

Trigger-Happy N.Y. Cops Gun Down More Victims

By David Herman

NEW YORK — Since the white-wash several weeks ago of the killing of a Negro schoolboy by an off-duty police lieutenant, this city's cops — on-duty, off-duty and retired — have been shooting innocent people at an even greater rate than usual. They cannot be accused of indiscriminate killing, however; their discrimination is quite marked — the victims are mostly Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The first of the unprovoked shootings after the Sept. 1 white-wash of Police Lieutenant Gilligan occurred nine days later. Detective John Devlin shot Gregory Cruz, a 22-year-old Puerto Rican, three times. The shooting took place in front of the building of the *Journal-American*, this city's Hearst newspaper.

That paper quoted its lobby guard as follows: "This fellow ran in almost bowling me over and shouting there was a madman after him with a gun." The madman was the detective. He forced Cruz out of the building, made him lean against a car to be searched and shot him three times when the young man allegedly resisted.

Cop's Version

The *Journal-American* (Sept. 10) gave the cop's version of why he was chasing Cruz: "We had been hunting Cruz for several weeks in a Chinatown mugging case. Three other detectives and myself spotted him near a parked car in front of 388 Pearl St. in the Alfred E. Smith housing project. He ran into the building."

"I overtook him as he dropped a watch, which was part of the loot. As I stooped to pick it up, he hit me on the head with a pliers



DEMAND END OF COP BRUTALITY. Scene in front of New York police station during one of recent protests against killing of Puerto Ricans by city police.

and ran. I was on my knees. I raised my gun, but couldn't get a clear shot because too many women and children were around.

"I fired two shots in the air and chased him."

According to his own account, Devlin, who was not in uniform, was ready to shoot Cruz down as he was running away, although Cruz couldn't even have known that Devlin was a policeman.

It turns out that Cruz had nothing to do with any mugging. Nor were the police searching for him. He just happened to fit the description of one of the alleged muggers in Devlin's judgment — but so, in all probability, would

half the young Puerto Rican men in New York.

Cruz, the victim, is in the hospital in critical condition. As is customary, police have brought charges against him for assaulting the cop and resisting arrest. Devlin, who shot an innocent man three times, has been suspended (with pay) for the use of "excessive force."

The *Weekly Newsletter* (Sept. 15) of the New York branch of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPI) said of the shooting:

"The New York police continue their abuses against Puerto Ricans. This time the victim was a religious youth who was on his way to the house of his sweetheart to meet her and accompany her to church. According to reports, a detective detained him and started to search him. Then, he started to attack him with his fists. The youth, Gregorio Cruz, not knowing why he was being searched (the detective had not yet identified himself), pushed away the attacker and started to run. What followed is something with which we have become too familiar — three shots in the back . . ."

The MPI statement points out that rather than carrying a pair of pliers with which Cruz allegedly attacked Devlin, Cruz was carrying a Bible.

Another White-Wash?

Undoubtedly this shooting will be white-washed by the police and any grand jury that may be called for the job. When Francisco Rodriguez, Jr., 18-year-old former Boy of the Year, was killed by an off-duty cop seven months ago nothing was done about it. When Maximo Solero and Victor Rodriguez were shot to death inside a police car, no action was taken against the killers. All these examples have served as a green light to New York cops for unrestrained use of their guns and other acts of brutality against Puerto Ricans and Negroes.

On Sept. 16, before hundreds of people in Times Square, Clarence Ritchie, 45, a Negro peddler of paper dolls, was shot to death by a retired policeman. The victim's brother told reporters that the policeman, Peter Droner, held a grudge against Ritchie and had threatened to shoot him several years ago.

Droner, afraid that the gathering crowd would turn on him, told cops who arrived to "get me off the street." The early editions of the papers reported the killing but noted that the killer's identity was being withheld by the police.

Two days later, Edward Ryan, an off-duty patrolman, shot and killed 20-year-old Robert Owens

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Negroes in McComb, Miss., Hit With Racist Violence

Sept. 22 — The home of Negro rights fighter Mrs. Aylene Quinn in McComb, Miss., was bombed Sunday night, Sept. 20. Mrs. Quinn, a 42-year-old cafe operator, and her two children — Jacklin, 9, and Anthony, 5 — were injured. The front part of the house was shattered but fortunately the children were in the back of the house at the time and the injuries were not serious. Between 150 and 200 Negro residents of the area gathered around the house after the blast. When the local racist police arrived, they arrested about 20 Negroes, claiming bricks were thrown at them. About an hour later, the Negro Society Hill Baptist Church, just south of McComb, was blasted into rubble by another racist bomb.

McComb, Miss. — In the wake of increased violence, Jesse Harris, project director of the Council of Federated Organizations and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee here in Pike County, has appealed for federal protection of local Negroes and civil-rights workers.

Despite appeals throughout the summer for federal protection in Mississippi, incidents of violence and harassment were the pattern for the summer, and — with the formal ending of the Summer Project and its movement now into a new phase — such incidents are on the increase.

McComb was the scene in 1961 of the first SNCC voter-registration project in Mississippi. At that time a local Negro farmer, Herbert Lee, was murdered after he had aided in the voter-registration campaign.

The McComb project director's letter, dated Sept. 9, was sent to

Burke Marshall, head of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, and to several Congressmen. Excerpts are published below.

* * *

The situation which is developing in Pike county resembles that which developed throughout Mississippi immediately before the Summer Project, culminating in the murders of three civil-rights workers last June in Philadelphia, Miss. If the present increase in violence is not halted it is almost certain that within the coming weeks, there will be a civil-rights worker killed in Pike County. We want to make you clearly aware of this situation now, so that such a disaster may be prevented. We are asking those in positions of responsibility to take immediate action to stem the growing tide of official and private violence in this region . . .

Throughout the state the white community has been convincing itself that the Summer Project would end as scheduled on Aug. 27, and that white volunteers would then all go back North. In reality, some 200 volunteers are continuing work in the state this winter, as well as 100 staff workers. In Pike County, apparently, Aug. 27 was considered the cut-off date for the relative restraint shown during the summer. Since that date incidents of violence and open police intimidation have markedly increased.

On Aug. 28, a bomb exploded on the lawn of the home of Mr. Willie J. Dillon, whose family has been active in civil rights (his children regularly attended Freedom School and his wife had attempted to register to vote and was

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Democrats Fail to Keep DeBerry Off N.Y. Ballot

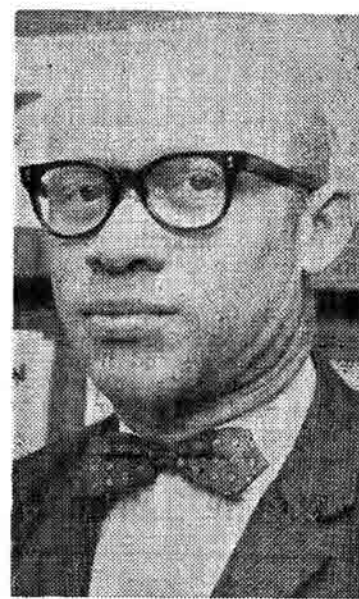
NEW YORK — The attempt by the Democratic Party machine to knock the Socialist Workers Party off the New York ballot has been defeated. The SWP candidates, Clifton DeBerry for President and Edward Shaw for Vice President, will appear on the ballot in November with the party's Senatorial candidate, Richard Garza.

No less a personage than William H. McKeon, State Chairman of the Democratic Party, challenged the SWP nomination on the ridiculous ground that the 12th Amendment prohibits electors from residing in the same state as both national candidates. The challenge was so flimsy that McKeon did not file specifications of what he meant.

In a letter dated Sept. 18, New York Secretary of State John P. Lomenzo wrote McKeon: "Inasmuch as specifications of your objections to the nominations of the Socialist Workers Party for the office of President and Vice President of the United States were not filed as required by Section 145 of the Election Law, your objection is dismissed and it is my determination that the nominations are valid."

Although it is extremely difficult for a minority party to get on the ballot here, supporters of the DeBerry-Shaw ticket over-fulfilled the requirements to such an extent that the Democrats could not find anything to challenge in the nominating petitions. In a last-ditch effort to bar the SWP from the ballot, McKeon was forced to cook up an obscure residency issue.

The cynicism of the Democrats' challenge was all the more brazen



Clifton DeBerry

in view of the fact that Democratic Senatorial candidate Robert Kennedy, opponent of the SWP's Richard Garza, isn't even a New Yorker.

Besides in New York, the SWP has been certified for the ballot in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, and Montana. Petitions have been filed in Wisconsin, Colorado, North Dakota and Washington. Impossibly restrictive election laws prevent the SWP from getting on the ballot in other states. Where DeBerry and Shaw can't get ballot status, their supporters are planning write-in campaigns. Vigorous write-in campaigns have already begun in Ohio and California.

Black Nationalists Target Of Phila. Police Frame-Up

By Barry Sheppard

Philadelphia police have arrested three Negroes, described as black nationalists, and charged them with being responsible for starting the Aug. 28-29 disorders in Philadelphia's black ghetto. Those arrested, Shaykh Muhammad, Yussuf Abdullah and Florence Mobley, are members of a small Muslim splinter group known as the "National Muslim Improvement Association." Shaykh Muhammad is the group's leader.

One hundred police, according to the Sept. 15 *New York Post*, broke into Shaykh Muhammad's dry-cleaning establishment and dramatically announced to the press that they had found the makings of "gasoline bombs." They later admitted that what they found was dry-cleaning fluid, but charged Muhammad with possessing an excessive amount of it.

The Philadelphia police are trying to smear the nationalist and other militant forces in the Negro community by framing this small Muslim splinter group. This frame-up comes on the heels of Johnson's order to the FBI to "investigate" the so-called riots for an alleged "pattern" of "outside agitation" — with the implication that "communists" and "black nationalists" were behind the outbursts.

The social explosions in Harlem,

Rochester, Jersey City, Paterson, Philadelphia and other areas were not organized by anyone, let alone "outside agitators" — and the cops, Johnson, and the "respectable" Negro leaders know it. To imply that the Negroes living in the ghettos are a moronic mob manipulated by a few sinister conspirators is both stupid and insulting. The ghettos revolted against rats, roaches, filth, high rents, price-gouging, high unemployment, police brutality and discrimination. In every case the explosions were sparked by the "outside agitation" of the police.

Playing into the hands of Johnson, the cops and the rest of the white capitalist power structure, some of the "respectable" Negro leaders like Roy Wilkins, the NAACP head, have joined the smear campaign against the "rioters." Wilkins went so far as to ask for the FBI investigation. More recently, Bayard Rustin, vice chairman of last year's March on Washington, added his bit.

In a report he turned over to the FBI, Rustin came up with the most fantastic "outside-agitator" story to date. As reported in the Sept. 16 *New York Post*, he said he had information that a black Cadillac driven by a white man with three Negro passengers in

(Continued on Page 2)

Minnesota Socialist Fights Gov't Move to Deport Him

MINNEAPOLIS — The Committee to Oppose the Deportation of Joseph Johnson gave its first public airing of the facts in the Johnson deportation case on Sept. 18. A highly sympathetic, overflow crowd at the Friday Night Socialist Forum here heard Mrs. Fannie Curran, secretary of the defense committee, and Joe Johnson, the defendant and the organizer of the Socialist Workers Party Twin Cities branch, explain the case.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* that morning had devoted a long front-page article to the case. Local radio and television stations and the evening paper had given additional coverage.

Fannie Curran detailed the facts of the case to the audience and Johnson gave his answer to the question, "Why Does the Government Want to Deport a Native American?"

The U.S. Immigration Service is attempting to deport Johnson, a native-born American citizen, to an unspecified country on the grounds that as a young man he went to Canada and lived there as if he were a Canadian citizen. It is charged that he ran and vot-

ed in a municipal election there thereby losing U.S. citizenship. It is further charged that Johnson, having lost U.S. citizenship, is subject to immediate deportation because he overstayed the 48-hour visiting period when he returned to this country some six years ago.

The Committee to Oppose the Deportation of Joseph Johnson was formed to prevent this unprecedented exiling of an American from his native land. Mrs. Curran explained that while Johnson was living in Canada his draft number had come up and that when he later returned to this country he was sent to prison for draft evasion. This means that the government considered him a citizen at that time since only a citizen could be sentenced for such an offense.

She further noted that Johnson had not acquired Canadian citizenship by participating in a municipal election there and that consequently she could not see how he could lose it here for the same act. Most important, she declared, Johnson was born and brought up in this country and government officials had no right to arbitrarily take away a person's natural-born rights. Such action would amount to banishment — which is unconstitutional.

Johnson described how he had returned to this country to give himself up on the selective-service violation after learning that U.S. authorities were looking for him. Six hours after returning he was arrested and for the next two years was under the "supervision" of federal authorities. This, of course, made it impossible for him to return to Canada within 48-hours as the Immigration Service now contends he should have.

Johnson also questioned the Immigration Service's long delay in bringing these charges. It was fully four years after he had completed his prison sentence that he first heard from that agency. He reasons that the proper time to have notified him of the charges would have been immediately after his return to this country or, at least, upon his release from prison.

Mrs. Curran announced that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, an independent organization which provides legal assistance in civil-liberties cases, will aid in the Johnson case and provide the noted constitutional lawyer, Leonard B. Boudin, as counsel to the defense. Attorney Douglas Hall of Minneapolis will serve as local counsel. Hall is well-known in the Twin-Cities area for his defense of civil liberties.

The defense committee is in the process of assembling a body of sponsors. It is also planning a social event and a meeting at which Attorney Douglas Hall will speak on the legal issues involved.

The committee is asking for financial contributions. They should be sent to: Committee to Oppose the Deportation of Joseph Johnson, P.O. Box 8731, Northstar Building, Minneapolis 2, Minn. 55402.



Joseph Johnson

SWP Files For Ballot In Colorado



Allen Taplin

DENVER — The Socialist Workers Party here on Sept. 16 filed independent nominating petitions with the Colorado Secretary of State.

The petitions nominated Clifton DeBerry for President, Edward Shaw for Vice-President, and Allen Taplin for Congress from Colorado's 1st District (Denver).

DeBerry, the first Negro to be nominated for President, will visit Denver Oct. 5 and 6 on his nationwide speaking tour. He will speak on "Why Johnson Is No Answer To Goldwater" at the American Woodman Hall, 2100 Downing, Monday, Oct. 5, at 8 p.m.

Taplin, 35, a printing compositor, announced that his candidacy as a socialist offers Denver's working people their only reasonable alternative to Goldwaterite Republican Jones and the moderately-innocuous Democratic incumbent Rogers.

Taplin announced a five-point program. 1) PEACE: end the war in Vietnam by withdrawing all American troops; 2) CIVIL RIGHTS: federal enforcement of equal job and educational rights; 3) JOBS: jobs for all, or compensation at union wage levels for the full period of unemployment; 4) DEMOCRACY: repeal of all anti-union and politically repressive legislation; 5) INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION: for a new political party based on Negro, Spanish-American and labor organizations, against the Republicans and Democrats.

... Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 1)

the back, followed by a red sports-car, were seen in Harlem, Rochester and Philadelphia just one day before the upheavals in each city. Rustin said that the FBI seemed "quite pleased" with his report.

Johnson's actions, and wild stories like Rustin's, lead to such things as Victor Riesel's front-page article in the *Hearst* papers Sept. 19, describing what the FBI report will say. Riesel not only finds "communists" and "black nationalists" behind the "riots," but claims that the Chinese, Algerians and Ghanaians (who are "close" to Malcolm X) are mixed up with them, operating out of "a mid-Harlem book store" which is the center for "street-corner speakers, Nationalists, demonstrations and flash picketing of police." Riesel asserts that the store is the "pay-off" center where "provocateurs" work with "dope addicts."

The real pattern which is beginning to emerge is one of smears and frame-ups. The frame-up of black nationalists in Philadelphia, the probes and stories of "outside agitators," are designed to avoid the real issues that have embittered the black ghettos in this country. They are also vicious attempts to smear and witch-hunt the ghetto into submission, and to victimize and discredit militant Negroes.

Denver Spanish-Americans Picket Democratic Gathering

By Barbara Doritty

DENVER — A disgruntled group of Spanish-Americans picketed the Democratic Party's fund raising dinner here Sept. 12, embarrassing its featured speaker, vice-presidential candidate, Hubert Humphrey. The leader of the demonstration, Rudolph "Corky" Gonzales, a Denver bail bondsman, said the demonstration was held to protest "unfair treatment" by local Democratic leaders.

Humphrey's appearance was a political flop. The Denver Auditorium Arena's balcony was opened to the public, free, but the public stayed home. The demonstration outside was the big event of the evening. Some 200 Spanish-Americans marched on the line. Some of their signs read: "We're Democrats Now — After Election Day Mexicans," "You Use Us and Ignore Our Problems," "Only We Vote the Straight Democratic Ticket — and for What?" "Democratic Party Betrays Latins."

Largest Minority

Gonzales said that Spanish-Americans constitute this area's largest minority group, numbering 175,000 in Colorado and more than 65,000 in Denver. "And we're the only minority group which votes 90 per cent Democratic," he continued. "Local Democrats have

stabbed us in the back at every turn. Our votes are wanted, but not our candidates . . . We want to be included in the poverty program, in the manpower-development program — and we want some of those jobs."

The demonstration by rank-and-file Spanish-American members of the Democratic Party indicated that they realize they will get nowhere in politics except by conducting a public fight for their demands. However, their demands were limited to requesting "first-class citizenship" status in a political party run by their enemies.

Robert Maytag, Colorado Democratic Party chairman, asked about the demonstrators' charges, flatly denied that the Democratic Party discriminates against this minority. "It's most unfortunate," he said, "that instead of picketing they don't devote their talents and energies working for the Democratic Party." Democratic Congressman Wayne Aspinall suggested that the pickets were "paid by the opposition." This arrogance indicates that the local Democratic machine intends to keep the Spanish-Americans in "their place." The verbal liberal, Humphrey, simply ignored the demonstrators and their signs.

West Coast Vacation School Was an Outstanding Success

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21 — The managing committee of the West Coast Vacation School, meeting here today, evaluated the recently concluded session of the school as the most successful held in its 14-year existence. Two hundred twenty-six participants registered for one or more of the sessions held during the ten-day encampment in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The two main themes of this year's school were the Manifesto of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Triple Revolution and the Negro Revolt. The sessions on these, the series of lectures on the History of Democracy given by William F. Warde from a larger work now in progress, several presentations around women in revolt, and several film showings made for an intense and rich discussion.

Most of the material presented and the discussions that followed have been taped and an editorial subcommittee is being set up to study these with a view towards publication.

The principal speakers at the school were James P. Cannon, national chairman of the Socialist Workers Party; William Worthy, prominent Negro journalist; William F. Warde, Marxist scholar; Vincent Lynch, recently returned from Cuba and Africa; William Sherman, Aaron Chapman, and others of the Bay Area Freedom Now Party; Clara Kaye and Joan Jordan, socialist women speakers; and a special panel from Los Angeles on the Triple Revolution, headed by Steve Roberts, SWP candidate for U.S. senator from California.

Triple Revolution

William Worthy presented to the school the material contained in an article due for publication this week in *Esquire* magazine. While Worthy made it clear that the material he was presenting was in the nature of a report of some thinking now going on in various quarters of the Negro movement, nevertheless this presentation excited the most debate at the school.

Veteran socialist leader James P. Cannon spoke twice. His first talk was addressed specially to the youth sessions of the school on the general theme of "What it means to be a young socialist today." He spoke a second time, following the panel discussion on



James P. Cannon

the Triple Revolution, on "What next? The political implications of the Triple Revolution Manifesto and a practical program to implement it."

The managing committee of the school has decided on the basis of this year's successful session to recommend that the 1965 session be also held in the Bay Area, and that a subcommittee be designated to arrange for larger facilities so that all who desire to come may be accommodated.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO

CLIFTON DeBERRY, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, speaks on *Why Johnson Is No Answer to Goldwater*. Fri., Oct. 2, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 302 S. Canal St. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES

DEBATE ON PROPOSITION 13. Against: Benjamin Wyatt, Jr., former Deputy District Attorney, member Los Angeles Lawyers Guild; and Dr. Ezra Laury, Ph.D. For: Richard Aldridge, attorney, and James Gillett, educator, representatives of Committee for Home Protection. Fri., Oct. 2, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. 4th St. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

Theodore Edwards presents a Marxist view of the news in his bi-weekly radio commentary. Tues. Sept. 29, 6:45 p.m. (repeated Sept. 30, 9 a.m.) KPFK-FM (90.7 on your dial).

MINNEAPOLIS

IN DEFENSE OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ORGANIZATION HOLDING ACTION. Speaker, V. R. Dunne, Minnesota state chairman, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., Oct. 2, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave. Hall 240. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

THE "TRIPLE REVOLUTION" AND THE U.S. ECONOMY. Speaker, Dr. Otto Nathan, economist, lecturer, editor of "Einstein On Peace." Fri., Oct. 2, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Pl. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

Hear CLIFTON DeBERRY and EDWARD SHAW, SWP's presidential ticket, on radio. Sept. 27 from 10 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. On WHN (1050 on the dial).

Police Brutality Must Stop! Civilian Review Board Needed NOW! Hear: Hon. Theodore Weiss, sponsor of City Council Bill for Civilian Review Board; David Shapiro, civil-liberties lawyer; Judge Hubert Delany, Chairman. Tues., Oct. 6, 8 p.m. Overseas Press Club, 54 W. 40th St. Reservations in advance: \$1 (students 50¢). At door: all admissions \$1. Ausp. Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 7th Ave. NYC, 1.

SAN FRANCISCO

CLIFTON DeBERRY, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, speaks on *The Bi-Partisan Fraud on Civil Rights*. Fri., Oct. 16, 8 p.m. California Hall, 625 Polk, rm. 302. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

OCT. 23, hear STEVE ROBERTS, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate.

PUBLICATIONS

UNION AND LABOUR SPEAKERS' HANDBOOK, by E. Vowles, a Bala press publication. This comprehensive book is a "must" for union and political speakers, particularly those who are interested in more pay, better conditions and full employment. Send two dollars to Bala press, Bala, N. Wales, the United Kingdom; for your copy. (bound copies \$2.50).

Peking
vs.
Moscow
The Meaning
Of the Great Debate
By William F. Warde
The first comprehensive appraisal of the Sino-Soviet dispute from a Marxist standpoint
50 cents
PIONEER PUBLISHERS
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

REVIEWS and REPORTS

THE AGE OF PERMANENT REVOLUTION: A TROTSKY ANTHOLOGY, edited, with an introduction, by Isaac Deutscher (with the assistance of George Novack). New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1964, 384 pp., 95 cents.

This is the "Trotsky reader," the idea for which originated with the late Professor C. Wright Mills. It is a fine book in every respect and does a remarkable job on many levels. For one thing, it is easy to follow, even for readers not familiar with Trotsky's life work or with the complex political and revolutionary events of his time.

Indeed, the book can serve, not only as an introduction to, and a survey of, Trotsky's work, but as a guide to the political history of Europe, and to a certain extent of the world, in the first 40 years of this century.

The selections from Trotsky are arranged by subject and in logical order to present the political events, and the theories flowing from them, in their historical development. Each selection is prefaced by a brief note — usually of one paragraph — which sets the stage, makes the necessary transition from the previous selection, and provides certain background information. The choice of selections and the notes are the work of George Novack.

Readers of this book will not feel — as products of the American school system so often do when delving into serious political writing — that they are lost, that proper nouns which should be identified are not, and that the historical and logical context is not explained. For once, the editors of a piece of revolutionary literature have done an adequate job in this respect. The indispensable background information is provided and the writings are placed in context so that they appear to be just what they are — profoundly simple. And it is all done with such skill that it does not vulgarize or appear repetitious or trivial to the reader with a grounding in the subject.

The selections begin with an essay written by the 22-year-old Trotsky in 1901 — a literary gem — on revolutionary optimism, his life creed. They include pieces on the 1905 Revolution in Russia, including the speech to the Czarist court, the development of the theory of permanent revolution, the First World War and revolu-



LEON TROTSKY (In Mexico, 1937)

tionary internationalism, the 1917 Revolution, the Red Army and the Civil War, the struggle against Stalinism, the rise of Fascism in Italy and Germany, the Spanish Civil War, Fabian socialism, the colonial revolutions, American socialist leaders Trotsky met, the Chinese Revolution, the Moscow Trials, the Fourth International, and the Second World War.

Also included are essays by Trotsky on the great Marxists, on culture, literature, art, morals, science and philosophy.

In his introduction, Isaac Deutscher writes: "Trotsky's style mirrors superbly the heroic period in the history of revolution and Marxism, its ethos and color. That period has since been overlaid, at least to the eye of the present generation, by the blood and mud of Stalinism, and by the drab ambiguities of the post-Stalinist regimes in the USSR and other Eastern countries. It is all the more important for the student of contemporary history to try to penetrate through the crust of these accretions to the original, half-forgotten inspiration of the October Revolution. The mental effort required for this may be compared to the effort of cleansing and restoration that is nowadays being spent on old works of art in our museums and galleries... Learned dissertations have been written about the 'color schemes' of a Goya or an El Greco on this erroneous assumption [that the dirt was part of the original painting] until one day inquisitive and courageous students began to scratch cautiously and cleanse the surface of a famous masterpiece..."

"The images of Marxism, of Leninism, and the Russian Revolution purveyed by Western Sovietologists and Soviet ideologists alike have this in common with the theories of those unfortunate art experts; they too assume that all the muck and soot and blood on the surface somehow belong to the originals. In the meantime history has just set to work slowly and hesitatingly, to scratch off the distorting accretions from Marxism and the revolution. Trotsky's writings are already, and will increasingly be, a most important and active element in this work of restoration."

"What is involved here, however, is not merely the recovery of the authentic historical image of a great epoch. Trotsky's ideas belong not only to the past. In curiously tangled ways they are closely intertwined with the critical controversies of the present..."

This anthology points up the currency of Trotsky's ideas. Here are introduced the indispensable foundations for understanding

such developments as the Moscow-Peking dispute and the current argument about whether the working class in the United States can be a revolutionary force.

In connection with the latter, Deutscher says: "Trotsky's prediction of 'a great epoch of American Marxism' remains unfulfilled... [the United States] working class seems to be further than ever from accepting any brand of socialism at all. And what was once the leftist, and even Marxist, American intelligentsia is now a legion of Panglosses believing that the American 'way of life,' slightly refurbished according to the Keynesian prescription, is the best of all possible ways of life..."

"His [Trotsky's] American critics would have more solid grounds for their confidence if the great postwar prosperity of American (and West European) capitalism did not contain an ingredient as poisonous as an armament fever lasting a quarter-century, including the madness of the nuclear arms race of two decades; if the postwar booms were not ever more frequently and sharply interrupted by recurrent depressions; if American governments, so enlightened by Keynesian theory, proved able to cope with the unemployment of millions, which reappeared amid booms even before automation had its full impact on the industrial manpower; and if recurrent dollar crises and furious competition in world markets did not signal the end of America's exceptional postwar supremacy, and the approach of overproduction throughout the West... After the two decades of prosperity the basic flaws of the system, as diagnosed by Marxists — its irrationality and anarchy — persist. The social character of the productive process is still in conflict with the nation-state. It was on the persistence of these 'flaws' and on the conviction that they cannot be remedied within capitalism, that Trotsky had based his American prognostications; and as long as his premise remains valid, the element of error in his forecasts concerns the tempo rather than the direction of the course of events. For all its outward signs of flourishing health, the American (bourgeois) 'way of life' carries within itself its incurable disease..."

Every English-speaking revolutionary socialist should keep an extra copy of this book on hand to give to young workers and students becoming interested in Marxism. It is an ideal introduction to the ideas of Leon Trotsky, indeed, to the Marxist thought of the 20th Century.

— Fred Halstead

Death Penalty for Negro Youth Voided by Virginia High Court

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The Virginia Supreme Court at Richmond has voided two death sentences given Thomas Wansley, a Lynchburg Negro youth, on charges of alleged rape.

The judges found several errors in the conduct of Wansley's original trials here in February, 1963. The court's action followed wide protests against the conviction of the youth, who was in the Death House at Richmond for 18 months.

Wansley has been returned to jail here to await new trials ordered by the Supreme Court. He is accused of raping a white woman who could not positively identify him and a woman of Japanese descent with whom he said he had previously had sex relations.

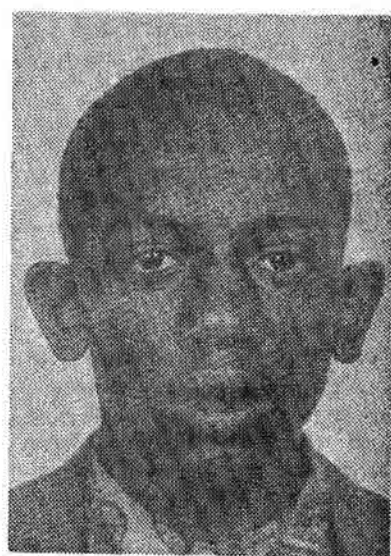
The Wansley Defense Fund plans strong protests when the young man is tried again in Corporation Court. The fund is being aided in this effort by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), a Southwide civil-rights group based in New Orleans.

"We intend to save Thomas Wansley from a judicial lynching in the electric chair," officers of the defense fund declared. They urged newsmen from throughout the nation to come here and witness the new trials.

Judicial Lynchings

"Both papers here participated in the judicial lynching of Wansley some year and a half ago," Attorney William M. Kunstler told a mass rally recently. Kunstler is associated with Arthur Kinoy and Len Holt, the latter of the SCEF Legal Committee, in defending Wansley.

Kunstler declared that the state's evidence was not conclusive, and it was only the word of a Lynchburg policeman which resulted in Wansley's conviction.



Thomas Wansley

"They just have to get a Negro, and they have to put him in the electric chair — to keep the Negro community in check," Kunstler declared. "White men, too, commit rape, but not one white man has been executed for the crime in the state of Virginia for the last 50 years — whereas 40 Negroes have."

Supporters of Wansley note that he was given two death sentences on shaky evidence about the time that a white man got a five-year sentence for raping an eleven-year-old Negro girl here. The white man was caught in the act by a policeman.

The battle to free Wansley has been marked by contempt charges and cries of "Communist!" against some of his supporters. One minister was charged with contempt of court for distributing a leaflet protesting the youth's trial and conviction.

The address of the Wansley Defense Fund is 1005 Fifth St., Lynchburg, Va.

... McComb Racist Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

an active participant in the Freedom Democratic Party). A few hours after the bombing, Mr. Dillon was arrested on charges of tapping electricity and running an unlicensed garage. He was convicted the next day, his trial having been kept secret from the lawyer who had been retained to defend him. Mrs. Dillon was told by Sheriff Warren: "If you don't co-operate with us and not COFO, there will be a lot more happening to you."

On the day of the bombing, Mrs. Dillon was also shown some sticks of dynamite by Mississippi State Highway Patrolman Bobby Felder, who told her they could kill her if she didn't stay away from COFO. On Sept. 2, while interrogating Mrs. Dillon about her relations with COFO, and with the FBI, Patrolman Felder told her, "I hope the next time they drop it in the middle of your home, and you can tell the FBI if you want to."

On Aug. 29, police cars together with cars driven by local white hoodlums circled the Freedom House from midnight until 5:00 a.m. On Sept. 2, three COFO workers were beaten, one badly, in two separate incidents in broad daylight in the heart of downtown McComb.

Six Bombings

In the past 72 hours there has been an even further serious deterioration of the situation. In this period six bombings have occurred in the McComb area. In addition, Mrs. Ernestine Bishop, whose daughter attempted yesterday to integrate a Summit grade school, was told today that she must leave Mississippi by Sept. 12 in a threat delivered by a local white...

Mrs. Bishop probably will not

leave. But whatever her decision, the COFO workers definitely will not leave. The present COFO project will continue throughout the coming months, and white volunteers from the North and West will continue to join Negro staff and volunteers in manning the Pike County project...

A newspaperman with reliable contacts in the white community has reported that there is a definite plan to "get" three of the COFO workers: Dennis Sweeney, Jesse Harris, and Mendy Samstein.

New Man

After firing a Negro policeman who apparently was not being sufficiently co-operative with the white community's plans, the McComb police have just put on the force a local Negro bootlegger known to have served time at the state penitentiary, to have shot two persons, and to have seriously beaten at least three others, including a local NAACP official. Various sources have indicated that he has been put on the force to deal with COFO workers.

Finally, at present there are only four FBI agents in McComb, a significant decrease from the peak of 16 reached during the summer. The decrease apparently represents the attitude by the federal government, shared by most white Mississippians, that the summer volunteers have now gone home and that the federal government need no longer take an interest in the situation. Not only does this attitude represent an illusion as to what has happened in regard to the "summer" volunteers, it represents a betrayal of the Negroes of Mississippi, who cannot leave, and who require, if anything, more protection than the volunteers.

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Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN

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Monday, September 28, 1964

Get U.S. Ships Out of Tonkin Gulf

Precisely what happened in the Gulf of Tonkin the night of Sept. 18 remains obscure. But several facts stand out clearly.

One is that commanders of U.S. warships there are dangerously trigger-happy — obviously as a result of orders from Washington to shoot first and investigate later. Those orders were issued last month by Lyndon Johnson who is asking Americans to vote for him as a "man of peace."

Washington's official statements reveal that the U.S. ships were not fired on and that it is uncertain whether any "hostile" vessels (why not peaceable ships or fishing boats?) were even involved in the nighttime incident. It is not definite that the blips shown on the U.S. radar screens were caused by ships. A "high White House source," who would not allow his name to be divulged, told reporters that even a high wave might register on the instruments in the form of a vessel and "now you see it, now you don't."

The eagerness of U.S. warships to open fire on anything within sight or radarscope — whether waves, sea gulls or ships — is an arrogant infringement on the rights of North Vietnam and China whose territories completely enclose the Gulf of Tonkin. Their vessels cannot ply those waters without risking U.S. gunfire.

Another aspect of this latest alarm in the Gulf of Tonkin is that the administration for some time has been flirting with the idea of salvaging its losing war in South Vietnam by expanding the hostilities to North Vietnam and possibly China. But for involvement in a major war in Asia, American public opinion first has to be "prepared." A first step in that preparation was the wanton bombing raids on North Vietnamese coastal installations last month. This new naval incident may be another step in "preparing the public" by building up an image of "evil" North Vietnam attacking "innocent" U.S. warships.

But U.S. battleships have no business in that area. Their only purposes there are collaboration with South Vietnamese attacks on North Vietnam and provocation. The solution to the present war danger in the Gulf of Tonkin is plain: Get the Seventh Fleet right out of there and keep it out!

Who Should Control the Bomb?

Many liberals, who were previously identified with the anti-nuclear-bomb and anti-war movement, are now supporting President Johnson as the peace forces' hope in the election. For them, the big issue is that Goldwater favors giving NATO commanders the power to order use of tactical nuclear weapons in event of war, while Johnson says he himself will keep that power. What a ridiculous basis on which to dub Johnson the candidate that peace forces should support!

Before this election campaign one of the major points being made by the anti-war movement — and correctly so — was the terrible state of affairs prevailing when the power to push a button unleashing nuclear war rested in the hands of one person, whoever he might be. It was argued that no person should have that power over the fate of the American people, and indeed, all humanity. The argument still holds good. The answer is to take that power out of the hands of both the president and the generals, and keep it out. Any anti-war and anti-bomb forces in this country worthy of the name must demand that the arsenal of nuclear-arms be destroyed and that the power to make war, usurped from Congress by the president, be taken away from him.

A vote for Johnson — no more than a vote for Goldwater — is not a vote against the use of nuclear weapons. On the contrary, it is a vote for continuation of the present dangerous imperialist policy, and a vote for one politician's right to push the nuclear-war button without so much as consulting the American people.

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BUSY BIGOTS

The New York School Boycott

By Al Solomon

The boycott of New York City schools conducted by the white anti-integration forces on Sept. 14-15 was not the great success that its reactionary leaders expected. They had boasted they would keep 500,000 children out of school, but 275,000 were absent the first day and 233,000 the second. Since 100,000 pupils are normally absent on any given day, the effectiveness of the boycott was 175,000 at its maximum.

While this is a sizeable figure, it is considerably smaller than the boycott of the united civil rights organizations on Feb. 3, when 463,000 pupils were out. It is about equal in size to the 267,000 out on March 16, when the more militant Negro leaders led a boycott in the ghetto areas of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant over the opposition of the more conservative NAACP, CORE, Urban League and white liberal organizations.

Last winter's two anti-segregation boycotts made their point that Negro parents want equal education for their children. To placate this sentiment the Board of Education rushed through a very modest plan of 20 "pairings" (later reduced to only four) and some other token changes in the school system.

Pairing — often called the Princeton Plan — is the procedure whereby two nearby schools, one predominately Negro and one predominately white, are treated as one school. The first, second and third-grade children all go to one school, and the fourth, fifth and sixth grades all go to the other. The result is two integrated schools.

To fight these concessions, the anti-integration forces organized under the appropriate name of Parents and Taxpayers (PAT). The first group was formed in East Queens, a semi-suburban community of private home-owners, in January of this year and it spread throughout the city like a prairie fire. The leaders of PAT are bigots, but clever and unprincipled ones. They claim they are not against integration, but for the neighborhood school and against busing.

The two main leaders of PAT are Mrs. Rosemary Gunning and Frederick Reuss, Jr., a Goldwater supporter. Mrs. Gunning was a leader of the Glenwood-Ridgewood area's resistance to integration. There, Negro students bused to an under-utilized white school in 1959



Mayor Wagner

were met by mobs. She is a committewoman for the Conservative Party, which is to the right of Goldwater.

The membership of PAT, however, includes white liberals. In fact, some of the secondary leaders in Jackson Heights participated in the March on Washington only a year ago! They're for integration — as long as it's not in their neighborhood!

The Negro leaders stayed out of the picture almost completely during the white boycott and left the in-fighting to an integrated but predominately white group known as EQUAL, the opposition to PAT in the white community.

PAT concentrated its fire in emotional warnings that parents would "lose control of their children," that "the sacred neighborhood school is being violated," and that children "will be bused long distances."

The truth was hardly heard over PAT's lies and the queasy statements against "busing" by liberal politicians like Senator Kenneth Keating, Robert F. Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, etc. Actually, no bus rides over a mile and a quarter or ten minutes were involved. EQUAL tried also to explain that these were to be pilot schools with smaller classes, more books and supplies, more art and music teachers, more reading-improvement and corrective-reading teachers, more guidance counselors, school secretaries and librarians, more science teachers — all this fell on many deaf ears and closed minds.

A major villain of the piece is the Mayor of New York, Robert

F. Wagner, who sat on the sidelines and played it "cool." Then on Sept. 18, two days after the boycott, he played into PAT's hand by calling for a meeting of PAT and the civil-rights groups. The Negro leaders and EQUAL rejected the offer, refusing negotiations which could only cut back the already modest plan of the Board of Education. Wagner also agreed to meet with the white boycotters to discuss their demands, though he had consistently refused to discuss with the Negro and Puerto Rican leaders after their boycotts on the ground that he could not interfere with the Board of Education.

PAT is taking full advantage of its present momentum by calling a demonstration at City Hall for Sept. 24. The civil-rights movement, on the defensive since last March, had settled for a pittance of token integration in the hope it would be a springboard for further gains. Now there is talk of withdrawing that pittance, of ending the pairings, "if they are not successful." This is nothing but an invitation to PAT and its many prejudiced white supporters in the school system — from teachers to administrators — to sabotage the plan.

The boycotts were a test of strength in which the segregationists proved to have no more forces than the more militant anti-segregationists. But the liberal politicians, both Democratic and Republican, knifed the anti-segregationists in the back. The political dependency of the civil-rights forces on the liberal Democrats and Republicans has proved to be a drastic weakness.

Nathan to Speak in N.Y. On "Triple Revolution"

NEW YORK — Dr. Otto Nathan will speak here on "The 'Triple Revolution' and the U.S. Economy." Sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum, the meeting will be held Friday evening, Oct. 2, at 116 University Place.

A noted economist who has taught at major universities here and abroad, Dr. Nathan is the executor of the estate of the late Albert Einstein and editor of the famed physicist's writings published in the volume, *Einstein on Peace*.

The "Triple Revolution" has been the source of considerable controversy since its appearance early this year. Its authors contend that the United States faces an economic crisis of over-production and underemployment due to the tremendous advances in the development of automated machinery.

Suggesting that it will soon become necessary for this country to subsidize all workers, employed and unemployed alike, the "Triple Revolution" writers have called into question the very basis of "free-enterprise" capitalism. Twenty-six prominent liberal, labor, and Negro spokesmen were signatories to the document.



Dr. Otto Nathan

'Anti-Riot' Injunction Lifted in New York

NEW YORK — The injunction banning free speech and demonstrations in Harlem, imposed after the July outbursts in the country's largest Negro ghetto, has finally been lifted. City officials obtained the injunction from the State Supreme Court on July 25. It named the Progressive Labor Movement, Harlem Defense Council, and Youth Against War and Fascism.

However, the ban was not limited to these three groups. It spread by guilt-through-association to others. For example, William Epton, leader of the Harlem Defense Council, was represented by lawyer Conrad Lynn, a spokesman for the Freedom Now Party. This became the excuse for banning members of the FNP from public speaking in Harlem. Paul Boutelle, a candidate endorsed by the FNP, who is conducting a write-in campaign for state senator from a Harlem district, was twice arrested for attempting to make campaign speeches.

Although the injunction has now been lifted, the witch-hunt launched by the authorities fol-

lowing the ghetto upheavals continues to penetrate new areas. Most recently, the social-work agency HARYOU-ACT, which was set up to help Harlem youth, has been racked by dissension over a proposed "loyalty" test for its personnel. The controversy has already resulted in one resignation, that of M. Moran Weston, a member of the organization's board of directors.

Since HARYOU-ACT is dependent upon financial grants from government agencies and foundations, it is highly vulnerable to pressure. The issue on which it is being pressed hardest by the witch-hunters concerns a proposed ban on the employment of Black Muslims, black nationalists and "political extremists."

The pressure now on HARYOU-ACT is partly the result of the success of the campaign against Mobilization For Youth, a social-work agency active in the slums of the Lower East Side. This city's yellow press and politicians began a witch-hunt against MFY some weeks ago which resulted in a red scare within that organization.

REFORMISTS NOW FACE HARSH TEST

Castro on Chile Election Results

[The following are excerpts from a speech delivered by Fidel Castro Sept. 10 in Havana at a graduation ceremony for Cuban medical students.]

We revolutionaries must have a very clear consciousness of our paths and a very solid confidence in victory.

We have lived five and a half years of revolution, five years of learning, five years of doing or trying to do, five years of trying to create and creating. We have passed through different stages, different moments, some easier, others more difficult. We do not yet know what the future will bring us in the way of tests.

I think that in the present moments the ideological battle between the Cuban Revolution and imperialism has reached its sharpest point. They have waged battles against us in all fields: economic, political — of variegated policies. They have employed all types of methods, including armed action. They have employed all the weapons of publicity and all the weapons of falsehood. They employed ideological weapons. All imaginable means. But this battle between revolutionary ideas and reactionary ideas finds itself in these moments at its sharpest point and is waged over the length and breadth of a continent.

Rose-Colored Light

They, with all the means at their disposal; with the alliance of all reactionary interests. Also, they try to picture things in a "rose-colored" light for themselves. What we know is that the only thing "rose-colored" on each important occasion is the ideas of the peoples.

The imperialists work with skill enough, at times they surpass us in skill in their work, at times they wield specific means better, at times they deal in illusions, and at times they even fabricate false illusions.

It is very interesting to see all that has taken place around the episode of the Chilean elections. The advance of the popular forces, the growth of the revolutionary movement in Chile has been so great in the last years that it nearly provoked a real state of panic in the reactionary circles of that country and in imperialist circles.

So that while in the last election various political forces had marched separately behind numerous candidacies, on this occasion the tremendous upsurge of the revolutionary forces in Chile caused all the reactionary sectors — which are still powerful in that country — to unite, no longer behind a program of the extreme right, as at the beginning when there were three candidates: a candidate of the revolutionary forces of the left, a candidate of the reformist forces and a candidate of the rightists; a division that inevitably would have led to the victory of the revolutionaries.

And it came about then that the elements of the extreme right grouped themselves around the reformists in that country, and all the media of publicity and all the resources of imperialism were rallied around the reformists in order to block the triumph of the revolutionaries. Objectively, the reactionaries lost ground. The reactionaries see themselves forced to abandon their extreme rightist positions to support a reformist candidate to prevent the victory of the revolutionaries. Blocking the triumph of the revolutionaries had become the fundamental objective of imperialism and reaction and they promoted the victory of the reformists.

The president elected in that country is, in revolutionary language, a reformist, he is the partisan of specific reforms of a social and economic character, while the revolutionaries are the

partisans of radical changes. Thus, for example, the reformists proclaim that the copper industry need not be nationalized, while the revolutionaries proclaim the necessity of nationalizing the North American enterprises which have long exploited the natural resources of that country.

And thus while the former promote reforms, the others promote radical changes.

But it is a certainty that since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution all the politics of the continent demonstrate and express the influence which our revolution has had upon the positions of all politicians there. And thus the battle in Chile is no longer waged between the extreme right and the extreme left, between revolutionaries and reactionaries — in the



Fidel Castro

most exact sense of the word — but between reformists and revolutionaries.

The candidate of the extreme right obtained a very small vote, all the forces of the right had turned to the reformist candidate. The imperialists knew indubitably what would be the outcome of the elections. Today it is not difficult to know beforehand what some election results can be. The Cubans know that, and the Cubans know it very well, including how many votes are moved at the behest of the administrative apparatus of the state. The Cubans know it well for here the state apparatus used to mobilize at least a million voters in any election, by diverse means of pressure, by diverse means of control.

However, they tried to create a false expectation, a false uncertainty, in order to make a great noise afterwards, proclaiming as their great victory what in reality, fundamentally, was no more than the retreat of reactionary ideas, a retreat from the positions of the ultra-rightists and the need to use the banners of a reformist program to block the triumph of the revolutionaries.

And what they try to disguise is the fact that even in those circumstances, with all the resources in their hands, the resources of the state, the resources of imperialism, the resources of reaction, the revolutionary forces nevertheless obtained almost three times more votes than in the last elections. And thus, from some 350,000 votes they increased to the figure of almost a million votes, a million voters who voted, who expressed themselves in favor of the revolutionary program; a million conscious votes expressed in its favor, marking an indisputable rise in the revolutionary consciousness of the continent; a rise which manifests itself in street actions,

in the demonstrations of the Uruguayan students and workers against the breaking of relations with Cuba.

The harsh test, the true test that now comes upon the reformists in Chile is the test of reality and the test of deeds. Because reformists can be more or less radical, but any really serious reform, any really deep reform, can only be made for the benefit of the exploited classes and to the detriment of the exploiting classes.

And we will see what happens in that country when any serious reform is attempted — if it is attempted — which affects the interests of the landholders, which affects the interests of the Yankee monopolies, which affects the interests of the exploiters, and which affects the means by which the exploiters maintain their class position, as exploiting classes against exploited classes.

Decisive Test

Because either they intend to make some serious reforms, which would justify the hopes put in those moderate or reformist layers of the population, and then clash with the interests of the oligarchs and monopolies, or they defraud the people miserably. And that will be the decisive test. If in that country they intend to make truly serious reforms, we will see what happens; we will see if the oligarchs fold their arms, we will see if the gorillas [right-wing militarists] do not come into the arena, we will see if the military coup d'etat is not put on the order of the day, as has occurred in other countries because of measures that did not even have the character of serious reforms. And we revolutionaries shall take our places to watch what happens.

The imperialists intone songs of victory and say that a revolution with freedom is about to be made. What is understood by a revolution with freedom? A revolution with freedom for the monopolies, a revolution with freedom for the exploiters, a revolution with freedom for the swindlers and deceivers of the peoples.

Agrarian Reform

For we know well that long before the word socialism was mentioned here, and long before the word Marxism was employed, an agrarian reform which permitted landholdings of 30 caballerias, that is about 400 hectares [988 acres] immediately provoked counter-revolution, immediately incited the organization of the invasion of Playa Girón, and put in motion all the reactionary forces. We want to know whether it is true that an agrarian reform can be made in Chile limiting the extent of land holdings to 30 caballerias and whether the oligarchs, the landholders are going to fold their arms. Whether laws are to be passed like the laws which the Goulart government promoted against the Yankee monopolies, against the remittances of profit, against the iniquitous exploitation of Brazil; measures to contain inflation; to take Brazil out of the inflationist spiral, and which gave place to the *cuartelazo* [military revolt] of the gorillas. We will see if the landholders in the senate vote in favor of that law. We will see if the exploiters in congress vote in favor of laws which seriously harm their own interests. For if they do not seriously harm their interests, they can pass 20 laws choosing a lesser evil rather than a worse evil. But we want to see that hara-kiri of the oligarchy. We want to see that oligarchical self-immolation in the name of Christianity, of the most sacred doctrines of the apostolic and Roman church. We want to see what the oligarchs do, and what the gorillas do, and what the monopolies do.

Cuba Leads in Health Gains

In his speech to the medical-school graduates, Cuban Prime Minister Castro cited figures showing that Cuba's socialized medicine program has made it the leading country in Latin America in health. In at least one area — the elimination of polio — it surpasses the United States.

Cuba has ten doctors per 10,000 inhabitants — by far the largest figure in Latin America despite the fact that many doctors left the country in the first years of the revolution. Canada has eleven per 10,000 and the U.S. has 13.4. Brazil has 4; Chile, 6.2; Ecuador, 3.4; Panama, 3.8; Venezuela has 7. Cuba graduated 257 doctors this year. The next class will have 400 and classes will reach 1,000 in five years. In the rest of Latin America the number of medical-school graduates is not increasing appreciably.

The rates for such formerly common diseases as diphtheria, typhoid, tetanus, malaria and gastroenteritis have declined drastically in Cuba and are now far below the rates of these in other Latin American countries.

For it is clear, there never fails to be some good advice-giver in the U.S. to write an editorial, saying: Good, he is going to make reforms but he is pro-Western, he is going to do such and such and more, as sometimes happens.

But, what happens when interests are really harmed? . . . and we are going to observe how that revolution is made, we are going to observe how they abolish illiteracy. We are going to observe how they effectuate a program of medical assistance — like the Revolution's program. We are going to observe how the interests of the exploiters and the exploited can be reconciled. We are going to observe it because it is very interesting.

And we are going to see if the oligarchic and feudal structure of a country can be changed with good wishes, with good intentions, and we are going to see what happens in that country. For we are very interested and very curious to know what happens in that country, and we must try to get information from that country, to see if with the help of the Alliance for Progress, and without economic blockades, and without harassment, and without maneuvers in the OAS, and without military threats, without any of that, they can accomplish even a drop in the bucket of what the Cuban Revolution has done.

And if they can do it, we will be very glad, very glad, because we will be witnessing the first case of self-immolation by the exploiters and reactionaries. If they do it we will be glad for the Chileans; if they do it with all the aid of imperialism, we would be astonished to see imperialism aiding genuine revolutions. We would be astonished and we would say: what a great virtue this Cuban Revolution has had, that it has pushed the imperialists to do in other areas what we have done in Cuba and because of which we gained their hostility.

Class Antagonism

If they do it, we will be seeing a kind of miracle which has never been seen. For is there anything so elemental and so essential, so certain and so real, as the fact that social classes exist, and that the interests of the exploiting classes and the interests of the exploited are antagonistic and irreconcilable, and that the interests of the exploiters or the exploited must prevail? And there it will be put to the test: if the interests of the exploited prevail, ah, then it will be converted into a genuine revolution. Ah, but then the oligarchs and the gorillas will come to swords' points. And that time will tell.

Apparently the imperialists want to present the example of Chile as an example counterposed to our example: apparently they want to put the Chilean experience into competition with the Cuban experience. Well fine! We are delighted by that competition. And even though we have the imperialists against us, with all their means and all their resources and with their blockade; and even though the imperialists support the other experiment with all their

resources, without interposing any blockade or obstacle in the way of that government, we accept the competition. We accept that competition with delight, to see which country will advance most, which experiment will reach farthest, which of them will resolve the essential and genuine problems of the peoples, and in how long it will solve them.

Better, the Cuban revolutionaries feel stimulated to struggle more, to work more, and to demonstrate the justice of our cause and the virtues of our revolutionary path. Facing the hostility of all the reactionaries, facing the hostility of the imperialists, the gorillas, the pen prostitutes, facing the hostility of the exploiters of this continent, what people has ever had a greater cause to defend, what people has ever had a more beautiful history to write on this continent, than the history which it has suited us to make, than the history that it has suited us to write?

Ideological Battle

There is no doubt that the stature of this people will be equal to that history, to that task which it has suited it to accomplish, which has fallen to it to realize.

And therefore I told you that the ideological battle has entered its sharpest phase; but that battle is not to be won only through philosophic conviction, it is to be won through realities, it is to be won through deeds, it is to be won in practice, it is to be won day by day, hour by hour, minute by minute, on each front of our labor, in each task of each day, overcoming our deficiencies, surpassing our methods, making the revolutionary effort ever more effective and more creative.

And to do it without discouragement, and to do it without denying the obstacles. For if being impatient is a virtue of revolutionaries, being confident of success is another virtue of revolutionaries. And to know how to say that nothing is impossible is another virtue of revolutionaries, because for the revolutionary "I can't" doesn't exist. For the revolutionary there is no obstacle impossible to conquer, for the revolutionary, there is no impossible social task; and numerous examples teach us this fact, this truth, in numerous aspects.

And thus we can remember when we decided to undertake the struggle against illiteracy and to abolish illiteracy in one year, when the struggle was undertaken to raise the illiterates to higher levels, when the struggle was undertaken for the continuation, when all and each of the tasks of the revolution were undertaken. And those who did not have faith, those who had on the tips of their tongues the words or the phrase, "I can't" or "it can't be done," these may be good people, they may be very decent, but they will never be revolutionaries.

And that must be our spirit. The revolutionary does not consider things impossible, the revolutionary considers things are possible.

KHRUSHCHEV APES HEARST

The Opium Smear-Charge Against China

By Constance Weissman

Moscow's *Pravda* appears to be aping the Hearst press in its propaganda campaign to discredit Red China whose leaders dared challenge Khrushchev's line.

The leading Soviet newspaper on Sept. 13 carried unsubstantiated charges that China had entered into the world's illegal narcotic trade on a large scale and that the profits were being used to finance anti-Soviet propaganda and to subsidize pro-Chinese Communist groups all over the world.

According to *Pravda* the Chinese decided to enter the illegal opium traffic in 1952. This leaves unexplained the fact that Soviet delegates to UN agencies on narcotics control have for years emphatically refuted propaganda charges by Chiang Kai-shek's spokesmen that China was exporting opium illegally.

The day after *Pravda's* charges, the *New York Times* correspondent in Geneva interviewed UN narcotics-control specialists there about the alleged flood of opium from China. The specialists gave no comfort to the anti-Chinese propagandists.

They were openly skeptical of the charges and said their investigation and researches showed no change in the narcotics pattern that has long prevailed. The main supplying countries are in the Middle East and Southeast Asia. The UN maintains a laboratory in Geneva which analyzes samples of illegal opium seized by police throughout the world. Analysis of these samples shows the region of their origin. They do not implicate China.

Embarrassingly enough for the U.S., the supplying countries are



Khrushchev

mainly in its sphere of influence, otherwise known as the "free world." NATO member Turkey is considered a chief supplier. It is estimated that as much as 25 per cent of its legal crop is diverted to international dope peddlers. Certain areas in Burma, Thailand, and Laos also raise and produce opium for the illegal market. Indeed, some of the pro-U.S. tribes in the hill country of Laos and South Vietnam gain their principal income from this trade. That U.S. favorite, the Shah of Iran, is a kingpin in the illegal dope trade emanating from his country. Like the Hearst press, which has raised the opium charge against China, *Pravda* appears to be banking on the stereotyped image of China prevalent in the Western world. This has always linked China with the opium trade and conjured up a menacing vision of Chinese trying to debauch clean-living Westerners with the dread addiction.

This is a bitter irony of history

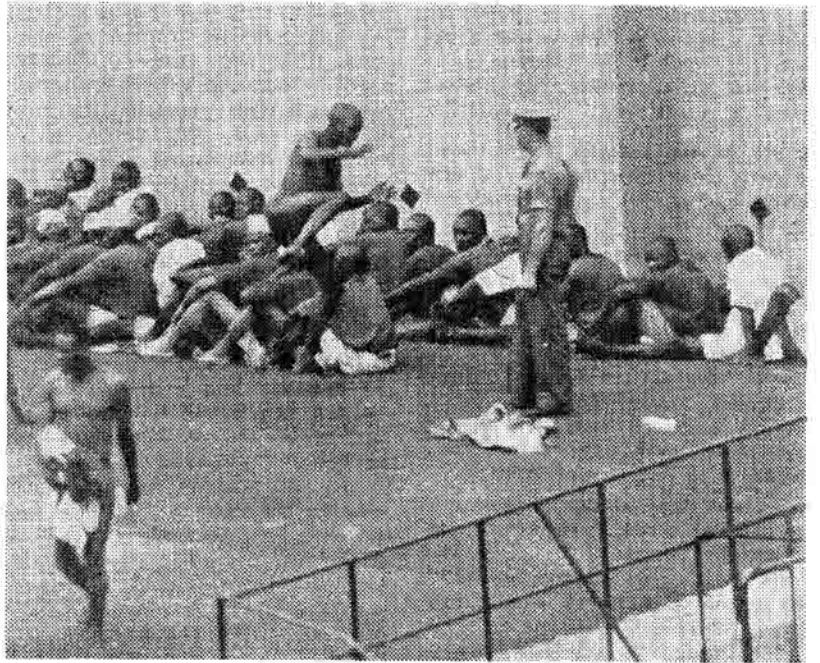
since the Western imperialists literally forced the opium habit on the Chinese. Many aristocratic British families of today, and not a few American, owe the origin of their fortunes to the huge profits made in forcing opium on China. The Manchu emperors (who ruled until the Revolution of 1911) tried in vain to prohibit the entry of opium into the country. Their attempts to keep it out caused Britain to declare war on China in 1840 and again in 1856. In both of the Opium Wars the poorly armed Chinese were badly defeated.

British Profiteers

Of the first, H. M. Hyndman, a British social-democrat, wrote: "It was not a war, indeed, but a succession of butcheries and massacres, in which British sailors and soldiers ran little risk and covered themselves with infamy. They fought for the right to poison the Chinese people, in defiance of the prohibition of the importation by the Chinese Government; all solely in the interests of the opium-smuggling profiteers. . . . The island of Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain. The Chinese paid heavy indemnities and defrayed all debts and expenses." (*The Awakening of Asia*).

Hong Kong, which is still a British possession, then became a fortified place of protection for the opium trade. It was not until 1906 that the Chinese government was allowed by the imperialists to outlaw the opium trade and the use of opium. However, the weakness of Chinese governments and the corruption with which they were riddled prevented the real abolition of the terrible habit until the Revolution of our time which tore China out of the imperialist orbit.

S. African Defendants Face Torture; International Aid in Case Is Urged



VICTIMS OF RACISM. Scene in South African jail where black prisoners are forced to do degrading "Tausa dance."

By Dick Roberts

Reports recently received from South Africa confirm the information that Dr. Neville Alexander and at least four other defendants in the Alexander case have been continually tortured and maltreated along with other political prisoners in South Africa's notorious Robben Island concentration camp. Dr. Alexander, a renowned scholar of German literature, and ten other non-white South Africans, were convicted of "sabotage" in the Cape Supreme Court, April 15, 1964; they are serving five- to ten-year sentences.

Alexander and his fellow defendants have been beaten and thrown into solitary confinement because of their refusal to perform the so-called "tausa dance." In this "dance" prisoners, after returning from work, are forced to strip naked and — with mouth open, one hand raised and the other slapping a leg — to dance around on one leg so that their sex organs are completely exposed.

Purportedly a "thorough body search," the "tausa dance" is in reality a way of inflicting humiliation and indignity on political prisoners in an effort to demoralize and degrade them.

Dr. Alexander's refusal to comply with the attempts to degrade the prisoners, even though it puts him in danger of violence from the white fascist police guards, comes at a time when preparations are being made for an appeal of his case.

Appeal proceedings, scheduled for November-December, will take place in the Court of Appeals in Bloemfontein. The estimated court costs are about \$10,000.

Fellow students of Alexander's in West Germany, and friends from London to Japan, have launched an urgent campaign to raise funds for the appeal. The Alexander Defense Committee in England, which was formed at a Sept. 4 rally, called for petitions to the United Nations, as well as the raising of funds.

U.S. Dollars

So far support in the U.S. for Alexander and his co-defendants has been gravely limited. Americans, even more than Europeans, however, should feel solidarity with colored peoples subjected to racist brutality. Nor should it be forgotten that South Africa's racist regime depends upon the support of U.S. guns and dollars in its suppression of the black Africans who constitute the overwhelming majority of South Africa's population.

The UN's special committee on apartheid, in a report of March 1964, regarded the Alexander case as the second major sabotage trial in 1964 (after the Rivonia trial,

see *The Militant* June 15). It is incumbent on all Americans opposed to racist brutality and frame-ups to respond to Dr. Alexander's appeal. Contributions sent care of *The Militant*, 116 University Place, New York 3, will be forwarded to the Defense Committee, or they can be sent directly to Franz J. T. Lee, 74 Tübingen/Neckar, Schwabstrasse 22, Federal Republic of Germany.

...Trigger Happy

(Continued from Page 1)

after a brawl with him outside a bar in which they had been drinking.

Commenting on the current shooting spree, Richard Garza, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. senator from New York, said:

"It is obvious that the police have no fear of shooting and killing minority people. The white-wash of Gilligan made it clear that it is open season on minority groups.

"The only way the Puerto Ricans and Negroes can put a stop to this is: 1) to organize anti-police-brutality committees in neighborhoods and communities; 2) to establish a civilian review board controlled by the community, and not by the Democratic and Republican politicians as has been proposed; 3) and ultimately by political action independent of the Democratic and Republican Parties, to gain some control over what the police do."

Trigger-Happy

He declared that "the streets of this city are not safe for Negroes or Puerto Ricans, because of the trigger-happy, racist cops." He pointed out that his Conservative Party opponent in the senatorial race, Professor Paolucci, has made racist statements in defense of the police, saying that the streets are not safe as long as people don't have respect for the police. "But people can't have respect for murderers," said Garza.

Garza proposed that the British system be instituted, under which on-duty as well as off-duty patrolmen do not ordinarily carry guns.

Jesse Gray, director of the Community Council on Housing also protested the police shootings and called on Mayor Wagner and Police Commissioner Murphy "to order all policemen out of uniform and off-duty to leave their guns at home. Further, to order all policemen to stop acting as prosecutor, jury, judge and executioner, and to order all policemen to stop using more force than what is necessary to maintain the peace or to make an arrest."

World Events

Protest India Food Crisis

A wave of militant actions by Indian workers over the food issue has spread throughout the country in the past months. Prices of food grains and other essential commodities have shot up by 30 to 50 per cent in the last year, while wages have remained static. Outstanding examples of mili-

tant action were taken general strikes in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Kerala. More than a million workers in private and public enterprises throughout the state of Gujarat went on strike Aug. 5 to protest the state government's failure to check spiraling prices. This was the first time Gujarat — home state of Mahatma Gandhi and long a stronghold of the ruling Congress party — had witnessed such militant action.

The general strike was organized by the People's Conference, led by Indulal Yagnik, a peasant leader and member of parliament, and the Workers' Action Committee of Ahmedabad, the capital. Police there fired on angry demonstrators and arrested 17 including Dinkar Mehta, secretary of the Gujarat Communist party, and Ratilal Shah, a Trotskyist and secretary of the Action Committee. Similar token general strikes were organized in West Bengal and Kerala. In Kerala the strike was a spectacular success. Its leadership came from the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Socialist Party and was supported by the newly formed United Socialist Party.

A call for a similar general strike was issued in the state of Maharashtra Aug. 12 by the United Socialist Party and the trade unions under its control.

Anti-Cuba Line Won't Sell

Militant British trade unionists recently let a conservative U.S. union official know what they think of workers' "leaders" who serve the interests of the bosses in international affairs. David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employees International Union, addressing a gathering of the British Trades Union Congress, was jeered several times during his State Department-line, "anti-Communist" speech.

The jeers were loudest when Sullivan attacked Castro's Cuba as "still a most dangerous center for the subversion of all Latin America."

Mercenaries at Home

Discussing why the South Vietnamese government army is so ineffective against peasant guerrillas, whom it far outnumbered with its strength of some one-half million men, *New York Times* correspondent Peter Grose had this revealing comment:

"At times the South Vietnamese armed forces resemble nothing so much as mercenaries in their own homeland."

The "first uncomfortable fact" about this mercenary army, Grose pointed out, is that it originated in a militarized police force organized by the French colonialists in 1947.

World Food Output Lags

The increase in world food production for 1963-1964 failed to keep pace with the growth of world population (some two-thirds of which already lives in constant hunger), according to a recent United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization report. Meanwhile, the capitalist U.S. government continues to pay American farmers not to produce and destroy tons of food yearly to keep prices up for the "free-enterprise system."

Gild That Era

Wladyslaw Gomulka, Poland's "liberal" Communist Party head, warned Polish writers at the opening of their three-day congress Sept. 18 not to forget the "good done to Poland" by Stalin. Gomulka reportedly declared that no work would be published which presented only the "evil side" of the Stalin era.

Fall Issue International Socialist Review

The Labor Bureaucrats and the "White Backlash" by Tom Kerry. Why the labor officialdom kowtowing to the Democratic Party can't cope with the so-called "backlash."

An Open Letter to Gerry Healy: The Man on the Flying Trapeze by Peng Shu-tse. Opportunism and impressionism are exposed as the central characteristics of Healy, head of the British Socialist Labor League, who broke with the Fourth International.

Radicalism: Black and White — The NAACP and the Communist Party by Robert Vernon. Reviewing the recent book by Wilson Record, Vernon traces the zig-zag course of the CP, outlines the role of the NAACP in the Negro struggle, contrasting both with the emergent forces of black nationalism.

Popular Frontism in Ceylon by Ernest Germain. A detailed analysis of why the principal leaders of the Ceylonese Trotskyists abandoned their revolutionary principles and entered the capitalist Banderanaike government.

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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 brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

Dick Gregory at Antioch

Yellow Springs, Ohio
Dick Gregory spoke to about 1,000 people in the Antioch College auditorium last week. He told

10 Years Ago In The Militant

"The rope used to be the symbol of anti-Negro terrorism in this country, but it has been replaced: The bomb is now the weapon most favored by the racist forces.

"The story of Trumbull Park Homes [in Chicago] where Negroes for a whole year have been fighting white-supremist attacks to drive them out of their homes, has already been told in a pamphlet (*Racial Terror at Trumbull Park* by Howard Mayhew, Pioneer Publishers).

"The same story is being written every week in the Negro press about other parts of the country. For example:

"In Lake Como, near Fort Worth, Texas, a bomb blew up the auto of a Negro school teacher, K. W. Carter, Jr., parked beside the home his parents had recently bought in a white neighborhood. . . .

"Previously a car belonging to another Negro, Lawrence Peters, was bombed, and a house owned by L. V. Johnson, Negro real-estate dealer, was blasted." — Sept. 27, 1954.

20 Years Ago

"Out on Yerba Buena Island in San Francisco Bay 50 Negro sailors are being tried in a mass court martial — the largest in naval history — on a charge of mutiny, the maximum penalty for which is death. They belonged to the Jim Crow unit which had been assigned to the extremely dangerous task of loading the deadly naval ammunition. They had previously been fortunate enough to escape the fate of 300 of their buddies who were blasted into oblivion in the explosion which occurred at Port Chicago on July 17. Although for some strange reason the fact is not to be found in the daily capitalist press, it so happens that this particularly lethal task is reserved for the all-Negro units of the U.S. Navy. According to the sailors' statements, it was this racial aspect of the job to which they objected.

"And how did they back up their objection? According to the official naval statement around 300 walked off the job after the July explosion. After being given orders individually and threatened with penalties, which might even mean death, there were still 50 men who stood their ground. These are the 50 who are now standing trial.

"At the same time, an event took place as if to bear mute witness for the men. At the time of the trial eight more Negro sailors were blown up and 47 were injured in another terrific blast at a naval ammunition depot at Hastings, Nebraska. The explosion, although it did not reach the main part of the ammunition because of a protective barricade, was still powerful enough, according to eyewitnesses, to blast a hole in the ground 550 feet long and 25 feet deep." — Sept. 30, 1944.

the crowd: "All nonviolence means in America today is that I'm not supposed to hit a white man. I could kill Malcolm X tomorrow and I'd probably get the Congressional Medal of Honor."

The famous comedian and civil-rights fighter was pointing out the lessons of the anti-police riots that have been occurring this summer. He said, "We have had an unusual summer this year because there have been no race riots. What happened was demonstrations against cops."

Gregory said the charges that the riots were a red plot were phony. He took Roy Wilkins to task (without naming him) for asking for an FBI investigation of the Philadelphia riots. "Communists must be behind the riots! America don't even give the Negro credit for being red."

Gregory was in nearby Dayton last March 14 when Yellow Springs cops broke up a civil-rights demonstration with a fire hose, tear gas, the riot act and more than 100 arrests. Gregory publicly stated that if the injunction against demonstrations in Yellow Springs were not lifted in a week he was going to lead the next demonstration against it.

Talking about the elections, Gregory indicated that he would probably vote for Johnson with great reluctance. "In America today you've got a choice of voting for the lesser evil. America had better do something quick or in the next election there'll be just two evils."

He pointed out that what Johnson said out of one side of his mouth didn't correspond very well with what came out the other side. "I don't see why I have to fight for instant freedom in South Vietnam when I'm told to wait back here in the United States."

Arthur Maglin

Labor Day in Detroit

Detroit, Mich.
Monday, Sept. 7, was labor's day in Detroit. At least it was supposed to be. What actually happened here in the motor city was quite different. Contrary to the massive workers' rallies of some years ago, this year's parade, similar to those of the last two or three years, was just that — a colorful parade.

Organized labor was conspicuous only in that there were so few of its people in the actual march down Woodward Avenue. A few of the auto workers' locals, the letter carriers, the Screen Actors' Guild, and the electrical workers were present in noticeable numbers. Even those locals sent only token forces consisting of a handful of union officials and not many more rank-and-file members. One of the largest marching contingents of all was the police force.

All this was to be expected. Here in this city, Labor Day has ceased to be a day when organized labor shows its strength and solidarity. This has become the day and place when organized labor helps the Democratic Party kick off its national campaign for the presidential election. This year the star attraction was President Johnson.

He was in good form with his usual hypocritical phraseology. He gave his prepared talk about America having the greatest ar-

senal of nuclear weapons and the most formidable power on earth and in the same breath repeated his favorite phrase that: "Men make peace by working at it constantly."

He then rambled on about dreams he had as a young boy walking under the Texas skies. He spoke of a world where everyone had a chance. Where every man could say of his neighbor: "there in the eyes of God, walks my brother."

This speech sounded just like those of the last few Labor Days, the only difference being that this one was given in a Southern drawl. If labor doesn't break with the Democrats and form a party of its own, the next hundred Labor Day speeches will be the same empty talk.

Leo Bernard

On the Congo

New York, N. Y.
In a revealing letter to the *New York Times* (Sept. 6) New York millionaire shipping magnate Harry K. Barr cynically attempts to justify Tshombe's use of mercenaries with the threadbare sophistry that these bloodthirsty hirelings are necessary to "help the Congolese national army put down tribal unrest in the Eastern provinces" — Mr. Barr's self-deceptive term for a full-scale rebellion that already holds one-fifth of the country. If this is not done,

Mr. Barr continues with characteristic capitalist concern for the profits of the 13 great corporations that exploit the vast resources of the Congo, "the only alternative is utter chaos and eventually surrender of Middle Africa to the Communists." Truly, St. Matthew was right when he said, "... where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

U.S. Marines are now pouring into the Congo, following the mercenaries to slaughter Africans who want only the benefits and self-determination which are rightfully theirs and for which the heroic Lumumba and other murdered martyrs died. It is only too apparent that again the aggressive, predatory dollar-diplomacy of the United States conceals itself behind the mask of "anti-Communism" which so easily fools the deluded, frightened masses who support these mad adventures of their rulers.

Mr. Barr concludes his letter with a grandiloquent burst of jingoistic floundering, "It is fortunate that we have in the Congo such dedicated people as" (naming several pint-sized State Department running-dogs now kowtowing to Tshombe) "who consider the Congo not only a challenge but, like Vietnam, a country where the gauntlet has been thrown down and where we will not retreat."

Bravo, Mr. Barr, would you like to bet on that?

Taylor Adams

More on Congo

New York, N. Y.
The "liberal" Johnson administration is taking the necessary steps towards accelerating the present civil war in the Congo into another Vietnam, complete with U.S. "advisers," military and financial assistance. Once again, if more proof is needed, the ruling powers of this country, whether administered by "liberal" Democrats or conservative Republicans are supporting reactionary dictators of the variety of Franco, Khanh and Tshombe.

But, this preparation is not merely an act of foreign policy. It is a deliberate provocation against the American Negro community. How will black Americans feel when they see the pictures of massacred Congolese freedom fighters, slain by the brutal hand of U.S. imperialism. What the present administration is planning is no different in kind from the actions of the ruling Nationalist party in South Africa, or the invasion of Ethiopia by the fascist legions of Mussolini.

This is quite a testimonial indeed on the sincerity of the "respectable" Negro leadership; the types like Roy Wilkins, who call for investigation by the government in the Philadelphia ghetto and say nothing about the slaughter of black people in the Congo.

R.L.

It Was Reported in the Press

Gave Wrong Advice? — Two U.S. Army colonels who served as "advisers" to South Vietnamese army units commanded by two of the leaders of the abortive anti-Khanh coup have been transferred. The Pentagon said it didn't know why.

Huckstering Problem — The Aug. 31 *Advertising Age* reported: "How do you handle the advertising campaign of a presidential candidate? Do you treat him reverentially, institutionally, advertise him like a foundation, or an insurance company or a bank? Or do you promote him like, say, a box of Wheaties, or so many cases of Ajax? . . . it appears that: 1. Sen. Goldwater will be given the 'institutional' treatment. 2. President Johnson's campaign will take on the 'packaged goods' approach." We think those handling Johnson's campaign should keep an eye peeled for the Congressional committee currently probing fraudulent packaging practices. We leave it to those competent in the field to judge the prescription of institutional treatment for Goldwater.

Take Your Choice — The following three headlines were featured on the second page of the Sept. 15 *Baltimore Sun*: "Coup Effort Shakes Faith in Viet Army — Restoration of Khanh Little Comfort to U.S. Advisers"; "No Adverse Effect Seen in Viet Coup — Johnson Said to Feel U.S. Efforts Will Not Be Hurt"; and "Rusk Says Vietnam Dispute May Spur Anti-Red Drive."

For Businesslike Businessmen — A Chicago publishing house is peddling a newsletter newsletter

(note to printer: That's not a typo.) which will digest existing news digests. The entrepreneur who came up with that one probably saw a *Late Show* re-run of *A Day at the Races* in which Groucho Marx buys a tip sheet, a code book to decipher the tip sheet, and a code book to decipher the code book.

U.S. Stake in 'Free World' — *The Exchange*, published by the New York Stock Exchange, reports that U.S. firms now have a whopping \$67 billion invested in foreign countries. Total reported profit on these investments were \$4.6 billion last year as against \$3.9 billion the year previous. Companies like the sales opportunities abroad and, most of all, the lower wages and operating costs. The Colgate-Palmolive Co. is cited as now deriving 90 per cent of its profits from foreign operations. J. H. Heinz, the food company, derived 85 per cent of its profit last year from its foreign business.

Beatle Barb — When the Beatles performed at a London theater filled with royalty, including Princess Margaret and the Queen Mother, they did their "Twist and Shout" number which calls for the audience to stamp feet and clap hands. Beatle Paul McCartney stepped to the footlights and

said: "Would the people in the cheap seats please clap their hands. The rest of you can rattle your jewelry."

Yachting, Anyone? — The *New York Times* correspondent at Newport, R.I., reports that we have a great collection of yachts there this year — style-wise if not speed-wise — for the American Cup Races. One has a turquoise smoke stack. Another has its deck covered with removable carpeting. But the one we'd like to move into is the *Charay Mar II*. It's a 98-foot "floating mansion that cost \$1 million to build, has three bedrooms (one is pale pink with hand-painted birds on the wall), indoor and outdoor living rooms, color television . . . an elaborate dining room, a stainless-steel gallery and pantry and a crew of seven. Thirty guests could be aboard without bumping into one another."

Our Firm Federal Government — The federal government announced Sept. 16 that it was dropping plans for placing a Jobs Corps conservation camp in York County, Virginia. The decision was made after protests were lodged by local racists who complained the camp would bring "Negro hoodlums from Harlem" into the community.

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Thought for the Week

"The Johnson-Humphrey ticket is not just a balanced ticket; balanced tickets are an old story. This is a more wonderful contraption. It's not just that the rich like Lyndon and the poor like Hubert. It's that they're turning into Siamese twins. Johnson, the faithful Janissary of the oil-depletion millionaires, is crusading against poverty while Humphrey, the darling of the Americans for Democratic Action, is chucking chairmen of the board under their double chins. While the twin on the left moves right, the twin on the right moves left. How can poor Goldwater outmaneuver this dazzling political choreography?" — I. F. Stone in the Sept. 24 *New York Review of Books*.

Mich. Ticket Nominated By Freedom Now Party

DETROIT, Sept. 20 — The Freedom Now Party of Michigan, holding its first state convention here yesterday, nominated a full slate of candidates for state office.

Heading the FNP ticket is Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., chosen to run for governor.

Nominated with him were Dr. James Jackson of Muskegon, for lieutenant governor; Allen Bibb, for attorney general; Loy Cohen, for secretary of state; and Ernest C. Smith, for U.S. senator.

A district caucus also nominated attorney Milton Henry to run for the U.S. House of Representatives in the new first congressional district. Henry resigned as city councilman in Pontiac last winter to help build the FNP. His opponents in the first district, where Negroes are a majority, are Democrat John Conyers Jr. and Republican Robert Blackwell. Richard R. Kelly was nominated by the FNP to run in the 18th district.

The convention elected Milton Henry FNP state chairman, replacing Rev. Cleage, who had served in that post during the new party's first year of existence.

It also adopted an election platform, which will be reprinted in next week's *Militant*.

County Prosecutor

The state convention took place one week after the FNP's Wayne County convention, which nominated 18 candidates for office.

The central FNP campaign in Wayne County will be around the office of county prosecutor. That post is now held by Democrat Samuel B. Olson, a racist notorious for his defense of police brutality, who is hated by the Negro community and disliked by many liberals in his own party.

His FNP opponent on the ballot is Henry Cleage, editor of the



Rev. Albert Cleage

hard-hitting *Illustrated News*.

Other FNP candidates for county office are Oscar Hand for sheriff; William Armour for registrar of deeds; Louise Hill for county clerk; Leroy Mitchell for county treasurer; Samuel Kelly for drain commissioner.

Nine candidates for state representative were chosen in districts where Negroes are a majority or a large minority of the population: Christopher C. Alston in the 10th district; William Smith, 11th; Henry E. Slayton, 12th; David Cleage, 13th; Ronald Latham, 14th; Felix Whittaker, 15th; Lonnie Murray, 20th; James Daniels, 22nd; Hugh Cleage, 23rd.

Three were nominated for state senate: Elmer Willis in the 3rd district; Ray Willis, 6th; Jackie Wil- son, 9th.

Slate of Candidates Chosen

Michigan SWP Holds Parley

DETROIT, Sept. 20 — The Socialist Workers Party Michigan state convention yesterday formally nominated Clifton DeBerry for president and Edward Shaw for vice president and selected a slate of presidential electors for them.

It also confirmed the candidacy of Frank Lovell for governor and Evelyn Sell for U.S. senator. They have been campaigning actively for these offices since they were first named last April.

Also nominated for state-wide office were Harriet Talan for lieutenant governor; Robert Fink for attorney general; and Jan Garrett for secretary of state.

District Nominees

District caucuses held in conjunction with the state convention nominated the following candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives: Peter Signorelli in the 2nd congressional district; Richard T. David in the 13th district; Henry Austin in the 16th district; and Leo Bernard in the 17th district.

David had been running for state representative in the 23rd district, but withdrew at the SWP's Wayne County convention last week in order to support Hugh Cleage, Freedom Now Par-



Evelyn Sell

Profit-Gouging Packers Feel Squeeze

Farmers Press Fair-Price Fight

By Ann Leonard

MADISON, Wis. — This is the area where two National Farmers Organization pickets were killed earlier this month. NFO pickets at a stockyard in Bonduel, 120 miles from here, had already turned back a load of hogs on Sept. 9 when a cattle truck arrived. After police had disarmed the driver of a pistol he was brandishing, he began to drive his truck through the pickets who had surrounded the vehicle. When the truck "lurched" forward, the two men were pulled under the wheels and two other pickets were injured.

These deaths are the only ones so far in the NFO holding action which has been going on in 23 states since Aug. 19, though reports of other clashes and incidents have been coming in regularly.

The holding action is an effort by the NFO to force the processors and wholesale buyers — usually packing plants or dairy companies — to sign contracts with the farmers setting minimum prices for farm products. The NFO is the only national farm group which is trying to meet the needs of farmers by utilizing the methods of labor unions.

Opposition

That farmers are beginning to see the value of unionism was evidenced in the remark of a local NFO official who pointed out that Wisconsin has a "right-to-market law," which makes it illegal for striking farmers to block entrances to the packers' property. "The law is similar to the right-to-work law," he said, "which we do not now have in Wisconsin — and never will, I hope."

The NFO, a relatively new farmers' group, has met with opposi-

tion from some of the older farm organizations, such as the Farm Bureau. Many NFO leaders claim that the Farm Bureau bureaucracy has specifically instructed its members to participate in "Sell Days" — that is, to get all livestock possible to the market to sell, in an attempt to defeat the holding action. There are further, but as yet unconfirmed, charges, that the Farm Bureau has made deals with such packers as Madison's Oscar Mayer Co., to supply them with a specified quantity of live stock.

Sales Down

NFO spokesmen say that packers' supplies are now being depleted, and the action is holding strong. Normally, 75% of the stock is sold directly to packers, and only 25% is sold through terminal markets. The latter sales are publicly recorded. In an attempt to deceive the public and discourage the holding farmers, the packers have been routing most of their purchases through the public market to keep the market figures up.

Even with this spurt of market activity, reports are that market sales are now down 20 to 30%.

At a recent three-county NFO meeting, attended by 400 farmers, the inner workings of the current campaign were revealed.

The action is well-organized and stronger than the last one, two years ago. The farmers have established check-points along the

roads, which are manned 24 hours a day, throughout the holding-action area to keep tabs on the amount of livestock being shipped to market. Farmers have been rallying at the market points to try to turn back scab truckers and farmers, and to take license numbers for future follow-up.

By obtaining their own figures on the amount of shipped livestock, the NFO is able to counteract company propaganda that business is as good as usual. Finally, farmers throughout the area have set up well-publicized information centers, and are individually calling on their non-NFO neighbors to get support for their campaign. Truckers in the area are also being visited and advised not to ship the scab meat if they want to retain their old customers.

Prices Lower

The strength of the current action, NFO members say, is revealed in the fact that "sellers are sneaking down the side roads at night and are hiring trucks to transport stock instead of using their own trucks."

That the farmers have something to complain about, is revealed in the general economic situation of agriculture, and in the fact that hogs, which sold for 24¢ per pound in 1945, are now going for 15¢ per pound. Dairy farmers consider themselves lucky to get 5¢ a quart for their milk, whereas the retail price for milk ranges from 21¢ to 28¢ per quart.

California SWP Nominates Roberts for U.S. Senator

LOS ANGELES — A state-wide conference of the California Socialist Workers Party nominated Steve Roberts of this city for U.S. Senator from California. Roberts will run as a write-in candidate against Pierre Salinger, the itinerant Democrat from Washington, D.C., and George Murphy, the Republican movie actor.

The SWP nominating conference, held over the Labor Day weekend, climaxed the ten-day West Coast Vacation School encampment 50 miles south of San Francisco. Some 200 participants in the conference — with young people predominating — voiced their enthusiasm for the party's choice.

"There are two Americas," Roberts said in his acceptance speech. "There is the America of those who 'have got it made,' the most prosperous nation on earth, as President Johnson likes to put it. And there is the America of the poor — estimated at 40 to 50 million — for whom the same President Johnson is conducting his 'War on Poverty.'"

Rich Corporations

The fatal paradox of the capitalist system, the socialist candidate declared, is misery in the midst of plenty. "The rich America of profit-stuffed corporations, oil and other millionaires and billionaires, and their seemingly contented legions of white and blue-collared workers, is sitting on top of a seething volcano of the deprived which is maturing at great speed."

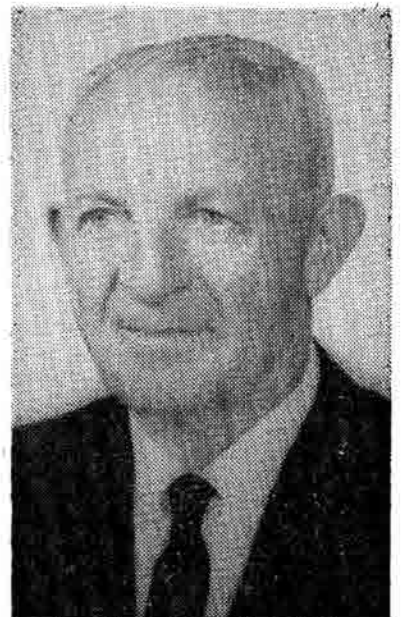
Referring to the study and discussion of the "Triple Revolution" which had taken place at the school during the previous week, Roberts said that it proved "that cybernation, that is, automated machines regulated by computers, while rapidly eliminating jobs is tremendously increasing productivity, thus laying the foundations for a new society, with new values,

new aspirations and new property relations in a new world of overwhelming plenty."

No Decent Future

"The poor America of the millions of unemployed, partly employed and poorly employed, the youth who in ever greater numbers see no decent future, the mass of Negroes and other minorities, who suffer discrimination and despair, the hapless senior citizens, the embattled super-exploited women," he predicted, will "push the lid off so that the volcano can erupt, sweeping away the obstacles to the socialist society."

California's election laws are the unfairness of all 50 states' to minor parties. They make it impossible for a small party to get on the ballot. Consequently the SWP is running Roberts as a write-in candidate. He plans to conduct a vigorous campaign.



Steve Roberts

INTERESTED?

If you would like to know more about the campaign of the Michigan Socialist Workers Party write for free literature. Send your request to: Socialist Workers Party, Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Mich.