba in defiance of the travel ban and, on his return, insisted on telling the truth about the great progress of the Cuban revolution. But, for one reason or another, the G-Men decided to skirt a court test of the travel ban at that point and indicted him instead on the seemingly incredible grounds of returning to his native land without a passport.

Yet there has been a law on the books that makes it a crime to so travel. In ruling for Worthy, the appeals court clearly, and correctly, declared that this law is unconstitutional.

But the fight to completely restore freedom of travel is not yet fully won. This was indicated with the opinion of the U.S. district court in New Haven in the Cuba-travel-ban test brought by Louis Zemel. There the court blatantly held that "internal security" and "foreign affairs" are "intertwined." Or — to put it more plainly — that an administration may bar citizens from visiting countries in its disfavor simply by invoking the fraudulent claim of "national security."

If the Worthy ruling does stand it should certainly help considerably in ending such practices. Meanwhile, Worthy has, we think, also reaffirmed something else of importance — namely that you can "fight city hall" even if "city hall" is the federal government. By insisting on exercising his constitutional rights despite the threat of jail Worthy has added to everyone's freedom.

Local Directory

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

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

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

DENVER. Militant Labor Forum, Telephone 222-4174.

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

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

MILWAUKEE. 150 E. Juneau Ave.

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

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MOVIE REVIEW

McCarthyism Vividly Recalled

POINT OF ORDER. A Points Film Production produced by Emile de Antonio and Daniel Talbot.

Young people who were World War II babies and barely recall the Korean War will find *Point of Order*, a documentary about the 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings, of great historic interest. Audience reaction by this age group, as indicated by their laughter, seems to be that the whole thing was a bit unbelievable and even fantastic.

There are things in the film that will also evoke laughter from those who lived through the McCarthy era. There are graphic shots of America's would-be fuhrer repeating the phrase, "point of order" over and over again in a vain effort to disrupt the hearing with procedural points. Or the scene where his stooge, Roy Cohn, shuffles through a batch of papers to total his estimate of the number of "communists" in war production plants as the late Joseph Welch, special counsel for the Army, asks him to please hurry up because he "wouldn't want those communists running around after sundown."

The difference in the reaction of the two age groups is that those who lived through that bizarre but ominous period laughed with a certain uncomfortable note in their voice. They remember McCarthyism as an incipient fascist menace that was enjoying a dangerous growth. When the Army hearings opened, it was not publicly realized that the outcome would be the clamping of the lid on McCarthy by the powers-that-be in this country.

Nor is relief from the recalled feeling of uneasiness afforded by the flitting around in the background of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, then an aide and counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee — McCarthy's committee.

While effective, the film has an

... Worthy Case

(Continued from Page 1)

to go where they wish, in order to see for themselves what is happening in countries momentarily out of favor with Washington."

FEB. 21 — Almost simultaneously with Worthy's victory came a setback in the fight for the right to travel. A U.S. district court in New Haven rejected the argument by Louis Zemel who was attempting to sue Secretary of State Rusk for abridging his rights by denying him a passport to travel to Cuba. In upholding the State Department, Judge T. Emmett Clarie wrote:

"So many phases of internal security are intertwined with foreign affairs in the administration of passport control that the two become inseparable." Thus he endorsed the State Department's regulation of passports for reasons of foreign policy. The students who traveled to Cuba last summer were indicted under the same rationalization.

The Worthy decision would require "the quashing, in whole or in part, of the indictment of the students," according to Clark Foreman, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which is defending them.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department let it be known that it is now studying the appeals court decision on Worthy and has not yet decided whether or not it will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

One of the best ways to get yourself a reputation as a dangerous citizen these days is to go about repeating the very phrases which our founding fathers used in the great struggle for Independence.

Charles A. Beard, American historian. (1874-1948)



McCarthy

inherent limitation born of its exclusive concentration on this single, albeit crucial, episode that meant the end of McCarthy as a force on the American political scene. Because of this only a glimpse of the whole McCarthy era with its stifling thought-control atmosphere and wide-scale fear got across to the audience.

The specific charges and counter-charges before the Senate committee seemed penny-ante. Robert Stevens, then Secretary of the Army, charged that McCarthy and Cohn had used pressure to assure special privileges for one of

their boys, Private David G. Schine, who, prior to being drafted had been a paid member of the McCarthy Senate committee staff.

McCarthy replied with the counter-charge that Schine was being "held hostage" to block his investigation of the armed forces. But behind the charges and counter-charges serious social forces were involved and after the hearings concluded McCarthyism never was the same.

Although it doesn't treat of the larger questions involved, this documentary does an effective job of highlighting the 36-day hearing. Its dramatic interest is spiced by such items as a doctored photograph of Schine and Stevens and a stolen letter from J. Edgar Hoover. And there is the intervention of President Eisenhower directing the Secretary of the Army to restrict his testimony before the committee.

At the time of the hearings, 20 million Americans watched the drama on TV. It was the first time television provided such full coverage for this type of hearing. Those who were in that TV audience will find it something of an experience to see the ghosts of McCarthyism on the screen again. And all those who appreciate a vivid slice of history will find this movie well worth seeing.

—Carl Feingold

ON NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE

A Puerto Rican Story

By Ethel Bloch

A young Puerto Rican couple were superintendents of our building on New York's Lower East Side, until the landlord threw them out one morning, several months ago. They lived in a one-room basement apartment with their one-year-old daughter. The wife was 16 years old and six months pregnant when they were thrown out.

The young man had a full-time job in a pocketbook factory during the day. In the evening and at night he would clean the halls, load the garbage cans and do whatever maintenance work had to be done. Before the wife became pregnant she would do some of this work. For their labor the landlord "gave" them the room rent-free and paid them \$15 a month. They had to pay their own gas and electric bills. They had no telephone.

By the time the couple's little girl was a year old she had had pneumonia four times and had developed a chronic bronchial condition. Each time she would get sick and run a high temperature the young mother would dash with her to Bellevue Hospital. This usually happened in freezing weather. They had no money to pay a doctor for a home visit.

The husband worked steadily at his job as a machine operator on pocketbook frames. He was a member of the union. He worked from 8 a.m. until 6:30 p.m. five days a week and until 5 p.m. on Saturdays. His total take-home pay was \$45.00 a week.

I used to have lunch with the wife. Our children were the same age and we both enjoyed chatting while our little girls played on the floor. She had come to the U.S. when she was eleven years old and now spoke excellent English. Her 21-year-old husband had been here only two years. She told me that she knew they were both being cheated as superintendents and her husband was being cheated on his job. All the Puerto Ricans in his shop were treated that way. They knew that the other workers got much higher pay.

Her husband knew that he wasn't getting the time-and-a-half for overtime to which he was legally entitled, and that he was getting the bare minimum in wages for the other hours that he worked. He and her uncle (who worked in the same shop) tried to get the other Puerto Rican workers to unite and demand that they get fair pay, but the others were afraid that they'd lose their jobs. I asked about the union representative and she answered that he didn't speak Spanish, was white and made good money.

The landlord, when he had hired them, had promised them the first three-room apartment that became vacant. But he hadn't kept his promise. He had recently threatened to throw them out because she was pregnant. He said it was illegal for him to let them all live in one room. "Everybody likes to cheat us," said this 16-year-old girl, with such sadness.

One night someone threw a rug into the incinerator and it caused a big fire in the furnace. Next morning when I came downstairs, they were gone from their basement apartment. The landlord had blamed them for the fire and had immediately thrown them out.

Six months later I met the young wife hurrying home from a visit to the Welfare Department. Her husband had caught his hand in the machine he operated and wouldn't be able to work for a while. His firm had fired him. The Welfare Department refused to put him on the relief roles but when they were desperate for food or rent money, would give them \$5 or \$10 every cent of which they were told would have to be repaid. They now lived in a walk-up tenement, on the sixth floor, in three small rooms. For this they pay \$65 a month. Momentarily her tired young face lit up, "Oh, you should see the new baby — he's such a beautiful boy!"

Negro Views on '64 Election Heard at New York Forum

By Alex Harte

NEW YORK — Four Negro spokesmen took part in a discussion of "The Negro Vote in '64" at a Feb. 21 meeting of the Militant Labor Forum.

The panelists were Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers nominee for president; Cordell Reagan, a Southern leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; William Reed of New York CORE; and Daniel Watts, editor of *Liberator* magazine.

DeBerry contended that there is no difference between the Republicans and Democrats, that both parties agree on gradualism.

Moreover, he argued that the only gains the Negro people have made have come through struggle. The Negro people, he said, played a major part in the establishment of the capitalist system. While they were needed in the fight against the slavocracy, they were given rights; when they were needed for this no longer, they lost their voting rights.

The present civil rights bill, he added, would never have even been introduced if the Negro people hadn't pressed their demands in a militant way. A larger segment of Negroes, he said, will oppose gradualism in politics this fall; more will not vote for the Democrats but will cast their protest vote with the socialists.

SNCC representative Cordell Reagan agreed with DeBerry on the nature of the major parties. But, as far as the Southern Negro vote is concerned, he said, if Johnson runs on the Kennedy platform, most Negroes will vote for

In a coming issue we will feature excerpts from a transcript of the Militant Labor Forum panel discussion on "The Negro Vote in '64."

him. But "Kennedy did only what he was forced to do because we pressured him... We got desegregation — one man at Ole Miss — but integration is a long way to come."

Reagan said that he personally was not interested in the Democrats or Republicans, but a Freedom Now Party, he said, is something Negroes need. He emphasized the gerrymandering problem facing black voters in the South, and concluded: "Perhaps we will have to reconstruct the whole political system."

But still, the immediate question, he argued, is not so much the Negro vote but, as SNCC is doing, registering the Negro to vote.

William Reed of N.Y. CORE discussed his experience in the



CLIFTON DeBERRY, Socialist Workers candidate for President.

New York rent strike. When the tenants wanted repairs, he noted, the landlords were not to be found. But now even speak of the rent strike and "they always seem to come out of the bushes."

Reed asserted that the city spends more money apologizing for the problem than doing something about it. And he said that it was time for the city to come up with new schools, good, low-cost housing, and decent recreation areas in Harlem and the other ghetto areas.

Daniel Watts, who is a spokesman for the Manhattan Committee for an All-Black Freedom Now Party, charged that the "civil rights" question is not the fundamental one. "We should be fighting for jobs, housing, and better schools." There are enough laws, he said, to justify enforcing civil rights if the power structure intended to.

The major question is, he said, what technology is going to do with the existing surplus of labor. "I don't care where I drink my cup of coffee, particularly if I'm unemployed."

He asserted that the integrationist "leaders" have had "their bitter, sweet tea first with Kennedy, and then with Johnson, in the white house." Turning to the much-discussed question of where the Negro will find allies, he said flatly: "We won't have any."

Watts said of black economic power, "That's a myth. We must obtain political power; then we can confront the white power structure." And about the FNP he said, "If we — black people — cannot support a Freedom Now Party, then we don't deserve it."

elections scheduled for Feb. 23. He apparently feared popular support would swing to the opposition Democratic and Social Union, which favored more social reforms and a quicker end to French influence in Gabon.

Neocolonialist Regime

France's naked power move exposed the true colonial character of the Mba regime. Puppets like Youlou and Mba are maintained, above all, to protect French interests.

For example, news reports said France was especially concerned for the big French investments in Gabon, which is rich in manganese and off-shore oil deposits and in timber used in making plywood. In addition, an international consortium of U.S., West German, Belgian, Dutch and French metal companies have their profit-hungry eyes on a mountain of high-grade iron ores recently discovered in eastern Gabon.

VIEW FROM PARIS

Did U.S. Engineer Latest Vietnam Coup?

PARIS (World Outlook) — When Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh overthrew the military junta headed by Maj. Gen. Duong Van Minh on Jan. 30, he gave as his reason that the junta had proved "soft on Communism" after it overthrew the Diem regime last November. Khanh also said that the junta had engaged in a "plot" that was "backed by the French" to turn toward "neutrality" and end the war in South Vietnam through a negotiated settlement. The U.S. State Department made out that it had been surprised by the new coup d'état and that it was "uneasy" over the situation.

Circles close to the French government offer a different opinion on the meaning of Khanh's seizure of power. They claim that it was done with the approval of Washington. The French imperialists, of course, are not disinterested observers. They are watching for an opportunity to make a comeback in their former colony. Nevertheless it serves them, for the time being at least, to bring out certain facts that might otherwise remain concealed.

An interesting analysis of the Khanh regime, written by Georges Chaffard and reflecting the French view, appeared in the Feb. 11 Paris daily *Le Monde*. According to Chaffard, the governmental combination announced by Khanh on Feb. 8, "implicitly reveals the difficulties and the limits of the enterprise" undertaken by Khanh in toppling the junta.

"The majority of the traditional political personnel decline to venture any opinion. This is because waiting has again become the order of the day for a big section of the South Vietnam bourgeoisie at a time when the thesis of neutralization is gaining ground even among certain American circles."

It was the ultranationalist minority, in Chaffard's opinion, that sought the purge of Jan. 30. But they are divided by rivalries between clans and personalities. "The operation advised by the Amer-



DIEM. Did the late Vietnam dictator represent the beginning of the end of imperialist puppet regimes?

ican services, the unification of the two most fiercely anti-Communist formations, the Dai-Vet party (of the 'Grand Vietnam') and the Vietnam Quoc Don Dang (V.N.Q.D.D., formerly linked with Chiang Kai-shek) proved to be unfeasible." Because of the failure of this maneuver, Khanh "had no other recourse but to assume responsibility for the government himself."

Chaffard calls attention to the two most important persons in Khanh's regime: Dr. Pham Huy Quat, the minister of foreign affairs, who "is probably the political brains," and Professor Nguyen Xuan Danh, the second vice-president, who is in charge of economic and financial affairs.

"Principal leader of the Dai-Vet, Mr. Pham Huy Quat passes for a strong personality, and in any case proclaims himself to be a determined adversary of neutralism. His nomination at the head of South Vietnam diplomacy will reassure Mr. Dean Rusk and Mr. McNamara. In Paris, on the other hand,

it will not be forgotten that Dr. Quat, who has presided since December over the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Council of Notables, was one of the principal inspirers of the motion demanding that diplomatic relations with France be broken."

Nguyen Xuan Danh "is a pure product of American 'up-bringing.'" He recently returned to Saigon after an absence of 17 years. Beneficiary of a scholarship granted by the Japanese occupation in 1945, he went to Tokyo to study, from where he went to the United States after the war. A graduate of Harvard, functionary of the International Monetary Fund, he returned to Vietnam in the entourage that accompanied Mr. Cabot Lodge in August 1963. He was at once sent by his American friends to Paris to try, without much hope, to reunite the anti-neutralist opposition in exile. After the fall of the Diem government, he became governor of the National Bank. The United States expects no doubt, that his nomination will provide stricter control over the utilization of American aid."

Prisoners Still There

Chaffard notes that none of the figures who were imprisoned under the regime of the Ngo brothers is part of the new government. Maj. Gen. Minh, who headed the overthrown military junta, accepted the post of figurehead president in order "to safeguard the unity of the army."

"There are few observers in Saigon," declares Chaffard, "who are prepared to predict a long life for the new team, who represent only a very small fraction of Vietnamese opinion, and whose chances of lasting hinge solely on the loyalty of the army. To intensify the war against the Viet Cong, no substitute team remains. If the present regime, in its turn, suffers a setback, no alternative will remain but to call on the partisans of a negotiated neutrality."

...Racist Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

activity on the campus and "stimulating a boycott." The NAACP lawyers representing Diamond reportedly did not defend him on the basis of free speech rights but on the grounds that the "disturbance of the peace" law was too vague.

CANTON, MISS. — Two civil rights fighters who were jailed here Feb. 7 on a charge of "conspiracy to intimidate a family" are still in prison under six months sentence. At the Feb. 10 trial they were accused of telling a Canton woman that if she accepted employment in a store under boycott, they would "harm" her six-year-old child.

Appeal bond for the two — Claude Weaver, a 20-year-old SNCC worker, and Ed Hollander, a 23-year-old member of CORE, was set at \$500 apiece. Weaver, a former Harvard student from Atlanta, testified that he and Hollander had not left their residence at the time they were accused of threatening the woman.

Since Jan. 22, more than 20-odd civil rights and voter registration workers have been arrested here on charges ranging from "burning trash without a permit" to "publishing libel."

Atlanta SNCC spokesmen have termed the Canton arrests "a purge, since virtually all SNCC and CORE workers who have gone into that city have been arrested, one by one."

SELMA, ALA. — Two young civil rights workers — arrested here on the Dallas County Courthouse steps as they carried signs urging Negroes to register to vote — were convicted Feb. 13 of "unlawful assembly."

President Johnson's 'War on Poverty' Boils Down to Economic 'Tokenism'

By Clifton DeBerry

President Johnson is a clever politician and he has gall. In his "Attack on Poverty," advertised to create more jobs, he assures the bosses there will be no cut in their huge profits. He promises the Negro and other depressed sections of the labor force only a token share of what they are rightfully entitled to, and he is going to make plenty of noise about it in a bid for votes.

Since his plan would not go into effect until three years after Congress made it law, Johnson would have until 1968 before he need even pretend to do something about it. The plan itself calls for a cut in overtime to increase employment without any increase in costs for the bosses. Johnson points out that in manufacturing in 1963, some 33 billion hours of overtime were worked. This is equal to 919,000 full time jobs, he says, and could be an important source of new jobs.

He also proposes to bring 735,000 additional workers under the minimum wage law. These workers — employed in hotels, restaurants, laundries, etc. — would receive time-and-a-half for over 44 hours three years after the effective date of the proposed law, 42 hours the fourth year and 40 hours thereafter.

Johnson advocates better overtime pay for 4,881,000 workers — in airline trucking, filling stations and seasonal industry — whose hours are not fixed by interstate commerce regulations. But he fails to mention and include some four million agricultural and migratory

workers who get starvation wages, when they are lucky enough to have a job.

It is obvious that Johnson only dabbles with the unemployment problem, and even then he is quick to assure the bosses that whatever he might do it won't cost them much of anything. He is simply making a slick pitch for the labor vote, nothing more.

The only real way to begin spreading jobs would be to cut the work week to 30 hours with no loss in pay. Double time should be paid after 30 hours. Another important way to create more jobs is to build low-rent housing, parks, day nurseries, playgrounds, schools and hospitals, instead of making nuclear bombs. The minimum wage should be at least \$2 an hour, and workers should receive full wages during the entire period of unemployment.

But Johnson won't take such steps because he is the bosses' man and he won't push for labor benefits that would mean less profits for the bosses. That's why support to the Democratic party is against labor's interests. That's why in the coming elections working people can vote their own interests by supporting the candidates of the Socialist Workers Party.

There are but three ways for the populace to escape its wretched lot. The first two are by the route of the wine-shop or the church; the third is by that of the social revolution.

Mikhail A. Bakunin, Russian anarchist. (1814-1876).

France Intervenes in Gabon To Reimpose Ousted Puppet

France's intervention Feb. 19 in Gabon to re-seat Leon Mba, the deposed president, is the first such action since France granted formal independence to 13 sub-Sahara colonies in 1960. France took no such action last August when workers in Brazzaville overthrew pro-deGaulle puppet Fulbert Youlou, nor when military revolts hit the ex-colonies of Togo and Dahomey.

In departing from his "soft" colonial policy, deGaulle is following the example of British intervention in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya. He even used the same excuse as the British — that the legal regime requested help. But French troops had invaded before the time when Mba's officials supposedly "invited" them.

France also claimed that the Gabon insurrection had no popular support. But Mba had dissolved parliament and prevented opposition candidates from running in

BACKGROUND ON CYPRUS CRISIS

U.S., Britain Act to Ensure Cold-War Base

(World Outlook) — For the past several months, the big powers of the West, particularly Great Britain and the United States, have allotted spectacular publicity day after day to a tiny island in the eastern end of the Mediterranean whose total population amounts to some 565,000. The fratricidal conflict between the communities of Greek and Turkish origin in Cyprus is pictured as a deadly threat to world peace, requiring immediate armed intervention.

The seemingly senseless bloodshed between two people that have lived peaceably together for centuries does, indeed, seem strange; and it would seem in order to send troops to put a stop to it. Yet there are aspects to this clamor that are suspicious, to say the least.

Odd Reluctance

First of all, there is the odd reluctance of Great Britain and the United States to ask the United Nations to take full charge. They have been insisting on sending NATO troops strictly controlled by them. This is all the more intriguing in view of the proved capacity of the United Nations to uphold imperialist interests in such situations as the war in Korea and the civil strife in the Congo. Why are President Johnson and Prime Minister Sir Douglas-Home so concerned about blocking the United Nations if the threat to world peace is as grave as it is pictured and if the United Nations really is, as they claim, an instrument for peace?

And what is actually stirring up the 450,000 people of Greek origin and the 115,000 of Turkish origin in face of the fact that under some three centuries of Turkish domination, they traditionally united

in opposition to the oppressor?

The truth is hinted at in an editorial in the Feb. 15-16 *New York Times* [international edition]. Archbishop Makarios, head of the Republic of Cyprus, is berated for rejecting "the Anglo-American plan for an allied peace-keeping force on Cyprus" and for being "adamant on taking the issue to the United Nations, insisting that the force be put under control of the Security Council."

Fears Partition

Makarios, it seems, is afraid that the island will be partitioned. What he wants is to stop the slaughter, guarantee the island's territorial integrity and prevent any foreign intervention. "What this would really mean is that the peace-keeping force would be obliged to prevent the island's threatened partition . . . and that it would prevent Turkey, Greece and Britain from exercising their treaty rights to intervene."

This voice of American imperialism then admits: "Behind these issues looms the Russian shadow, which long antedates the cold war. It was to keep Russia out of the eastern Mediterranean that Cyprus was first put under British rule at the Berlin Congress of 1878, and it is for the same reason that Britain and the United States seek now to keep Russia from creeping in again through the United Nations and the large Communist element on Cyprus."

In brief, a dirty game of imperialist power moves is involved.

The Greek community, which constitutes a majority of three-quarters of the population, goes back more than 2,000 years. They have maintained their identity through many invasions. The Turks came to the island in 1570,

seized some of the best land and founded families that are still living in Cyprus. British imperialism displaced Turkish rule and brought the island into the Empire. The inhabitants of the island, through long association and mutual interests, considered themselves more and more as Cypriotes. The division along religious lines (Greek Christians and Turkish Moslems) offered no major obstacle to this development.

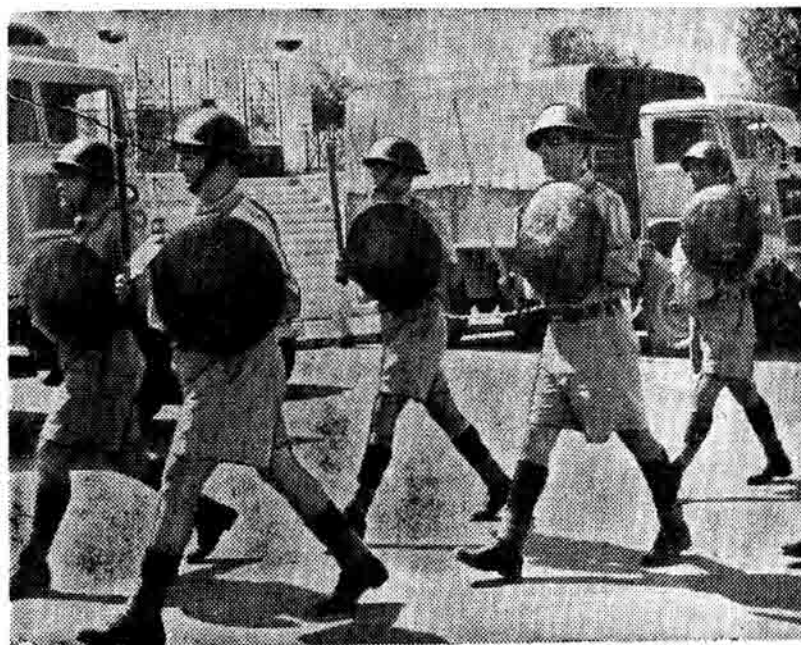
But Cyprus became caught up in the big political currents that stirred the postwar world. With the decline of the Empire and the rise of Arab nationalism, the British imperialists had to retreat in the Middle East, finally being forced to give up even their Suez "life line." They converted Cyprus into a new military anchor.

At the same time, the Cypriotes began a heroic struggle to break Great Britain's grip on their island. How was London to meet this political threat to its military bases there? Endowed with centuries of experience in such things, the British rulers applied a tried and tested stratagem: *divide et impera* — divide and rule.

Astute Expedient?

Here is how Eric Rouleau describes it in the Feb. 7 *Le Monde*:

"Thus British diplomacy was led to resort to an astute expedient aimed at neutralizing the action of the Greek Cypriotes in favor of Enosis [union with Greece], but which was subsequently to lead to the sharp crisis now agitating the Atlantic powers. The expedient consisted of introducing Turkey into the foreground of the Cypriote scene as a counter to Greece, which, on Aug. 20, 1954, officially asked the UN to recognize the



OCCUPIERS. British troops on island of Cyprus.

Cypriote right to self-determination.

"Having ceded Cyprus to the English in 1878, and renouncing all claims to the island in 1923 with the signing of the Lausanne treaty, Turkey up until then had showed no interest in its former province. Greek incorporation of Cyprus even appeared undisputed, since Mr. Churchill himself, like most of the British leaders, had held from the beginning of the century that Enosis constituted 'an ideal worthy of being pursued seriously, stubbornly and energetically' by the Hellenic people of Cyprus."

In face of the Greek move to take the matter to the United Nations, coupled with an armed insurrection on the island against British occupation, Sir Anthony Eden, in 1955, made a sensational decision. "He invited the Greek and Turkish to a tripartite conference for the purpose of examining 'political and military problems concerning the eastern Mediterranean, including Cyprus.' Ankara was jubilant. The invitation conferred on Turkey, for the first time in thirty years, a say in Cypriote affairs. In Athens it was believed at first that what was involved was a move toward a three-way settlement, if not 'capitulation' of the British government to the pressure of the movement for Enosis."

New Complications

However, new complications swiftly appeared. "The Turkish delegation, in fact, adopted an intransigent attitude. It opposed Enosis, claiming that Cyprus as 'former Ottoman territory' had never belonged to Greece. It objected to independence for the island by talking about 'the Communist influence,' which, according to the delegation, was preponderant among the Greek Cypriotes, and would constitute a threat to the security of Turkey. Finally, it raised the problem of the future of the Turkish minority. The conclusion was predictable: only the maintenance of the politico-military role of Great Britain could offer the indispensable guarantees to Ankara."

Since then, Turkey has become more and more involved in Cypriote affairs, doing its utmost to stir up the grossest passion of the Turkish community and playing the role required to make it appear that Great Britain is indispensable in Cyprus as a mediator.

The Cypriotes continued their struggle against British domination; and the custodians of the declining Empire finally had to concede the island its political independence in 1960. However, they tied up the package with quite a few strings.

First of all, Turkey was granted the right to bring troops into the island — for the first time since they were expelled in 1878. Turkey was given the right to intervene in Cyprus affairs if the status quo should be threatened. Second, the British forced the

Cypriotes to grant the Turkish minority special privileges such as they had never known in the past even under Turkish rule. These included many economic advantages. The effect of granting such privileges to the Turkish minority was to poison relations between the two communities.

Third, the British foisted a constitution on the republic that probably is without parallel. It has 199 articles and hundreds of paragraphs, regulating life down to ridiculous detail.

The main principle of this constitution is the abrogation of majority rule by giving the Turkish minority absolute veto power over any essential proposed legislation or governmental decisions. Thus the Makarios regime was bound hand and foot in face of worsening economic conditions on the island and rising popular demands. When Makarios last Nov. 30 issued a memorandum proposing amendments to this legislative strait jacket, the response was provocation of civil strife.

Nominal Independence

Last, but far from least, in granting Cyprus nominal independence, the British asserted sovereignty over two military bases. In addition they set aside a dozen areas for training purposes.

The basic imperialistic stake in Cyprus is Akrotiri and Dhekelia, the twin military bases that constitute Britain's Mediterranean Guantanamo. An estimated 12,000 troops are stationed here on constant alert, ready for action in any of the Middle East or African theaters.

The United States shares the facilities. Atomic bomber patrols fly their missions from the island, where nuclear weapons are reportedly stockpiled. Cyprus is an important link in the American communications network, both for relaying coded messages from Washington and for recording broadcasts in the Middle East region for later study by "agents of the FBI and the CIA," according to Eric Rouleau.

It is concern over maintaining this military stronghold that is behind the British policy of stirring up murderous conflict between the Greek and Turkish communities to whom Cyprus belongs.

World Events

Labor Stirs in Argentina

The Peronist-led General Labor Confederation of Argentina is warning the recently-elected government of Arturo Illia that the "probationary period" it had granted the government will be over by March. The unions warn that unless prices are brought down, minimum-wages established and unemployment reduced, they will begin a campaign of agitation and partial — and finally full — occupation of factories.

Inflation and unemployment have created widespread public unrest. But the government has made no response to labor's warnings. Instead it is "improving its relations with the military authorities," as Norman Ingrey reports in the Feb. 5 *Christian Science Monitor*. Ingrey adds: "It also knows that, though the confeder-

ation has a good fighting issue, there is an absence of fighting stamina through divisions within and among the unions themselves."

Protest Cyprus Intervention

More than 1,000 persons turned out to a meeting in London called by the Movement for Colonial Freedom to hear Greek Cypriote leaders and Labour party Members of Parliament attack the Tory government policy toward Cyprus.

After the meeting, the audience joined in a demonstration through central London to the Commonwealth Relations Office. There a deputation presented a letter signed by Labor MP's Fenner Brockway and William Warbey, urging that the government of Cyprus or the UN be responsible for any "policing" on that strife-torn island.

Meanwhile, in Brussels the federation of Socialist Students of Belgium protested the proposed inclusion of Belgian troops in a NATO force to be sent to Cyprus. The Bureau of the organization declared in a statement that the "national problems" of Cyprus "are the affair of the Cypriotes themselves and not NATO."

Biggest Strike Hits Italy

The biggest one-day general strike in the history of Italy — involving over a million workers — paralyzed that country from midnight Feb. 5 to midnight the following day. The strike of 1,200,000 government employees affected primary and secondary schools, universities, railways, public administrations, government yards, the postal and telegraph system and even the courts.

The strike was called by all three big union federations, the Communist, the Socialist, and the Christian Democratic.

The action was to protest deliberate delay in granting promised changes in administrative regulations, which should have been carried out last June. Salary increases, made necessary by the big jump in the cost of living, are involved.

Spokesmen of the Moro-Nenni government explain apologetically that the increases are expensive — costing some 450,000,000,000 lire [over \$700,000,000]. They want to spread them out over a 3-year period. But government employees have made clear that their pay is already too short to stretch that far.

Decline of British Empire

The Queen found herself in acute embarrassment recently when the ex-sultan of Zanzibar, deposed as feudal ruler of that island by the revolution there, arrived in London. Assuming he would be kept in the style to which he had been accustomed as a puppet of Her Majesty's government, His Royal Highness registered his entourage of 59 at the aristocratic St. James's Court Hotel.

The bill for five days was \$4,200. The Relations Office gulped and told the sultan they couldn't afford it. Thirty-five went with the sultan to a cheaper hotel. The other 24 ended up in a Salvation Army Hostel.

Meanwhile, the crew of the sultan's yacht, the *S.S. Salama*, after depositing the ex-ruler with his British masters, sailed back to Zanzibar. They entered the harbor Jan. 17, amid applause from the crowds, and pledged allegiance to the revolutionary government.

The ship was renamed the *S.S. African* and joined another vessel to make up Zanzibar's two-ship navy.

Jack Scott

Vancouver Sun Columnist

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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.]

A Mississippi Experience

Holly Springs, Miss.
Thursday night, Feb. 20, at 8 p.m., five Rust College students attended a forum at the University of Mississippi. Leslie McLeMore, President of the Student Government and Raymond Davis, Vice President; John Morris, President of the College Chapter of the NAACP and William Scott, Vice-President, along with Walter Evans, who is the Vice-President of the Marshall County Voters League, witnessed an informative

address by Howard K. Smith, CBS News commentator.

Upon entering Fulton Chapel, a minor incident occurred involving William Scott and an unidentified white student. They exchanged one or two blows and the white student was restrained by the police. Yes, this was done in Mississippi. When the students entered the building, there were hisses and plenty of staring.

Mr. Smith spoke on the "Changing Challenges To America." He pointed out the fact that South Vietnam and Cyprus were not the major problems confronting the United States today. Instead, they were here at home in the form of poverty, crime, unemployment and the racial crisis. He further stated that if some actions were not taken on these problems, they would develop into a major catastrophe.

Nothing unusual happened during the address. Afterwards there was a two-minute intermission before the question and answer period. During this time, the Director of Student Activities at the University of Mississippi approached the Rust College Students and said that the Administration was glad to have them on the campus and they were welcome at any time. He also advised them to remain in the building until the bulk of the crowd had departed and assured them that there would be no incidents on their leaving.

After the question and answer period, crowds assembled in the rear of the building and on the outside of it. The police formed a shield to protect the Rust College Students from these crowds as they walked to their car. The crowd called them everything from BLACK SOB to CUTIE PIE. The police followed their car until they left the city limits.

These students from Rust College and some from the University of Mississippi feel that the races of people will get to know each other better by association. The incident which occurred last evening was an effort on their part to accomplish this end.

Rust College
NAACP Chapter

Suggestion for Goldwater

Long Island, N.Y.
Sen. Barry Goldwater feels that the United States should send the Marines to the Guantanamo Naval Base, to turn the water back on. I believe I have a better suggestion. Instead of sending the Marines, who for the most part are unfortunate victims of circumstance, why not send the rest of those former high living pimps and racketeers, who now are referred to as Cuban Refugees, and can't seem to be able to wait to get back at Fidel Castro for taking the fatted calf out of their hands and dividing it up amongst the masses of the Cuban people?

To top this comedy off: when these parasites arrive on Cuban soil, have Barry "states rights" Goldwater, lead the attack, riding a white horse and waving the Confederate Flag. Then after the slaughter Castro could chalk up another victory and name it, the Bay of Rats.

J.N.

Critical on Algeria, China

Adelaide, South Australia
From what I read, Ben Bella is not hated at all by the commercial press. He seems to be urging the Algerians not to go too far toward socialism. He has been stating that he welcomes French, British, and

other capitals and is seeking more foreign investment.

How come you are so enthusiastic over his tiny little "socialist sector"? The USA also has a "socialist sector." Everybody does. Ben Bella is a demagogue.

I see that Sukarno is now the darling of the British and American industrialists. Sukarno has prevented the masses from moving toward socialism. The reactionary right-wing, PKI (CP of Indonesia) still supports Sukarno the reactionary, aided and abetted by the right-wing, reactionary and revisionist Communist Party of China, which slavishly follows Stalin in promoting Chinese chauvinism and nationalism under "revolutionary" slogans.

Both the CP of China and the CP of Russia have degenerated into bourgeois nationalist parties, but, of the two, the Chinese Party is more hypocritical. The Chinese CP pretends to call for revolution in various places (Africa, for example) but actually, as in Africa, supports ideologically and materially the right-wing chauvinistic nationalistic dictatorships that infest almost all of Africa.

The Chinese CP is a degenerate Stalinist party. The Russian CP is not much better. I hope no one compromises the purity of socialist ethics to support Ben Bella, or the CPs of Indonesia, Russia or China. At the moment, Castro seems to be the most honest socialist.

Of course socialists should sup-

port nationalist regimes while they are fighting for freedom and independence. But, when they turn against their own people (as in Africa, Algeria, etc.) they no longer deserve support.

On another point, I wish to defend the Militant for printing precise details of torture of peace walkers in Georgia and miners in Spain.

"N.L." is a well-meaning person (the N.L. that protests), but should face the reality of brutality, as it is visited upon helpless people today.

Under Stalin and Hitler we saw this brutality, and it still goes on in the USA, Vietnam and elsewhere. Only if your paper continues to print all the horrible details will people possibly become sufficiently outraged as to crusade for decency, even against strong odds.

Keep up the good work! Best wishes to your interesting paper.

H. W. Weston

'Renovated' N.Y. Buildings

New York, N.Y.
One of the things that tend to puzzle, if not fool, those superficial observers who have not lived a good part of their lives around or in slums is the moderately decent looking apartment buildings which have been "renovated" in the midst of rotting hulks which are supposed to house tenants, say, on New York's Lower East Side.

These are, some might claim, vindication of "our" system and proof of the value of "individual

effort," for there — according to the myth — live diligent people who are morally upright and can keep their rooms and building clean. But such buildings prove something else. They only mirror the recent past of the sinking ships around them.

The plaster, cheapest on the market, has already begun to fall in a few places — you can scrape it off with your finger. With a jackknife — it is no contest. The floor bends a bit as you walk the hall. But grant them this: the door buzzer still works! Built within the year, these buildings — it is plain — will be targets of rent-strikers within a few years. Maybe now you can get one room and a kitchen for \$85, but if this is a "bargain" it won't seem that way when the paint begins peeling in a month or two.

If those new houses in Cuba which are being built for the workers who used to live in mud hovels and for which they are paying a 20-year mortgage were to decay as rapidly, the armed populace would certainly effect a dramatic change in the administration.

J.G.

Scotches Cigarette Rumor

Baltimore, Md.
There is no truth to the rumor that two million cigarette coupons bring the smoker a new kind of life insurance policy paying double indemnity to the next of kin if the smoker dies of lung cancer.

A.R.K.

It Was Reported in the Press

Georgia Justice — The Georgia State Senate, which just passed a law making it a petty crime for a husband to abandon a pregnant wife, also made it a felony, with a one-year to three-year sentence, to steal a dog.

"Patriots" at Work — Mrs. Virginia Franklin, a high school teacher in Paradise, Calif., decided to take court action after it was publicly suggested that she attempted to brainwash her students, taught them sexual practices offensive to the community and used teaching material that was "over liberal." She sued the American Legion post, five of its officers, and several other residents of the town. After the damage suit was filed she found that a student who is the son of one of the defendants had brought a tape recorder into class, concealing it in a hollowed-out book.

A Bomb — Paddy Chayefsky's new play, "The Passion of Joseph D," was widely touted in advance as a serious historical drama. It portrayed Stalin as a deeply religious man who viewed Lenin as his god; Lenin as repudiating the revolution in his last days; and Trotsky as a musical comedy clown. It folded after 15 performances.

Sportsmen — Syracuse University has rejected a proposal that it drop segregated schools from its sports schedule. The University's athletic board said that discrimination is "unsportsmanlike," but that it also wasn't right to refuse to play against a team just because it discriminated. The request to sever relations with schools having all-white teams was made by the Syracuse University Committee on Equality. Let's hope the committee doesn't get penalized

for being unsporting enough to believe everyone should have a sporting chance.

March of Civilization — If you looked forward somewhat glumly to life in a fallout shelter with only those dry old survival biscuits to nibble on, be of good cheer. A patent has just been issued for cheese-flavored survival biscuits. And gourmets will be pleased to know it's a blue cheese flavor at that.

Business Morality — A survey of national advertising managers for newspapers around the country disclosed that 90 per cent felt there was "no moral wrong" in accepting cigarette ads. Or, as the old wheeze puts it, cancer-shmancer — as long as it's profitable.

Let Him Keep Smoking — State Senator John D. Long of South Carolina charged that the federal report linking smoking with cancer was a "rotten propaganda effort" by Yankees to punish his dear old Southland.

New York Jails — New York City's eight jails have a capacity of 7,307 but have housed as many as 11,856 inmates. Reporting on this City Corrections Commission-

er Anna Kross said, "We wouldn't treat cattle the way we house our inmates." Referring to the "horrible conditions" in the municipal jails, she warned that if these conditions were permitted to continue there would be "rioting and bloodshed."

Free Advice — Jobless miners in Eastern Kentucky should be pleased to learn that Madison Avenue is being urged to join the "war on poverty." Ad executive Marion Harper says: "The contribution of advertising can be to develop more effective communications for the successful motivation of people."

The Way the Cookie Crumbles — "Trade with the Soviet Union is becoming as ubiquitous as tourism in Europe. Co-operation on our trade embargo on Communist China and Cuba is crumbling as everybody in Europe and Japan is starting to jump into those markets," says Robert Lubar, assistant managing editor of Fortune magazine. Participating in a Feb. 12 symposium at Columbia University, Lubar said the U.S. should come to "intelligent, realistic terms" with its allies on trade policies with the non-capitalist nations.

20 YEARS AGO

"Liberty ships constructed in Henry Kaiser's West Coast super-speedup shipyards have been cracking up wholesale on the Alaskan run, according to evidence disclosed before the Truman Senate investigating committee early last January and only revealed in the past two weeks.

"Most recent development in what Senator Wallgren of Washington, a member of the Truman committee has been forced to term a 'major scandal', is the report in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Feb. 19, that a troop-laden Liberty ship tied up to an Alaskan dock recently split wide open. The same paper reporting that 10 other ships . . . are being held in the Seattle area because the Army and Navy fear to use them . . .

"Included in the evidence before the Truman Committee is the testimony of Congressman Warren Magnusen who revealed that in one run to Alaskan waters 14 ships cracked up due to defective construction and materials . . .

"The testimony further disclosed that the shipbuilding corporation and the Maritime Commission knew about the unsafe construction but ignored the facts. The Kaiser management wanted 'to achieve a reputation for speedy construction' — thereby cornering more profitable government contracts — and 'violated all established principles of shipbuilding construction, sacrificing the safety of the cargoes, crews and troops,' reports the Shipyard Worker . . . — March 4, 1944.

Thought for the Week

"Our good white liberal friends are obsolete liberals because they are neutral and they go either way. Time was when they could go to the NAACP and put down \$100 and go back to their segregated neighborhood. This is our revolution. Don't tell us how to fight it. The day is over when liberals tell us how to fight." — Dick Gregory.

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'Hunger Marchers' Protest Slashes in Chicago Welfare



HUNGER MARCHERS. Part of demonstration at Chicago City Hall protesting cuts in already low welfare budget.

By Howard Sievers

Chicago, Feb. 18 — Over 200 welfare recipients staged the second "Hunger March" within three weeks protesting recent cuts in welfare budgets and demanding both jobs and the immediate distribution of federal surplus food. The second demonstration was called after it became clear that the welfare officials' previous promise to "talk over" the demands meant just that and nothing more.

After the first "Hunger March," welfare officials said they would consider the possibility of distributing surplus food in Cook County (Chicago), and that the names of people "in dire need" should be brought to their attention and "they will be taken care of." Of the first 36 names submitted by the march leaders, 31 were refused additional aid. Furthermore, no progress had been made in obtaining the requested surplus food. So Rev. Henry Mitchell, chairman of the March For Jobs and Surplus Food Committee, called for a second march, this time on City Hall and Chicago's Democratic Mayor Richard Daley.

Rev. Mitchell said he and the marchers would "camp in the streets and be arrested if food demands are not met. We shall not be moved until Mayor Richard Daley . . . tells us and the press that they'll bring surplus food to Cook County to my hungry people, who are starving and cold."

Closed Meeting

After picketing outside City Hall, about 150 of the pickets went up to the lobby of the mayor's office where they began a sit-in, while waiting for the outcome of a closed meeting between Mayor Daley and the seven ministers who led the march.

After an hour, Mitchell emerged from the Mayor's office to address the seated crowd. "I have been informed that a legislative advisory committee is meeting and taking the question of surplus food under consideration . . ." But, he cautioned, "It is going to take time." He said that Daley had promised that if a list of the hungry were turned over to him, they would receive aid.

"I am completely satisfied," Mitchell said, "because I know the poor people are going to get food. This closes the case."

But members of the march yelled back, "How long must we wait?" "We've heard all that before!" "This is what they said last time!" "We need food and jobs now!" The entire group then began to chant, "No food — no go"; "No

food — no vote" and finally, "We want Daley!"

The demonstration finally broke up when the ministers began shouting that the buses loaned to them for the march were leaving. As none of the relief recipients could afford public transportation, they were forced to leave. Bus fare would have cost each of them the equivalent of three meals under the new welfare standards.

Since the second march, the actions of the state legislative advisory committee amount to this: 1) Adjust each child's daily allowance of one pint of powdered milk to one-half fresh, one-half powdered; 2) allow children up to six years old to occasionally drink orange juice by adding 15 cents a month per child. The motion to restore welfare budgets to the level prior to the November cut, which reduced budgets an average of ten percent was defeated. Also, no motion was made on the distribution of surplus food.

Raymond M. Hilliard, Cook County public aid director, opposed a surplus food program, saying, "This would mean bread lines all over Chicago. It would be unsightly, involve spoilage and would compete with private merchants."

The reactions to these welfare policies by the people on the picket line range from those of a mother of five who, upon being asked her opinion, broke uncontrollably into tears, to those of a representative of the Chicago Committee for a Freedom Now Party who made this comment:

"As black people and builders of a political party we support the just demands of the relief recipients for surplus food and jobs. . . We hope to bring to light the fact that crooked politicians both in the Democratic and Republican parties have no right to decide whether or not people will go hungry or eat. The people must realize that if they are persistent enough and refuse to be negotiated into trimming down their demands, these demands will be met . . ."

"I wonder if Mayor Daley, Swank, or Hilliard could fill their fat bellies off of 20 cents a meal. I wonder how they would feel if their children had to do their homework by candle light because their check was cut so the lights are cut off. I wonder how they would feel if they had to sleep in their winter coats because the heat was cut off. People on relief don't have to wonder, they know how it feels."

Puerto Ricans Protest Killing By N. Y. Cop

NEW YORK — "New York's finest" have struck again. An off-duty policeman rushed out of a bar Feb. 18 and fatally shot a Puerto Rican youth in the back of the head. The cop claimed the youth had cut into his jacket with a knife and then fled. Three hundred grieved and angry neighbors turned the young man's funeral into a protest demonstration. To point up their protest, they routed the procession down the block where the local police precinct is.

The victim was Francisco Rodriguez, 18-year-old high school senior whose young widow, Anna, is expecting a second baby. The Puerto Rican community is especially aroused about this latest police killing because there was no question of Rodriguez being a roughneck or hoodlum. "Frankie" Rodriguez had been named Boy of the Year in 1962 by the Boys Clubs' Eastern Region.

As the young widow said: "Frankie wasn't a fighter, all he thought about was the Boys Club and finishing high school."

Rodriguez had been walking down the street with some friends in his East Harlem neighborhood. The group got involved in a brawl on the street in front of a bar. In the midst of it, Patrolman Meszaros — in street clothes — rushed out of the bar. Before it was over Rodriguez was dead.

Said the widow: "Even if he did pull a knife on the cop, did he know it was a cop? Even the police admit the man didn't show his badge and he came running out of a bar and he was not in uniform. And, anyway, Frankie was running away from him when he got shot. Do they kill you now for running away?"

Supported By Superiors

The cop had an awfully lame explanation for the killing but his superiors backed him up without reservation. The general police attitude toward Puerto Ricans in New York is a clear one. As one columnist put it, cops think brutality "is the only language they can understand."

Gilberto Gerena-Valentin, of the National Association for Puerto Rican Civil Rights, charged that cops act as if they were "running a plantation" instead of protecting citizens' rights.

This latest killing has aroused particularly deep indignation in the Puerto Rican community because it comes on the heels of the killing of two Puerto Ricans by two cops in a patrol car last fall. They were supposed to be taking the two men to the police station but the car was headed in the opposite direction from the station house when the killing occurred.

Gerena-Valentin said his group is considering extending its protest to other areas and may join in the rent strike movement. He also urged all groups to support a Puerto Rican prayer march on City Hall this Sunday to protest school conditions.



TODAY'S FRONTIERSWOMEN. These demonstrators in front of struck General Telephone building are determined to bring company up to date by establishing modern union conditions.

Interview With Los Angeles Strike Leader

Phone Workers in Bitter Struggle

By Al Johnson

LOS ANGELES — The workers of 12 locals of the AFL-CIO Communication Workers of America here in Southern California are engaged in a bitter struggle against the General Telephone Co. The strike is now in its fourth month and the company has consistently refused to negotiate a decent solution of the issues involved. In fact, the union has been trying to negotiate a contract since June 1963.

The arrogance of General Telephone was most recently demonstrated when it unilaterally broke off the negotiations called by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

General Telephone refuses to pay the same wages as does its main competitor, Pacific Telephone. The refusal to pay its employees decent wages and fringe benefits was emphasized to this reporter by a member of CWA Local 9579 who said that 12 out of 15 workers in his unit were forced to take part-time jobs to meet their bills. It's not that General Telephone can't "afford" to pay, because for many years its rates have exceeded those of Pacific Telephone.

To learn more about the issues involved I interviewed Derald Suhr, secretary-treasurer of Local 9579, as follows:

Q. What are the specific issues involved in the strike?

A. It simply boils down to the question of equality. We work under similar conditions to the workers at Pacific Telephone, we have the same training, cover the same general area, and yet our pay and fringe benefits are inferior. It's a matter of justice.

Q. Regarding these issues what is General Telephone's position?

A. They claim they are offering the best possible contract they can offer, keeping in mind their "responsibility" to owners, subscribers and employees. They don't speak for the latter two groups, however, as both subscribers and employees have manned the picket lines.

Q. What are some of the tactics the company has used to defeat the strike?

A. The main tactic used by the company is the intimidation of employees, saying in effect that certain employees are fired for no cause. Using the Taft-Hartley Act, they claim they have the legal right to replace employees and they have been doing this in an arrogant manner. Among other tactics they have cut off telephone lines to strike leaders, interfered with and disrupted telephone conversations. Also the company newspaper and taped reports over the phone have consistently given

thinly veiled threats as to the job security of the employees. People who have returned to work have done so only because of this intimidation.

Q. Has the company sought any police or court interference?

A. Yes, we feel that we have not been given a fair shake in the courts. Judge Odemar has granted General Telephone an injunction against us. We have tried twice to get injunctions against the company but Judge Odemar has refused us.

Q. How are the union members getting along financially and how is union morale?

A. Our strike fund has taken care of the immediate necessities plus preventing repossessions and foreclosures. As to the latter part of the question that is best answered by the fact that despite all intimidations we are still out a solid 80 per cent.

Q. How big a percentage of the employees have returned to work?

A. Well, our figures, of course, don't agree with the company's. I believe, as I said before, despite intimidation only approximately 20 per cent of the original employees have returned. Then of course the company has hired a number of outside scabs.

Q. What procedures has the union adopted to assure victory?

A. The determination and strength of the people behind this strike will assure eventual victory. Further, the international union has assured us that they will not sign an agreement unless all who went on strike are given back their jobs. This gives us the morale necessary to successfully complete this strike.

Q. Has the CWA been getting the full support and solidarity of organized labor?

A. We have received very little support from the building trades and the teamsters. However, on the positive side the International Association of Machinists, the longshoremen's union and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have given their full support to our efforts.

Q. What of the future?

A. Keeping the members solid and out. With determination General Telephone will eventually bend. As to specific strategy, this will be outlined in the next few days.

The prejudices of ignorance are more easily removed than the prejudices of interest; the first are all blindly adopted, the second willfully preferred.

George Bancroft, American historian. (1800-1891)