

U.S.-BELGIAN ATTACK IN CONGO BRINGS WORLD-WIDE PROTEST

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Johnson Still Threatens To Spread Vietnam War

By Charles Taylor

Despite the clear and overwhelming opposition of the people of South Vietnam to the war in their country, the U.S. government and its South Vietnamese puppets are determined to keep it going and possibly to spread it. A new outbreak of street demonstrations in Saigon against the window-dressing government of Tran Van Huong, just set up a few weeks ago, shows that regime to be very shaky.

One proposed "solution" to the failure of the war in South Vietnam and to the instability of the puppet regime there is the launching of air attacks on North Vietnam and Laos. This is the proposal being pushed by U.S. Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor, top U.S. expert on "counter-insurgency," who was sent to South Vietnam to direct the war there.

Gen. Taylor met with President Johnson and top administration figures on Dec. 1. The White House statement issued afterwards did not endorse Taylor's proposal to "escalate" the war but neither did it reject it. It spoke of helping the Saigon regime (which has been shaken by the latest demonstrations) achieve greater stability. But it also repeated the military fairy tale that guerrilla successes in South Vietnam are due to supplies and personnel coming from North Vietnam through Laos.

This is the "justifying" argument for the air strikes against those two countries being proposed by Taylor and the whole gang of Pentagon warlords. Moreover, the statement ends with a reference to the "externally supported insurgency and aggression" of the South Vietnamese guerrillas and an invocation of the Congressional Joint Resolution of Aug. 10, 1964. That resolution, rammed through at the time of the phony Gulf-of-

Tonkin crisis and the U.S. bombings of North Vietnam coastal installations, gives Johnson the green light to order attacks on North Vietnam at any moment he desires.

A number of obstacles deter Johnson from launching a major attack. The Soviet Union issued a new and strong warning: "Those who harbor adventurist plans with regard to the Indochina peninsula should understand that the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the fate of a fraternal Socialist country, and is ready to render the necessary assistance."

This stands in contrast with its statement at the time of the U.S. attacks in the Gulf of Tonkin, when it condemned the attacks but failed to say that it would go to the assistance of North Vietnam in case of need.

It is one thing for Johnson to consider extending the war at the risk Chinese intervention, but it is quite another matter if Soviet support is also likely to be extended to North Vietnam.

The demonstrations which began in Saigon on Nov. 22 involved thousands of people. It took police, army and paratroopers to break them up and involved parts of the city in what amounted to pitched battles. Incidents continued for over a week despite the imposition of martial law. Demonstrators were threatened with immediate induction into the army, but even this failed to stop them.

This raises the possibility that if the U.S. extended the war it might find its puppets in Saigon overthrown and replaced by a government opposed to the war.

Moreover, the North Vietnamese might respond to air attacks by moving against the South with its army. This would involve the U.S. in a Korean-type war.

All of these obstacles by no means rule out the danger of more aggressive moves by Johnson. Hanson W. Baldwin, the *New York Times* military analyst, suggested in a Nov. 29 article that the most likely course in the near future would be "strictly defined and limited bombing of Vietcong supply lines in North Vietnam and Laos."

That such bombings would be limited to "supply lines" is a fiction maintained by the American capitalist press. The Gulf of Tonkin bombings had nothing to do with alleged guerrilla supply lines.

The Soviet Union's Nov. 26 statement, which announced it would aid North Vietnam, mentioned new U.S. air attacks against North Vietnam. According to the statement, U.S. F-100 and T-28 planes attacked Quangbinh Province, North Vietnam, on Nov. 18. Three planes were shot down and

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By Dick Roberts

The claims from Washington and Brussels that the Nov. 24 paratroop drop on rebel-held Stanleyville was a "humanitarian" mission to save hostages fell on unbelieving ears the world over, as anti-U.S. and anti-Belgian demonstrations spread from Cairo to Peking. Under African, Asian, and Soviet pressure, Belgian troops and their U.S. transport planes were withdrawn Nov. 28, and all-out imperialist invasion of the Congo appeared temporarily to have been staved-off.

In Moscow, 2,000 African, Asian and Latin-American students attacked the Congolese, U.S. and Belgian embassies, and hurled stones at the British embassy for allowing the paratroop attack to be launched from Ascension Island. Thousands of students demonstrated in Belgrade, and in Cairo, where a crowd sacked the

U.S. Information Service. Damage was estimated at \$500,000.

In China, 700,000 turned out to hear Mao Tse-tung denounce the Congolese invasion, in one of the largest anti-imperialist demonstrations since the victory of the Chinese revolution.

The Soviet Union labeled the attack "an act of armed aggression" by the "imperialists and their puppets" who needed the pretext of protecting white hostages to "disguise the criminal action."

Strongest international criticism came from Algeria. Ben Bella, President of Algeria, declared: "We will send arms and volunteers to help our Congolese brothers as we already have done." He added: "The veil is finally lifted on the most sinister of comedies, exposing nakedly the machinations and intrigues of the imperialists."

Cuba joined China and Algeria

in promising material support to the Lumumbist rebels, while 14 African nations, led by Egypt and Kenya, called for an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council to avert further intervention in the Congo.

In this country, the most outspoken critic of the U.S.-financed and airlifted invasion was Malcolm X, who had just returned from Africa. [See story on this page.]

World pressure against Johnson's attack was so great that even the previously silent, gradualist Negro leadership spoke out. Hours before the paratroop drop, James Farmer, Dorothy Height, Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, and Whitney Young, Jr., sent a message to Johnson urging support of the Organization of African Unity which called for disengagement of U.S. military commitments in the Congo.

As the details of the paratroop drops became clear, it was apparent that American press stories of "massacres" of white hostages were crassly racist propaganda. While the highest estimates of deaths caused by the so-called massacres never reached above 80, the press reported that over 1,700 "hostages" were rescued.

It would appear that most of those whites who were killed died in the sporadic battles between the rebels and the paratroopers which continued throughout the air-drop, finally ending with the virtual recapture of Stanleyville by the rebels, following the withdrawal of Belgian forces.

Whatever the final toll of lives, both black and white, of this invasion, the blame lies on the U.S. (Continued on Page 6)

Malcolm X Assails U.S. Role in Congo



BACK HOME. Malcolm X interviewed by television and newsmen on his arrival from Africa at Kennedy International Airport. Among those at the airport to greet him were three of his children, including Ilyasah, who seemed unperturbed by klieg lights.

By David Herman

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 — Malcolm X denounced the "criminal action of the United States government in conjunction with Belgium in the Congo" last night at the first Harlem rally of the Organization of Afro-American Unity since his return from Africa.

"We want the world to know we don't like what Sam is doing to our brothers in the Congo," the black nationalist leader declared.

At a press conference held upon his arrival at Kennedy International Airport on Nov. 24, Malcolm X was asked about the alleged massacre of white hostages in the Congo. He replied: "When Lyndon B. Johnson began to finance Tshombe's white mercenaries, it was only natural to expect such things to happen. The weight of the guilt is on the white mercenaries. It's too bad they had to die, but when you shed tears for those hostages, shed tears for

the Congolese who died too."

"Congolese have been massacred by white people for years and years . . . Chickens come home to roost," he added.

At the Harlem rally, Malcolm charged that Lyndon B. Johnson was responsible for what had happened in the Congo. Characterizing Tshombe as the "worst Negro in the world," Malcolm told the audience of about 1,000: "Johnson is sleeping with him. Man you voted for him. You were insane, out of your mind. I don't blame you. You were tricked."

Commenting on the fact that the U.S. government pays the salaries of the hired white troops in the Congo Malcolm X suggested: "Many of you are vets and many of you are unemployed. We might put on a drive in Harlem to raise some black mercenaries." The audience roared approval.

(Continued on Page 5)

Cops Club, Jail Pickets At the UN

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 — Club-swinging cops broke up a picket line of African students and Afro-Americans at the U.S. Mission to the UN today. The cops beat several of the pickets mercilessly and arrested four of them. Two were charged with felonious assault.

The pickets were there to protest U.S.-Belgian intervention in the Congo. The demonstration was called by the Pan-African Student Organization in the Americas and joined by other groups.

Picketing was permitted for a period of time. But shortly after Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the UN, arrived and was roundly booed, the police ordered the pickets to move to another location two blocks from the U.S. Mission. Several pickets protested this and were savagely attacked by the cops.

The two charged with felonious assault were Mae Mallory, defendant in the Monroe, N.C., "kidnap" case, and a young man, Khaleel Fayyed. Bail has not yet been set for them.

Arbie Getter, 17, was charged with disorderly conduct and obstructing an officer in the performance of his duty. He was released in the custody of his parents. Another picket was arraigned under the same charge and released in \$500 bail.

The Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance announced tonight that they will hold a picket line at the U.S. Mission to the UN, 45th St. & First Ave., Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 p.m. to protest the police attack and to condemn U.S. aggression in the Congo.



Johnson

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

An important strike is on at the Scripto pen and pencil plant in Atlanta, Ga. Members of Local 754 of the International Chemical Workers, AFL-CIO, have walked out for higher wages. In the age-old pattern of saving money and dividing the workers, the company had offered a two per cent increase for "unskilled and semi-skilled" categories and a four per cent increase for "skilled" categories. Over 700 of the 900 employees are Negroes and only about six of these are classified as skilled. So, in effect, the company offered twice as much for whites as for Negroes.

The union membership rejected the offer and the union authorized the strike. Negro leaders in Atlanta have threatened a nationwide boycott of Scripto products if a settlement acceptable to the workers isn't arrived at soon.

First there was seniority, now there is "juniority." Some unions are now seeking contracts which include the right of high-seniority employees — those who've been on the job the longest — to choose to accept temporary layoff's rather than remain on the job all the time while younger men are laid off from time to time. The theory is that the older — and tired — workers may sometimes prefer to take some time off on unemployment insurance while still maintaining their seniority rights to the job in case of long-term layoffs.

San Francisco has passed a city ordinance making it a crime punishable by a fine of \$500 and

90 days in jail for a firm to hire a professional strikebreaker to take the place of a regular employee during a strike or lockout.

United Auto Workers members at American Motors Corporation's Milwaukee body plant rejected both the national and local contract recently negotiated on the "Chrysler pattern" by a vote of 1,360 to 1,278. Both company and high union officials expressed "surprise," and the union leaders are expected to call for another vote on the grounds that fewer than a third of the local's 8,000 members voted. Two other AMC locals have ratified the national contract, but a strike at Milwaukee would stop the company's output of cars.

UAW skilled workers in some 58 Detroit tool-and-die shops settled on a contract which — unlike the other auto contracts this year — actually involves substantial wage increases. The workers get an immediate, across-the-board increase of 15 cents an hour, another ten cents the second year and another ten cents the third. In addition, they get fringe benefits similar to those of the "Chrysler pattern."

Thomas Patrick McLinskey, who retired last year after 45 years as business agent of Local 638 of the Steamfitters Union in New York, is lower than an earthworm's belly in the dry season.

McLinskey and a lawyer, Jules Shurkman, have become the first persons arrested under New York State's anti-discrimination laws which have been on the books since 1945 but which are largely unenforced. The violation they are charged with occurred in November, 1962, when they told the Jayco Airconditioning Corporation to fire a Negro because Local 638 didn't allow Negroes to work as steamfitters or helpers.

What gives the case a peculiar twist is that Jayco was a non-union firm. It seems that Jayco had sub-contracted a job from a firm which was under contract to Local 638. McLinskey made no attempt to stop this sub-contracting or to organize the non-union firm. He just demanded that the one Negro employed by the non-union firm on the sub-contracted job be fired. The Negro, Haywood Jones, was fired and was forced to go on relief. He has three children.

Real-wage increases over the last six years have been much higher for workers in many other industrialized capitalist countries than for workers in the United States.

Real-wage increases are money increases minus the inflationary increase in the cost of living, or in other words, the increase in purchasing power. The increase in the United States since 1958 has been only nine per cent. In West Germany it went up about 34 per cent; Denmark, Holland and Austria over 20 per cent; Sweden, 19.5 per cent; Belgium, 18 per cent; Canada, 17 per cent; France, 16.5 per cent; Japan, 13 per cent.

The only major industrialized capitalist countries with smaller increases than the U.S. were Finland and Italy with seven per cent and Great Britain, which brings up the rear with a gain of only 4.5 per cent. The figures are published by the International Monetary Fund.

"Crew leader" farm-labor contractors are subject to federal regulation and registration under terms of a bill passed recently by the House of Representatives. The bill was sponsored by Rep. Thomas P. Gill (D-Hawaii).

HUAC Subpenas Peace Leaders, Guardian Editor

The House Un-American Activities Committee has subpoenaed three people to appear before it on Dec. 7 in executive session to give testimony about visits they made to the State Department to get permission for a founder of the Japanese peace movement to come to this country.

Those subpoenaed are Dagmar Wilson, leader of Women Strike for Peace; Donna Allen, who is active in WSP and in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and Russ Nixon, general manager of the *National Guardian*.

In Oct. 1963 Prof. Kaoru Yasui, dean of the faculty of law of Hosei University and a founder of the peace movement in Japan, accepted an invitation from the *National Guardian*, a progressive weekly newspaper, to speak in 11 cities in this country, under the auspices of the *Guardian* and peace groups such as WSP.

Though a U.S. visa was promised him in Tokyo for Oct. 30, the State Department decided to bar him on the grounds that he was excluded from this country under the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act. They said that a waiver might be made if it could be proved that the trip was "in the national interest."

Russ Nixon made two trips to the State Department Visa Division in an effort to secure Yasui's entry into the country. He was accompanied by Dagmar Wilson and Donna Allen who supported this effort. Nation-wide protest sparked by the National Welcoming Committee for Yasui got the State Department to rescind its ban. Yasui made the proposed tour in November 1963.

A year later, on Nov. 19, 1964, Mrs. Wilson and Allen were served subpoenas and on Nov. 23 Nixon was also subpoenaed. HUAC set the hearings for Dec. 7, Pearl Harbor Day — presumably to evoke some hostile emotion in connection with the three witnesses and Japan.

HUAC is trying once again to harass the peace movement. With the perspective for enlarged U.S. intervention in the Congo and Vietnam growing daily, they apparently would like to silence all protest against U.S. aggression.

The organization Yasui represents, the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo), has wide support in Japan including that of the Peking-oriented Communist Party of Japan. Presumably HUAC will use this to smear the witnesses and their organizations.

These subpoenas constitute an attack on the civil liberties of us all — particularly the right to petition a government agency.



Dagmar Wilson

Compromise Settlement Ends Newspaper Strike in Detroit

By Jay Garnett

DETROIT, Nov. 29 — It has been a week since the newspaper workers went back to work after the longest metropolitan newspaper strike in U.S. history. For 134 days — from July 13 to November 24 — 270 pressmen, 180 paper handlers, and other workers supporting their demands at the *Detroit News* and *Free Press* resisted pressure from the publishers, the mayor, the governor, President Johnson and other "mediators" to end the strike on the publishers' terms.

The strike demands of Pressman's Union local 13 included the following: time and a half for Saturday work at the *Free Press*; clean work clothes provided by the company; 16 men to man the new eight-unit presses. The first demand had been won before at the *News* and the union argued it merely wanted to do away with inequities between the two papers.

The *Free Press* and *News* managements worked hand-in-glove through the strike. At one point the *News* business manager acted for both papers at the bargaining table when he turned down the Saturday time-and-one-half demand for the *Free Press*. It was obvious that the Detroit papers were not ready to bargain seriously, but had decided to fold their hands and wait for pressure on the unions to take effect.

No Wire Services

The special emergency papers published during the strike, the *Daily Press* and the *Emergency Press*, could not get AP or UPI dispatches. A suit has been filed charging the wire services and the struck papers with collusion in violation of anti-trust laws.

A key problem in the strike was the failure of the pressmen to utilize fully their potential support among the other crafts involved. Early in the strike, local Teamster leader Clare O'Connor claimed the Pressmen and Paper Handlers had not informed the other crafts adequately.

The eventual disenchantment of the Teamsters proved to be the undoing of the strike. While the striking printers and pressmen were able to make money on other jobs in Detroit, and the striking paper handlers were able to get them out of town, many Teamsters — who were not on strike, but



James Hoffa

were just refusing to cross the picket lines out of solidarity — had to go on welfare.

Another bad weakness in the strikers' position was the fact that the Pressman's local is lily white. The local CORE chapter exposed this fact in a counterpicket line during the strike.

The Paper Handlers Union settled Nov. 10 for a nickel more than the publishers had offered on July 13. The Pressmen gave up their time-and-one-half demand and the work clothes point, but held tough on the manning issue.

The final blow came when International Brotherhood of Teamsters President James R. Hoffa — reacting in part to pressures from the anti-strike sentiment inside the Detroit Teamsters, but with an abruptness for which the reasons are unclear at this point — announced that the Teamsters would cross the picket lines of the Pressmen's union.

At that point Pressmen Local President Freeman Frazee contacted Walter Reuther, who steered the dispute to a "face-saving" settlement within three hours. Sixteen men will run the eight-unit presses for a year. By that time the union will have agreed to arbitration or the number will drop to 15. The wage package was the same as that offered by the publishers before the strike. The vote by Pressman's Local 13 to accept the agreement was 210 to 14, and the strike was over.

Brooklyn Tenants Union to Demand Union-Style Collective Bargaining

BROOKLYN — For the first time, a tenants organization is demanding collective bargaining rights for its members. This new concept in landlord-tenant relations is the goal of a drive launched in this borough's biggest Negro community, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Nov. 28 by the Brooklyn CORE Community Tenants Union.

To dramatize the demand for collective bargaining, some 40 members of Brooklyn CORE and members of the Tenants Union (formerly the Brooklyn CORE Community Tenants Council) marched along Nostrand Avenue and Fulton St. They stopped at real estate offices along the way asking them to display signs that read: "We recognize CORE-Community Tenants Union as a bargaining agent." One real estate office agreed to display the sign.

Those that refused will be the target of a continuing campaign. Groups of pickets will march in front of their offices with signs demanding collective bargaining rights. This pressure will be continued over a period of time.

The march was led by Mrs. Kay Frances Bethea, acting president of the CORE Community Tenants Union and Major R. Owens, chairman of Brooklyn CORE.

The concept of a union of tenants with collective bargaining

rights is a direct outgrowth of the past year's rent-strike movement, according to Owens.

"We practically always win in court," Owens noted, "and by now most slumlords know this. Tenants are besieged in the court corridors by the landlords and their lawyers trying to make deals of some kind."

"We say now," he continued, "let's not go to court at all. Let's save the time and expense for both parties by engaging in collective bargaining. Malicious violations of collective bargaining agreements would furnish strong moral justification for direct action against slumlords in addition to the economic sanction of rent strikes."

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BOSTON

THE CONGO AND VIETNAM: PROTEST AMERICA'S DIRTY WARS. Speakers: Paul Gershwin, of the SWP; Raymond Walters, of the YSA; and an African student. Fri., Dec. 11, 8 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave. (one block from Mass. Ave.) Contrib. 50c. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

CHICAGO

THE ALGERIAN REVOLUTION: AN EYE-WITNESS REPORT. Speaker: Art Young, Canadian student who toured and worked in Algeria this summer, interviewed Ben Bella and other leaders. Fri., Dec. 11, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 302 S. Canal St. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES

Theodore Edwards presents a Marxist view of the news in his bi-weekly radio commentary. Tues., Dec. 8, 6:45 p.m. (repeated Dec. 9, 9 a.m.) KPFK-FM (90.7 on your dial).

TWIN CITIES

THE ALGERIAN REVOLUTION: AN EYE-WITNESS REPORT. Speaker: Art Young. Saturday, Dec. 12, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave. Hall 240. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

WHERE DOES THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE GO FROM HERE? Speaker: Nat Weinstein, New York organizer, SWP. Fri., Dec. 11, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Pl. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

JAMES BOGGS, Detroit Freedom leader, and MICHAEL HARRINGTON, "war on poverty" adviser, speak on "Politics and Poverty" on Sat., Dec. 5, 8 p.m. 17 West 20th St. Contrib. \$1 (Unemployed free). Ausp. Alliance for Jobs or Income Now.

REVIEWS and REPORTS

Last summer, the associate editor of *News Front*, Stephen Solarz, visited Cuba with other U.S. journalists. *News Front* is only available to a selected list of management executives in U.S. business, industry, finance, government and military.

Much to his surprise, Solarz found that the Revolution has won the support of the majority of the Cuban population.

"The Revolution is popular . . . the regime has managed to secure the backing of a majority of the people," he reports in the September issue. "The hard and undeniable fact is that for the formerly underprivileged, the Negroes, and the young, the material accomplishments of the Revolution have been of such a sweeping character as to secure their enthusiastic support for the regime. Compared to conditions in pre-Revolutionary Cuba, a considerable number of people are better off socially and economically than they were before."

Furthermore, he found that unemployment has been almost completely eliminated. Public health centers have been built and doctors are required to spend a year in the countryside, assuring free medical care for people who formerly had none. A hydroelectric power station in the Eastern part of the island promises rural electricity.

Educational Load

The achievements in education are remarkable, Solarz reports. In one year, 707,000 adults were taught to read and write. The national budget for education has been increased by 200 per cent. Rents in the cities have been reduced by 50 per cent. Thousands of new homes have been built in the countryside for people who formerly lived in shacks. The departure of professionals and managerial personnel (to Miami) has given an opportunity for careers to young men and women who are grateful for the opportunities for advancement given them by the Revolution.

All forms of racial discrimination, he notes, have been eliminated.

He reports that the diversification of agriculture (to avoid the economy's being tied to "the shifting fortunes of sugar") is very successful. Crops of potatoes, tomatoes and cotton have greatly increased.

The embargo imposed by the

U.S. has made the repairing of American machinery difficult, but has had "only limited success . . . it has pained but not paralyzed the Cuban economy." The Soviet-bloc countries, as well as England, Canada and France have continued to trade with Cuba.

Even rationing is regarded as a boon rather than a disaster. That one-third of the nation which previously lived on rice, beans, bananas and root vegetables, are now entitled to their share of meat, milk, eggs and fish. Rather than a shortage of goods, there is an increase in purchasing power which enables people to buy things they could not previously afford. Thus, rationing is considered one of the key political achievements of the Revolution.

Tough Situation for U.S.

Solarz concludes there is not much the U.S. can do about Cuba but he is emphatic about what it shouldn't do. It would be "one of the great tragedies of American diplomacy if the U.S. were to base its Cuban policy on the remote possibility of an internal upheaval . . . the mass departure of those elements of the population which could have provided the [counter-revolutionary] leadership for such a movement has further debilitated the resistance."

As to direct U.S. invasion, even if it succeeded, which is doubtful, "there is every likelihood of a prolonged period of Algerian-type guerrilla warfare involving the loss of innumerable lives."

(For a Marxist evaluation of the Cuban Revolution, see article by Ernest Mandel, editor of *La Gauche*, Belgian Socialist weekly, in *International Socialist Review*, Summer 1964, which can be obtained for 50 cents from Business Manager, ISR, 116 University Place, New York N.Y. 10003.)

—Constance Weissman

REBEL VOICES. An I.W.W. Anthology. Edited, with introductions, by Joyce L. Kornbluh. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. 419 pp., quarto size (8½ by 11 inches), \$12.50.

Here is a book to tickle any American radical where he lives. This is the story of that never-to-be-forgotten experiment in revolutionary unionism, the Industrial Workers of the World. It is told by the Wobblies themselves, by the writings of the time, and not only writings, but by many of the best IWW speeches, cartoons, leaflets, poems, songs, letters and wisecracks.

Something for Everyone

The selection is extensive and even old-timers with good memories are bound to find something here they haven't seen before. At the same time, the greenest youngster will find many familiar things and will perhaps be surprised to discover that the IWW produced so many of the songs, expressions, traditions, techniques and arguments that are a part of current life, both within and without the radical and labor movements.

This is a truly marvelous book, full of real classics of radical literature of — anybody's literature — both the well-known and the long-lost.

The introductory and explanatory material is brief, scholarly, objective and helpful, if not complete, and it doesn't get in the way of the original material which is the bulk and the glory of the book. It can be purchased for \$10 until Christmas.

F.H.

Immigration Officers Testify

Hearing Held in Johnson Deportation Case

MINNEAPOLIS — A deportation hearing on the case of Joseph Johnson was held here on Nov. 23. The defense wound up in a good position to win its case on appeal if an unfavorable decision results from the hearing.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is trying to deport Joe Johnson, organizer of the Twin Cities branch of the Socialist Workers Party. The government charges Johnson with having given up his citizenship because he allegedly voted and ran for political office in Canada.

Johnson was born in Chicago in 1930 and spent his childhood in Chippewa Falls, Wisc. In 1953 he left home to live in Canada because of "vague and not very well directed feelings of rebellion against racism and militarism in the U.S." He severed all ties with his family and took up residence in Canada under an assumed name. In 1959 Johnson learned that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was looking for him on charges of draft evasion. (His draft number came up while he was in Canada. Not knowing this, he could not report as requested.) Upon learning of the charge, Johnson decided to return to the U.S. to face it.

Got 2 Years

He subsequently went on trial in Wisconsin as a U.S. citizen subject to the draft laws. He was sentenced to two years in prison for failing to notify his local draft board of his whereabouts while in Canada. He served the two years in Springfield Penitentiary and then was paroled to Minneapolis. Now the Immigration Service says he gave up his U.S. citizenship while in Canada — before he was sent to prison on a charge only a citizen could be guilty of!

Most of the testimony at the deportation hearing centered around documents Johnson signed after he crossed the U.S.-Canadian border in 1959 to give himself up to the FBI. Johnson testified that he was immediately taken to the border patrol office and cross-examined for a period of four to five hours by two officers. One of the officers was very belligerent and wanted him to sign a statement stating that he was an enemy agent. (Johnson had become interested in socialism while in Canada and had joined the socialist movement.)

Denied Rights

During his interrogation Johnson was not permitted to call an attorney, nor permitted any rest nor anything to eat. Douglas Hall, Johnson's attorney, argued that the statement was gotten under duress and in violation of Johnson's rights.

The first border patrolman to testify was Gerald Cooper, who apprehended Johnson at the bus station in Buffalo and took the statement. He didn't claim that he singled out Johnson because he knew he was a socialist, but he said that he recognized Johnson as a "Canadian" because he wore clothing of a "coarse weave." He said he took Johnson to the border patrol office, "because it would be more comfortable." Under cross examination by Hall, Cooper changed his story and said he questioned Johnson for one-half to three-quarters of an hour at the bus station.

Confused Witness

The government supporting witness was Narman Alt, a border patrol inspector who witnessed Johnson's statement. He testified that Johnson was apprehended some time between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. The time of apprehension on official forms was 12:01 a.m. Alt also was confused about the dates. A group of students supporting



Joseph Johnson

Johnson's fight against deportation (the government has never said where they will deport him, since they consider him "stateless") were at the hearing, including five students from Carleton College's Action Party. The Action Party, a student political party, passed a resolution which said:

"The Action Party is firmly opposed to the efforts of the U.S.

immigration service to deport Joseph Johnson, a native-born American, from the United States.

"After his return from Canada, Johnson lived for six years as a citizen of the U.S. . . . We are convinced that the government actions against Johnson are a result of his political activities.

Appeal to Others

"As students, we must take a stand against any restriction of political rights because we know that such restriction can be used against us in our search for solution to current problems. We urge students all over the country to express their concern over our government's attempts to silence opposition to its policies. We urge them to support Joseph Johnson in his fight against deportation."

Besides Douglas Hall, the noted civil liberties lawyer Leonard Boudin is helping with the defense. Boudin is the general counsel of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which has taken the case as a test case. For more information write Committee to Oppose the Deportation of Joseph Johnson, P.O. Box 8731 Northstar Building, Minn., Minnesota 55402.

XMAS BOOK LIST

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON NEGRO HISTORY AND CIVIL RIGHTS

- THE BLACK GHETTO** by Robert Vernon. Preface by Rev. Albert Cleage. Introduction by James Shabazz. Paper, .35.
HOW A MINORITY CAN CHANGE SOCIETY by George Breitman. The real potential of the Negro Struggle. Paper, .25.
THE FIRE NEXT TIME by James Baldwin. Paper, \$1.65.
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Monday, December 7, 1964

The 'Powerless' FBI

The Nov. 29 *New York Times* carries a story by Homer Bigart one of its top correspondents, reporting the belief in Philadelphia, Mississippi, that a "Ku Klux Klan group of at least 50 persons plotted the murder of Michael H. Schwerner at least six weeks before he and two other civil-rights leaders were slain last summer." This is further confirmation of what had been previously reported by Louis Lomax in *Ramparts* magazine, and what was obvious to any close observer of the case — that the murders involved a widespread conspiracy and that the identity of the murderers was virtually common knowledge in the area.

Now, six months after the crime, J. Edgar Hoover is reported to be promising to arrest a few of the many criminals directly involved. The FBI's press agents offer a lame excuse for this tardy and grudging performance — that "murder is not a federal crime" and that there is no use making arrests when a local jury won't convict. This is hogwash.

The federal government has legal grounds for dozens of prosecutions against these murderers, including the constitutional amendments and laws passed during Reconstruction designed for just such cases. The FBI has been tripping all over itself on these cases because it wanted to. Nor is it simply a question of the anti-civil rights attitude publicly expressed recently by FBI Director Hoover. The FBI has been carrying out orders from the Justice Department and President Johnson.

On the basis of an interview about the role of the FBI with Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, the Nov. 30 *New York Times* reports that the Justice Department "keeps strings on the FBI in civil-rights cases . . . The department and the bureau uphold the value of co-operation with local authorities."

Despite the huge Negro vote for Johnson, this anti-Negro attitude remains the policy of the administration. The Justice Department and the FBI are under orders to co-operate with the same local white-supremacist officials who are involved in the conspiracies to terrorize and murder Negroes and civil-rights workers.

'Life and Death' Issue for AMA

"The battle must go on," proclaimed Dr. Donvan F. Ward, president of the American Medical Association, in a recent call to arms. "We do not, by profession, compromise in matters of life and death . . . [We have been forced to] face up to certain grim realities."

What are the "grim realities" the crusading Dr. Ward is ready to "battle"? What "matters of life and death" face the nation and the medical profession? The bubonic plague? A new strain of virulent influenza threatening epidemic? No, nothing at all like that.

What the doughty Dr. Ward is girding himself and his organization for is the possibility that Congress may pass a bill enabling old people who are sick to go to a hospital whether they have money or not. The Medicare bill will not even cover such items as doctors' visit to the home, surgical services or drugs, but the thought of destitute old people receiving some medical attention on the basis of Social Security is enough to rouse Dr. Ward and the AMA to fighting frenzy.

Dr. Ward, like the other members of his richest of all professions, is supposed to be concerned with healing the sick and not with keeping them out of hospitals. But his concern is not with the sick — it's with medical fees.

That's why the United States has the worst medical system of all the major countries in the world. Dr. Ward is eloquent testimony to the system which places profit above human welfare.

Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Denver	\$ 200	\$ 189	95
Boston	850	794	93
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,200	1,070	89
St. Louis	100	85	85
New York	4,300	3,622	84
Cleveland	550	450	82
Detroit	900	670	74
Chicago	1,500	1,035	69
Milwaukee	300	200	67
Oakland-Berkeley	700	435	62
Allentown	150	80	53
San Francisco	700	335	48
Los Angeles	3,700	1,714	46
San Diego	400	140	35
Newark	150	47	31
Philadelphia	200	57	29
Connecticut	200	35	18
Seattle	550	35	6
General	350	170	49
Totals to Dec. 1	\$17,000	\$11,163	66%

Explained U.S. Put Up Wolf to Sell Fox

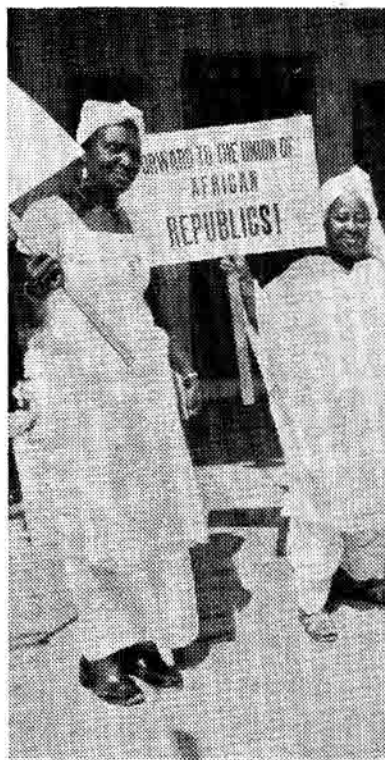
Paris Meeting Hears Malcolm X

By Ruth Porter

PARIS, Nov. 23 — There wasn't a square inch of unoccupied space in the meeting room. The seats were filled an hour before the lecture was scheduled to begin. The "late" arrivals stood or sat on the floor. When not another human being could be jammed into the hall, the crowd spilled into the corridors, hoping to stand within earshot. Those who arrived on time could not find standing room in the corridors and had to leave. The speaker himself could barely push into the room over the assorted legs of those on the floor. Africans, Americans black and white, European leftists of all persuasions, representatives of the press, all were intensely interested in what Malcolm X would say.

Invited to speak in Paris by "Presence Africaine," an African cultural organization which only a few weeks before had presented Langston Hughes, Malcolm X began by explaining that he represents two different organizations — one which is religious and one which is non-religious. "Tonight," he continued, "I am speaking for the one that is non-religious." After giving a brief characterization of the Black Muslim movement which split "primarily because it polarized into two groups — those who were militant and those who were more militant," Malcolm described the task of those who had left Elijah Muhammad:

"We also realized that, as Afro-Americans, our problem went beyond religion. To find out the kind of organization that would be most helpful to us, we studied the tactics and the strategy that our brothers and sisters were using in Africa. They tried to unite on the basis of what they could agree on, and formed the Organization of African Unity. We in the United States decided to form a similar organization, called the Organization of Afro-American Unity.



WORLD SIGNIFICANCE. Delegates to Pan-African Conference in Ghana. African struggle has sparked militancy among colored peoples of world.

Since the topic of this lecture tonight has been listed as the 'African Revolution and Its Effect on the Afro-American Struggle,' I feel that I should speak in my capacity as chairman of the OAAU rather than in my religious capacity — since the OAAU is a political movement.

"The spirit of militancy which has become so manifest in the United States and all over the West is inseparable from the spirit of militancy which exists in Africa," he said. "The enemies of our struggle for independence had tried to give Afro-Americans the impression that we have nothing

in common with the people of Africa and the people of Africa have nothing to do with Negroes of the Western World.

"It is true," he continued, "that for many years those of us of African ancestry in the West were reluctant to identify with Africa, but this was [the result of] an image projected by our enemies. This enemy created a negative image of Africa as a jungle, a place full of wild animals, etc. The image was made hateful to us. They knew that once we were made to hate our own origin, we would hate ourselves. And all people of African ancestry throughout the world would hate Africa and hate themselves. They did it so shrewdly and so successfully that they created those of us in the West who hated ourselves — our nose, our lips, our skin, our hair.

"Since 1959," Malcolm X said, "when the African states began to emerge, the image of Africa and the image of Africans has been changing. This threatens the number-one racist society on the face of the earth — the United States. South Africa preaches and practices racism, but the United States preaches integration and practices segregation. It is, therefore, much more hypocritical."

The hall rang with applause as the black nationalist leader added:

"Efforts of 'liberals' to solve our problems for us have been efforts to make us become more American than African. They have no desire or intention to solve the race problem because it would mean giving up power — and no one ever gives up power. It has to be taken from them.

The bi-lingual question period that followed was extremely lively, with many pointed and politically sophisticated queries and comments.

"How is it possible that certain people are still preaching non-violence?" an African asked.

"Easy to answer," replied Malcolm X. "Shows you the power of dollarism. The dollar makes anything possible. When the Sharpeville Massacre took place in South Africa, it brought out the fact that the brothers in South Africa had to go into action, that non-violence had become outdated. So they used their tricks. They gave an African a peace prize for being non-violent. In America, there are an increasing number of black people who have come to the same conclusion regarding non-violence; so they come up with another peace prize!"

Queried on the results of the recent U.S. presidential election, Malcolm replied:

"It is the same system. It isn't a President who can help or hurt; it is the system. And this system is not only ruling us in America; it is ruling the world. Nowadays, when a man is running for President of the United States, he is not running for President of the United States alone, but he has to be acceptable to other areas of the world where American influence rules.

"If Johnson had been running all by himself, he would not have been acceptable to anyone. The only thing that made him acceptable to the world was that the shrewd capitalists, the shrewd imperialists knew that the only way people would run toward the fox would be if you showed them a wolf. So they created a ghastly alternative. And it had the whole world — including people who call themselves Marxists — hoping that Johnson would beat Goldwater. I have to say this: those who claim to be enemies of the system were on their hands and knees waiting for Johnson to get elected — because he is supposed to be a man of peace. And at that moment he had troops invading the Congo and South Vietnam! He even has troops in areas where other imperialists have already withdrawn. Peace Corps to Nigeria; mercenaries to the Congo!"

SOCIALIST FUND

Art Preis' Example

By Marvel Scholl
National Fund Director

I never like to push the panic button, but at this stage in the Socialist Campaign Fund Drive, it is a terrible temptation. As of today, Dec. 1, there are just two weeks left before the Dec. 15 deadline. We should show a national percentage of 84%, but only five areas have arrived at that point.

Both Philadelphia and Oakland benefited this week from contributions which came in the mail. C.B. and J.J.B. of Philadelphia added \$17 to Philadelphia's total, and J.M.C. of Berkeley sent in \$3 with a note asking that it be credited to Oakland-Berkeley.

L.M. of Pittsburgh paid another \$2 on her "silent pledge" and L. of Bloomington, Ind., sent in \$10. We thank all these friends.

Denver and Boston pushed the Twin Cities out of first place this week. A letter accompanying the payment from Denver demonstrates very well the importance of the role of older socialists as educators of the youth. The entire Denver branch is composed of young people, most of whom came into the SWP without any previous political education. The fund director, Barbara Dorrity, writes:

"I read the articles in *The Militant* about Art's dinner (Art Preis) and the speeches made . . . I am now in the process of reading his book (*Labor's Giant Step*) and am scheduled to give an educational on it next Sunday night. Words cannot express some of the feelings one gets while reading this book.

"The astounding thing is that Art is a very young man, only in his fifties, this means that he was hit

by the illness that has crippled him while still young with many more years ahead of him . . . the picture of him in *The Militant* makes him look as if he has fifty years to go."

Art Preis is indeed one of our most valuable educators. Totally deaf, a double amputee, ill with diabetes and all its complications, he continues to contribute of the richness of his own vast knowledge. He is an example anyone can emulate.

Everyone cannot play the same role as Art Preis, but everyone can do his share in another way. Send your contribution with the coupon below. And do it now!

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REPORT FROM DOMINICAN UNDERGROUND

Old Trujillo Hands Regaining Farmlands

The following article is translated from *El J-14*, underground paper of the Dominican Republic's June 14 Movement, which was the major popular opposition group to the Trujillo dictatorship. It has again been forced underground since the military coup of September, 1963. That coup overthrew the elected government of liberal reformer Juan Bosch, who promised land reform but failed to disarm and replace the old military machine with an armed people who could defend reforms.

There are frequently entire pages of bought-and-paid-for space in the daily press in which the present un-Dominican government expounds on the "great work" being accomplished by the so-called Dominican Agrarian Institute.

The spokesmen for the regime barefacedly praise the anti-peasant policy of the Trujivirato [the ruling group] which represents the great landowning interests and protects the exploitation of our lands by the North American monopolies.

At the same time, with photos of the distribution of a few plots of land among a few peasants the governing aristocrats are trying to curb the movement of our men of the fields.

The Dominican Agrarian Institute is nothing more than a publicity agency of the government which tries to fill the eyes of the landless peasants, not with food or land, but with exaggerated

stories and loads of photos.

But deeds are clearer than photos. In the first place, the *latifundistas* [great landowners] are represented in the Trujivirato through the Dominican Association of Ranchers and Planters, who still control the great expanses of land. They stand along with big business and imperialism against the constitution of April, 1963, which established the right of the land to those who work it.

The lands which were occupied by the Trujillo family have, for the most part, become the property of the high military officials. Many examples can be cited. The handing over of the lands of the former Haras Rhadames ranch to the National Police; the property acquired by Imbert Barrera, by Elias Wessin and by other privileged bureaucrats.

All the Trujillo thugs, whose lands had been confiscated, have regained them. Faustino Caamaño — to cite one case — has returned to his manors which were protected during his absence by his two sons, colonels in the National Police.

Victor Elbys Vinas Roman has a huge ranch in the area of Cayuco in Dajabon, where he uses Department of Agriculture equipment to construct "special" canals while the campesinos die of hunger on the tiny bits of dry land which they work by hand every day. Recently he began the construction of a luxurious country residence. What is more, he has soldiers who are stationed on his ranch work

for his private benefit.

The administrator of the ranch is the Trujillista thug Chicho Ventura, who used to spread terror in the frontier regions [along the Haitian border], murdering dozens of *campesinos*. This señor was taken before the courts [after the death of Trujillo in 1961], divested of his military position for a time, but returned to play his role in the military coup of September. On the frontier he had been the chief of the notorious anti-*campesino* Rural Police. This ranch, is a perfect example, in all its details of the government's "land-distribution" plans.

The *campesinos* are kicked off the land which belongs to them. In Juma, Bonao, the Agrarian Institute has ordered the eviction of 30 *campesino* families from land that used to be owned by the Trujillo family. In all regions of the country, the military and the *latifundistas* are leaving the *campesinos* without the right to eat.

The present so-called justice nakedly protects the *latifundistas* and condones injustice toward the *campesinos*. The victims of the crimes are hauled into court as the accused. Recently the *latifundista*, de Loma de Cabrera Maria Gomez, murdered a *campesino* by shooting him when a group of *campesinos* had occupied part of the land for plowing. In court, the judge ruled that Gomez had acted in "self defense." Actually, the murdered man had been unarmed.

Defying the democratic April Constitution, the *latifundistas*, the military, the Trujillistas, and Alcoa, the Grenada Company, the Central Romana, and other North American big businesses have increased their repressive measures against the Dominican *campesino*. But in the face of the increased violence by the exploiting classes, the workers, *campesinos*, students, professionals and other sectors of the population, united in the struggle for national liberation, will redouble their efforts toward a definitive victory.

First Official Vote Returns Small For Socialist, Freedom Now Slates

The stampede to support Johnson out of fear of Goldwater influenced many people on the left, initial reports of the socialist vote show. While the returns are still very incomplete, they indicate a small socialist and protest vote.

In New York City, the vote for Socialist Workers Party Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates Clifton DeBerry and Edward Shaw was 1,854, Eric Hass, Socialist Labor Party presidential candidate, received 6,403 votes. The SWP candidate for U.S. senator, Richard Garza, got 2,943. These figures are the official returns for the city, and they do not include the state-wide vote. However, past elections show that the state-wide vote will be only a little larger than the city vote.

The vote in Denver, Colorado, was 1,045 for the SWP presidential ticket, and 105 for the SLP. Allen Taplin, SWP candidate for U.S. senator, received 1,183 votes. As in New York, these figures should represent the bulk of the state-wide vote. In North Dakota, 224 votes were recorded for DeBerry.

2 Counties

In New Jersey returns have been reported only from two counties. In past elections the bulk of the New Jersey vote has come from these two counties. In Union County, DeBerry received 1,178 votes, and the SLP got 181. The SWP presidential vote in Essex County was 385, and the SLP had 2,878. Lawrence Stewart, SWP candidate for U.S. senator from New Jersey, received 4,062 votes in Essex County and only 216 in Union. The order of the candidates on New Jersey ballots varied from county to county and were drawn up in a confusing manner.

The official returns in Michigan showed 3,817 votes for DeBerry. Although we don't have complete returns for the SLP, they were running at about one-half the SWP vote in Wayne County (Detroit). The Socialist Workers Par-



Clifton DeBerry
Fought for Principles

ty candidate for governor of Michigan, Frank Lovell, got 5,649 votes.

The initial reports of the Freedom Now Party vote in Michigan were on the order of 19,000. But the official figures now credit the FNP candidate for governor, Rev. Albert Cleage, with 4,767 votes. Most of Cleage's votes came from Wayne county, where he received 3,087.

Board of Election officials have consistently refused to explain how the various news media obtained the 19,000 figure first reported, or how the discrepancy in the two figures are to be explained.

Noel Day, a Negro who ran as an independent for Congressman from Massachusetts' Ninth District, did very well. The Socialist Workers Party supported his campaign. With 164 of 192 precincts reported, he received 6,274 votes. His Democratic Party opponent, Speaker of the House McCormack, won the election, and received 100,546 votes in these precincts. Day's vote was running over six per cent of McCormack's vote.

...Malcolm X Paris Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Malcolm X pointed out that he was not against white people, but against all people who were doing wrong. He stressed that he was not and had never been a racist. At his press conference he declared that he wanted to get together with any persons — "white or black" — who were sincerely interested in working for a solution of the problems of Afro-Americans.

At the rally he attacked the United States Information Service as "one of the most vicious organizations that has ever been sent anywhere — it makes Goebbels' organization look like child's play." The USIS in Africa, he said, spreads the illusion that the Civil Rights Act has made the U.S. a paradise for black people.

He further charged that the U.S. government applied a great deal of pressure to prevent American Negroes from participating in the meetings of the Organization of African Unity. The USIS, he said, had in this connection singled him out for a smear attack.

The black nationalist leader emphasized the international character of the Afro-American's struggle for human rights. During his 18-week travels among the peo-

ples of Africa and the Middle East his "main theme was to try and impress upon them that there are 22 million people in the United States who are inseparably linked with them . . . The problem is one; the destiny is the same." He pointed out that the oppressed peoples must support each other's struggles for freedom.

Malcolm X explained to the Harlem audience that when he spoke for the OAAU, he put his religion in his pocket. "Any time I have a religion that won't let me fight for my people, I say to hell with that religion. That's why I'm a Muslim . . . It teaches you an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. It also teaches you, if someone steps on your toe, chop off his foot."

Described Trip

The recently returned traveler described his trip briefly. About half of his time was spent in Cairo, Egypt, which he described as a city with a revolutionary atmosphere. A great many liberation movements have headquarters there, he explained, noting that "all thinking people who are oppressed are revolutionary . . . This is an era of revolution . . . which means an era of change. They don't want a gradual change; they want a change right now."

He also visited Mecca in Saudi Arabia (for two days); Lebanon; Ethiopia; Zanzibar and Tanganyika (now Tanzania); Nigeria; Southern Rhodesia; Ghana; Liberia; Guinea; Algeria; Sudan, and Kenya.

In the course of his travels he spoke with: Nasser, of Egypt; Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania; Sékou Touré, of Guinea; Nkrumah, of Ghana; Azikiwe, of Nigeria; and briefly with Jomo Kenyatta, of Kenya.

The next OAAU meeting will be held Sunday, Dec. 13, at 8 p.m. at Audubon Hall, 166 St. and Broadway. There will be no meeting on Dec. 6, because Malcolm X is flying to England for a debate at Oxford University. The Dec. 13 meeting will be on "The Congo Crisis." Specialists will report on what happened in the Congo giving information suppressed in the newspapers.

SOME GRIM STATISTICS

Torture and Death in S. African Jails

(World Outlook) — According to the South African press of Oct. 31, the count of people banned and placed under house arrest by Minister of Justice Vorster numbers about 404 (more have been placed under house arrest since then) under the Suppression of Communism Act. Of the 404, 89 have been banned under Section 5 which refers to named Communists. The remaining 315 were banned under Section 9 which creates "statutory communists." This is a broad term applied in-

discriminately to anyone who demands democratic rights or who belongs to an organization demanding those rights.

Since the imposition of the 90-day law, two detainees have died by hanging and one was reported to have jumped to his death during interrogation. Five have had their minds so affected they have had to receive psychiatric treatment or be sent to mental institutions. Complaints of beating and electric torture reveal the uncontrolled powers given to the police during

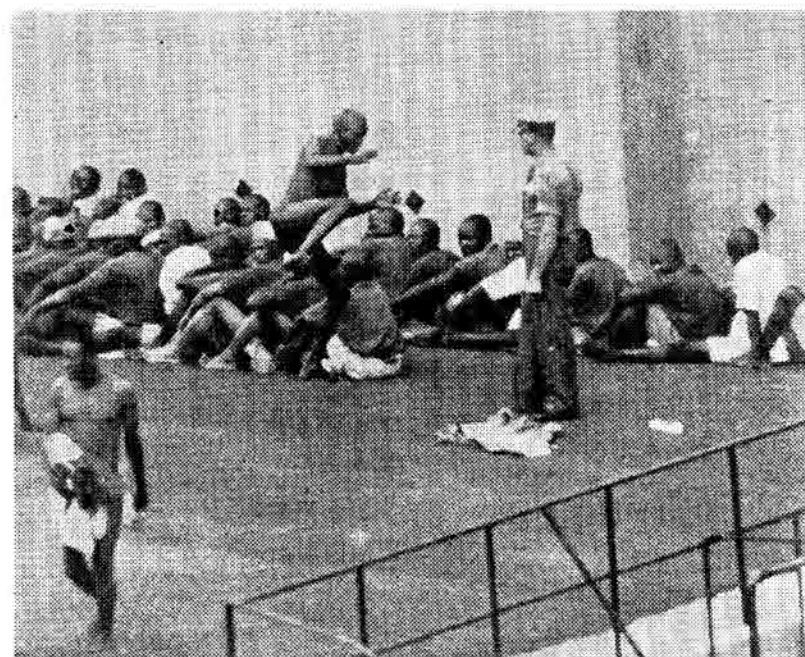
interrogations to elicit evidence and force confessions.

In the allegations made by detainees, the names of certain policemen occur again and again with suspicious frequency on charges of excessive brutality.

Visiting Rights

On Section 17 of the 90-day law, Vorster reluctantly accepted an amendment providing for a once-a-week visit by a magistrate to every detainee. According to H. Russell, chairman of the 90-day Protest Committee, there is doubt whether the magistrate's weekly visit is an effective safeguard against abuse because there is no obligation to take action.

He may disbelieve the complaints because he sees no external signs of third-degree maltreatment. If a detainee has been electrically shocked or suffocated with a plastic bag or kept standing in a small square for anything up to 48 hours, there are no visible signs of injury. Nor is a magistrate qualified as a doctor is to notice mental deterioration caused by solitary confinement for periods extending far beyond 90 days.



RACISM AT WORK. Scene in South African jail where prisoners are forced to do degrading "Tausa dance."

...Vietnam War

(Continued from Page 1)

two damaged, according to the North Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. North Vietnam also charged that U.S. and South Vietnamese warships bombarded the island of Con Co on Nov. 25.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon has denounced the U.S. role in Vietnam as a "bloody and shameful page in United States history," and called for the dismissal of Taylor. He described him as the "key leader among the United States military and State Department warmongers who are seeking to extend the war in Asia in the absence of a declaration of war."

The American people should demand that there be no extension of the war and demand that the troops in Vietnam be brought home.

How Cuba Uprooted Race Discrimination

By Harry Ring

16 pages 15 cents

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The Overthrow of the Paz Regime

Background on Bolivian Events

(World Outlook) — From information which *World Outlook* has received from Bolivia, it is now possible to fill in more accurately the picture of what happened in the downfall of the Paz Estenssoro regime. It is clear that at a certain moment, the repressive measures taken by the would-be dictator touched off a mass reply that bordered on an uprising. At Sora-Sora, in particular, where the press reported that the army had driven back the miners, it appears that just the opposite occurred.

The miners, who were ill-armed but who greatly outnumbered the troops, held their own, succeeded in seizing arms from the soldiers, and eventually compelled them to retreat. Bolivian Trotskyists were prominent in this struggle.

It was at this point that General Barrientos, who, according to all reports, had been groomed for some time by the State Department and Pentagon as the "coming man" in Bolivia decided, along with others, that the situation had become extremely dangerous and that it was necessary to carry out a preventive coup d'état at once. The result was that the regime

went down and Paz Estenssoro had to flee the country.

"At present," our correspondent writes, "there is the most complete liberty since the Paz apparatus was dismantled. There is a veritable flowering of newspapers, and each class, each social layer, each party, group and political tendency is freely expressing itself and advancing its own demands. Thus one can read the program of the extreme right and, at the other pole, the program of the COB [Central Obrera Boliviana] which shows the evident influence of the Trotskyists."

"It is clear that the country is going through a provisional interlude and that the conflict will presently be resumed. Already one occurred over the demand that arms be given up to the army, something which the miners have openly refused to do."

"The miners have more arms than ever. They are stronger and more determined. The peasants are hesitating. I should add that the news on the international press wires about the peasants backing Paz against the students and miners was false or exaggerated. This occurred only at Sucre where they belong to the Falange."

"Barrientos is not playing the role of the typical 'gorilla' [reactionary militarist]. On the contrary. He is promising everything to everybody, visiting the mines, etc. He has made overtures about re-establishing workers control, his Minister of Labor coming out flatly in favor of it."

"I should add that the Trotskyists, whose ranks are recruited from the poorest levels of the population, are completely out of funds. This greatly handicaps them in presenting their program in this promising situation."

The latest news in the world press is that Washington is holding up both recognition of the Barrientos government and also economic aid for the Bolivian people. Anti-imperialist sentiment is high in Bolivia and quick recognition would not help Barrientos' image. In addition the situation is so unstable that the State Department may have decided to wait to see if Barrientos can actually consolidate his position. On November 21 Barrientos asked all civilians to hand in their arms but he has not received an enthusiastic response. The slogan of the Trotskyists is "Nobody give up your arms. The whole people and the workers need their arms."

Angry Panamanian Students Demand Gov't Take Stiffer Stand Against U. S.



MARINES IN ACTION. U.S. Marines in Panama Canal Zone advance with drawn bayonets against students protesting U.S. refusal to fly Panamanian flag in zone.

World Events

Youth Rebels in Chile SP

The results of the Sept. 4 elections in Chile have provoked considerable reaction in the Socialist Party. The youth have been the most critical. The youth leadership of North and South Santiago (the capital) adopted a resolution blaming the party leadership for imposing a "purely electoral and reformist policy . . . on the campaign, thus separating itself from the profound revolutionary impulse of the masses, demonstrated on a number of occasions."

The resolution called for a special party congress to repudiate the existing leadership and "return

to the revolutionary line." An attempt to expel those mainly responsible for this resolution failed when the rank and file of the youth committees rallied to them. Moreover, big sectors of the Socialist party in Santiago came out in support of the resolution.

OK to Burn Franco Effigy

The Danish government has announced it will not punish demonstrators in Copenhagen who burned Generalissimo Franco in effigy Oct. 20. The Spanish ambassador had filed a formal protest.

The demonstrators were protesting the trial of poet Carlos Alvarez in Madrid. He faces three years in prison because of a letter he wrote against the trial of Julian Grimau, Spanish Communist executed last year.

Left-CP Congress in India

The pro-Peking Left Communist Party of India held a successful national congress early in November, despite harassment by the government of West Bengal state — where the congress was held. On the eve of the opening day, nearly half of the West Bengal state committee of the Left CPI was arrested. Many were delegates to the congress and all were from the most radical wing of the party, which had just won a decisive victory over moderates at its state conference. The government obviously hoped to weaken the voice of these "extremists."

An idea of the success of the congress, despite the harassments, was given in a *New York Times* report. It said the eight-day meeting ended with the left-wingers claiming full control of the party, and added "nearly 100,000 party workers and sympathizers, gathered for the open session, cheered them."

Views of Venezuela CP

A member of the Political Bureau of the Venezuelan Communist Party recently said that "every party should choose its own revolutionary road by itself. Faced with the regime of terrorist tyranny that in one form or another has dominated Venezuela, we have chosen armed struggle as the main form. This is our own line, and not the Chinese, Soviet, or Cuban line, and we want it to be respected, just as we respect the line chosen by other parties, i.e., the

Chilean party [which advocates the "peaceful," ballot-box road to socialism]."

Eduardo Gallegos Mancera made these statements in an interview with the Italian Communist paper *L'Unità*. He also said his party has precise opinions on the Sino-Soviet dispute, and although it has not publicized them, has "stated them frankly in talks . . . in Moscow, Peking, and other capitals."

Can't Win Rank and File

When the military seized power in Brazil last April, they took over all the major unions by deposing the existing leadership and appointing government "interventors." The aim was to hold union elections that would confirm the government stooges in their jobs.

Most such elections have been put off, however. Mainly, according to a recent dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, because the workers haven't been won over. "Several interventors complained bitterly that the government has not given them the kind of help they need — help that would come from providing new advantages for the working class." Naturally, the pro-business policies of the military government have failed to win support from workers. Early in November, in fact, the first important strikes since the April coup were called. In Rio, for example, 7,000 leather workers struck for a 120 per cent wage increase. Meanwhile, inflation continues and the government has lifted restrictions on rent-gouging.

Poor Lands Poorer

The economic gap between the industrialized capitalist nations and the super-exploited, former colonial and semi-colonial lands is growing rather than narrowing. This is how 175 "leading international business executives" from 58 countries see it, according to a recent survey by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.

A majority of the executives questioned felt that industrialized nations should give preferential treatment to the poorer lands to help stimulate their economic development. But executives from the "advanced" countries disagreed.

Several thousand Panamanian students marched on the Legislative Palace in Panama on Nov. 23, shouting "Throw the Yankees out of Panama!" The student demonstration was broken up by the Panamanian National Guard with tear gas and rifle shots. When the students regrouped about a half mile away the Guard again broke them up, wounding one participant with a bullet in the shoulder and injuring at least seven others.

Inside the Legislative Palace, the National Assembly was conducting a secret session on negotiations with the United States over the Canal Zone. The students demanded the dismissal of the officials now in charge of the negotiations from Panama's side. They want the "treaty" which "gave" the Canal Zone to the U.S. revoked and Panamanian sovereignty over the Zone re-established.

The negotiations grew out of student demonstrations last January, which were broken up by U.S. troops and police, and which drove the Panamanian population into a fury and forced even the pro-U.S. government to break relations with Washington and de-

mand a revision of the canal treaty. U.S. troops killed 27 Panamanians and wounded more than 300. The Nov. 23 incident was put down by Panamanian troops, saving the U.S. the embarrassment.

Last January's outbreak was sparked by high school students in the Zone, sons and daughters of U.S. citizens living there and imbued with the racism the Zone residents display toward the Panamanians, many who are of either Indian or African descent. The U.S. had decided to allow the Panamanian flag to fly alongside the U.S. flag in the Zone — after all, the Zone does technically "belong" to Panama, although it was "leased" to the U.S. by the puppet government set up by Teddy Roosevelt. But the white high school students, egged on by their parents, protested. The governor then decided that no flag would be flown at the high school.

When the U.S. students raised the U.S. flag on their own, a contingent of Panamanian students rushed across the "border" and tried to plant the Panamanian flag. At this point the Zone troops and police attacked the Panamanian students with baseball bats and fired on them. It was this brutal attack which led to fighting between U.S. troops and Panamanians at the border of the Zone.

...The Congo

(Continued from Page 1)

ed States and Belgium. For months, the mercenary army of U.S.-Belgian puppet dictator Moise Tshombe has been pillaging and massacring its way through the Congolese countryside, attempting to terrorize the people who support the Lumumbist rebels.

There is a massacre in the Congo to be condemned. It is this mercenary, terrorist campaign — armed, financed, and fed by Washington and using U.S. planes — which has murdered thousands of defenseless civilians.

The paratroop invasion was evidently considered necessary if Tshombe's forces were going to hold on to the territory they had invaded. Many of the towns the mercenaries pillaged were re-occupied by the rebels after the mercenaries had moved on to further slaughters.

But the paratroopers fooled no one. In the four days that they occupied Stanleyville and various other cities, they may have killed as many as 4,000 more Congolese civilians, according to some reports. Only when every last vestige of foreign imperialist intervention is withdrawn from the Congo, will these real and wholesale massacres come to an end.

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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.]

Newcast on Congo

New York, N.Y.

Please bring to the attention of your readers the following news item which was carried over the radio in New York on Saturday, Nov. 28 at 6 p.m. on WNBC Radio News. The broadcaster was Pauline Fredericks.

Some white refugees rescued from Stanleyville in the Congo reported that upon arriving in

Stanleyville, Belgian paratroopers were attacked by a group of Congolese children around age 9 who were swinging wooden sticks. The paratroopers mowed them down with machine-gun fire. Some black adults who witnessed this rushed at the Belgian paratroops with sticks and bottles. They too were mowed down by machine-gun fire.

The aforementioned news item has apparently been obliterated from printed news media in this country in true 1984 fashion.

Jerry Alberti

Bone to Pick

Springfield, Mass.

I have a bone to pick with regard to Dr. Tom Brewer's generally fine and indignant letter (*Militant*, Nov. 16).

It is precisely because this is the country of Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson that we are such racists.

No social system has ever been established which was more firmly dedicated to white supremacy from its very beginnings than the independent America of 1776.

Thomas Paine's writings, for all their virtues, are permeated with anti-Jewish sentiments. And Thomas Jefferson, that great radical American, conducted experiments in "genetics" with his black slaves of whom he had a goodly number. He punished with death those slaves who defended their manhood and rebelled against the indignity of being "studs." There is plenty about these experiments in his correspondence with George Washington, "the father of our country," who practiced similar experiments with his slaves.

To change society, it is not enough to brandish about these stirring heroes whose inspiring cry was "No Taxation without Representation." A more inspiring hero is Crispus Attucks and it is he and other black people that Tom Brewer should extoll rather than the white slave-holders who are presented to us as models of what it means to be socially progressive. Crispus Attucks is one of the millions of black people who have given everything for a country which still gives them nothing.

All those hostile references to Indians in the Declaration of Independence shouldn't be glossed over either.

We can do better than Tom Paine and Tom Jefferson and (no offense meant, Dr. Brewer) all those Toms...

Phyllis Sawyer

Clean Sweep for DeBerry

Los Angeles, Calif.

My nine-year-old son has the distinction of being the only person in the country to have the experience of campaigning for DeBerry and winning the campaign.

A few weeks prior to the election my son's 4th grade teacher was telling the class about the two presidential candidates, Johnson and Goldwater. Since the teacher referred only to two candidates he felt it his duty to inform her and the class that a third candidate was running for the presidency, and he proceeded with detailed information concerning DeBerry, and the Socialist Workers Party election campaign. His teacher said she had never heard of DeBerry. He replied that the newspapers, T.V. and radio wouldn't say anything about DeBerry because his ideas were so good they were afraid the people would like them.

The following week the class decided to conduct an election campaign and the teacher chose

one child to represent Johnson and another to represent Goldwater. Exercising the right of free speech, my son raised his hand and offered to represent DeBerry. The campaign began with speeches from each of the "candidates" and then the class voted for the candidate of their choice. The results of that first day of campaigning were: Goldwater, 5 votes; Johnson, 10 votes; DeBerry, 12 votes!

Flushed with victory, my son reported the day's events, and added that the campaign would continue the next day with more speeches and another vote. He thought it wise to get more information on DeBerry's platform, so I obliged with a short discussion of the issues, while at the same time cautioning him that he might not be victorious a second time. (It seemed only logical to me that the other kids would also tell their parents about the campaign — and being a suspicious type I figured they would prime their kids to vote against that socialist kid.)

Well, the results of the second day of campaigning were: Goldwater, three votes; Johnson, ten votes; DeBerry, 17 votes! Our boy campaigner again informed us there would be more speeches and yet another vote on the next day! However, this was delayed for three days because for some unexplained reason the teacher was absent from school and the class had a substitute. In the interim the DeBerry 'candidate' wore a

DeBerry button and campaigned vigorously in every conversation. (He failed to win over our landlady.)

The teacher finally returned to school and the last day of campaigning took place. The final vote should be recorded in history. It was as follows: Goldwater, one vote; Johnson, five votes; DeBerry 27 votes!!

When I asked him why he thought the students voted for him, my son replied — "The kids liked my ideas because they were different. All that the other candidates could say was 'vote for me'!"

S.G.

Real Skeptic

Baltimore, Md.

The title "Skeptic" for a reader's letter in the Nov. 16 issue was inaccurate. Shouldn't it have been "Cynic"?

I disagree strongly with this reader's statement that those who "keep the union bosses on their toes" are "generally promoted darn fast in either the union or the firm." Maybe what he means is that those who keep the appointed union officials on their toes by being the first to apply the latest union ("toe-the-administration-line") policy are promoted in the union. I haven't heard of too many cases where union members get a chance to democratically elect their own bureaucrats. That's like blaming the bureaucratic decay in

the Soviet Union on the working class there.

Maybe he forgets the first requirement for promotion to straw boss or work in the office is an anti-communist ideology. Other prime requirements are a contemptuous or paternalistic attitude toward your fellow workers.

The situation may be changing but it seems that all that radical workers get is the friendship or isolation from their fellow workers, depending on conditions.

On a second point, that *The Militant's* views attracts those whose "line of work is petering out — miners, buggy whip makers, etc.," I'd like to ask what would happen if a few thousand of the unorganized, "obsolete" miners tried to get union recognition. Or could we dismiss the effect on the economy if the unionized miners who are going to be displaced went on strike to publicize their plight?

On the other hand, I know a few people who are far from being displaced from their jobs, i.e., college graduates with a science degree, who are fed up with the political situation in this country and are very sympathetic to the socialist point of view — the most rational solution to the present economic situation.

R.S.

P.S. Title my letter "Skeptic." I am the one who is really skeptical that this political, economic and social system can hold up much longer.

It Was Reported in the Press

Clam Up, Max! — When President Johnson's Dec. 1 meeting with General Maxwell Taylor, U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam ended, Johnson was about to allow newsmen to interview Taylor. But Secretary of Defense McNamara, who was sitting at Johnson's elbow, was heard to whisper: "It would be impossible for Max to talk to these people without leaving the impression that the situation is going to hell."

Crowning Anti-Poverty Act — We were moved when we read a few weeks ago that Pope Paul had donated his diamond studded silver-and-gold crown to the international war against poverty. We were even more touched when we learned that what he had actually done was to give the crown to Cardinal Spellman of New York. Such an award to Spellman is a really marvelous touch. We have always regarded the cardinal's plump jowls and ample girth as the visual representation of a particularly successful fighter against poverty.

Price Not Right? — The Nov. 23, New York *Herald Tribune* reported: "Today in Dallas, executives of the Rowley Theater chain are mulling over an offer made to them by a Floridian who is establishing a by-the-highway JFK museum in the Sunshine State. He wants to buy the seat in the Texas theater in which Lee Oswald was sitting... when police entered and arrested him. The theater executives haven't decided what to do about the offer."

Spy Story — The Burns Detective Agency, whose specialties include planting spies in work staffs, recently ran an ad extolling its accomplishments in that field. It described an unnamed hotel where Burns agents allegedly unearthed this situation: "Kitchen help and cleaning people were

drinking the hotel's liquor, sleeping on the job... stealing linens and bringing them back to be laundered at the hotel's expense." Sounds like the Burns boys mistakenly probed the management staff.

What Medicare Won't Do — With an almost audible sigh of relief, the Nov. 20 *Washington Report* of the Chamber of Commerce quoted from a speech by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D.-Ark.), about the Administration's Medicare bill. Said Mills: "Contrary to widespread assumption on the part of many elderly people, the bill does not cover such items as doctors' visits to the home, surgical services [or] drugs which many elderly people require... Judging by my mail, there are many thousands of elderly persons in this country who believe that this so-called 'medicare' program will take care of all their hospital and medical requirements. This simply is not true."

Social Criticism — Our occasional references to the writings of Eugenia Sheppard, women's feature editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, may have created the impression that her work is somewhat devoid of serious cultural content. To offset any such

misunderstanding, we offer the following quote from her Nov. 23 column: "The Fashion Group giant show of spring ready-to-wear... was almost too disappointing to talk about... Though it was full of attractive clothes... it was presented without a germ of an editorial idea... With the current furor going on in Paris, to present American fashion in such a limp, spiritless way was a real tragedy."

Double Whammy — Scientists are now probing recently acquired evidence that fallout increases the amount of radioactive material in tobacco. If the tobacco doesn't get you, the isotopes will.

Wants to Sell Mississippi — Ad woman Jo Foxworth urged Mississippi businessmen to have their legislature appropriate funds for a Madison Avenue image-rehabilitation job. She said the state has a "proud" history but is now "suffering from a painful case of image-distortion." She said that this is, among other things, leading to a loss of opportunity in the field of tourism. We can see the campaign now. Three-color (no black) magazine ads featuring rope, rifle and bomb. The slogan: "Mississippi — Happy Hunting Ground."

20 Years Ago

"Barely three months after the German armies have been driven from Belgium, the Allies and their political puppets are forcing the Teheran Conference decisions down the throats of the masses with the aid of barbed wire barricades, armed police, light tanks, semi-martial law and the bayonets of the British armed forces.

"The capitalist counter-revolution backed by the Allies is entrenching itself in Belgium...

"A strike in Brussels protesting the violence of the Allies and the reactionary policies of its puppet government paralyzed the city November 29. Street car services virtually stopped, postal employees did not report for work, and telephone exchanges ceased to function. Railway men and shop clerks joined the protest. Strikers and sympathizers gathered by the thousands in the downtown area. The strikers demanded wages adjusted to the sky-rocketing cost of living, revised working hours, food, coal, and the punishment of Nazi collaborators.

"The Allied armed forces stood by to take over the telephone exchange." — Dec. 9, 1944.

Thought for the Week

"Most of Africa sees Tshombe as our man, Tshombe's mercenaries as our mercenaries, Tshombe's policy as our policy and Belgium as our stooge." — C. L. Sulzberger in the Dec. 2 *New York Times*.

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Call Halt to Talks With N.Y. Politicians

'EQUAL' to Back School Boycott

By Al Solomon

NEW YORK — On Nov. 23 EQUAL, an organization dedicated to the integration of the New York City public schools, walked out of discussions which had been going on for six months with the Board of Education. At the same time EQUAL announced its support of a proposed boycott on Feb. 3 by the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools. Feb. 3 is the anniversary of the first boycott, a year ago, when 463,000 pupils stayed at home or attended Freedom Schools in protest against school segregation.

The latest move by EQUAL is of great importance. For in one decisive act it has changed the whole relationship of forces in the development of the struggle. It has done so by throwing its weight into an action program instead of continuing endless discussions which created the illusion that results could be obtained by appealing to the good intentions of the Board of Education.

During the six-month discussions many constructive ideas were fed to the Board by EQUAL and the civil rights groups and the board made promises to study them. But no action ever resulted from those "studies." As EQUAL pointed out: "... we cannot escape the disheartening conclusion that study is now being used as a substitute [emphasis in the original] for action and no serious attention is being given to additional steps for integration."

EQUAL became sidetracked into these endless and fruitless discussions because it saw no other course to follow until Rev. Milton Galamison and the City-Wide Committee — which led the last Feb. 3 boycott — came forth with a suitable alternative. This was a threatened boycott unless the following demands are met: 1) closing the 31 Jim Crow junior high schools; 2) evaluation and setting of a perspective for the special "600" schools; and 3) appointment of 200 Negroes and Puerto Ricans to supervisory positions in the schools.

Galamison is pictured by the



Rev. Milton Galamison

press and the capitalist power structure as a wild-eyed radical and a black nationalist, but actually his demands are modest indeed. EQUAL pointed out that "every study of the New York schools in the last nine years has called for this and more!" For example, State Commissioner Allen's Advisory Committee on May 12, 1964 flatly stated: "All of the segregated junior high schools should be eliminated."

The so-called "600" schools are supposed to be for disturbed, mentally retarded and brain-damaged children. But it is a virtually undisputed fact that many bright children who are "nuisances" to teachers or principals are railroaded to these schools as punishment, and as an example to others. These schools have the reputation of being like prisons and a "living death" for these children. The Allen report also stated: "If a student is not principally an invalid, a medical patient, or a hazard to his school mates, he should be educated with his peers or at least within the same school building [emphasis in original]."

Concerning the promotion of 200 Negroes and Puerto Ricans to supervisory positions, the Allen Report is direct and to the point: "It should be possible to find more than the present group of fewer than ten Negroes who are competent to handle some of the system's more than 1,200 administrative positions."

Fundamental to these demands are these facts: In 1958, 78 of the 749 public schools in New York City were 90% Negro and Puerto Rican. In 1963 157 of 807 schools were in this category. The rate of segregation is proceeding apace!

Breaks Isolation

EQUAL's decision to support the Feb. 3 boycott is highly significant because it breaks the isolation of the City-Wide Committee which is based in the black ghettos of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant. EQUAL is a predominantly white organization which can focus white dissatisfaction with the school system and at the same time rally white support for the legitimate demands of the Negro communities.

With EQUAL's withdrawal from the negotiations the NAACP and the Urban League are in the ridiculous and untenable position of continuing the endless discussions which are getting nowhere and are an excuse for doing nothing.

Meanwhile, EQUAL has called for Jan. 15, 1965 to be "Intervention Day" in New York. This tactic, if pursued effectively, could help to put the phony liberals and Mayor Wagner on the spot and force them to do something. Each time a boycott has been called, the press, the liberals and the politicians have decried the "use" of children.

EQUAL is calling on "the conscience of New York as represented by 50 of New York's most honored liberal civic leaders to intervene so that children won't have to be 'used.'" They are being asked to forestall the need for a boycott by intervening with the mayor. The reluctant liberals now have the stage whether they want it or not. The children are waiting in the wings.

WASTED—\$16 MILLION AN HOUR

Lord Russell Computes Cost of Arms Race

[The following extract is from an article "The Cold War and World Poverty" by Bertrand Russell in the November issue of *Africa and the World*.]

At present, the world expenditure on arms is \$140,000 million annually. This means an expenditure of \$400 million daily and \$16 million each hour.

These figures, however, do not include a variety of hidden costs, the consequences of which are as grave as the acknowledged expenditure.

The misallocation of resources, the exhaustion of energy supplies, the utilization of essential labour, material and plant, all of which are unavailable for constructive use because of arms production — create evils in excess of the vast sums squandered.

For each million dollars wasted, the problems which are unattended multiply and make more costly and more difficult their future solution.

The current arms expenditure exceeds the entire national income of all underdeveloped countries. It exceeds the world's annual exports of all commodities. It exceeds the national income of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Over 60 million people are employed in arms industries.

When one examines the origins of this terrible arms outlay, it

becomes clear that the most developed countries are not only those which can most afford to waste resources, but are the countries which do so in disproportionate ways.

Seven countries account for 85 per cent of all arms expenditure: Canada, China, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR.

All the underdeveloped countries together — the vast majority of mankind — account for one-tenth of Western arms expenditure.

The United States budget of \$50,000 million for arms represents 35 per cent of the world total.

Most Valuable Products

Military expenditure, moreover, tends to use the particular kinds of resources most valuable for productive investment. The fuel, light and heat sources squandered could transform the non-industrial countries.

It will illustrate the argument if I give some comparative costs.

One British aircraft carrier costs £65 million [\$182 million]. £40 million would make drinking water available to everyone in Egypt. The same amount would provide 900 rural health clinics.

One Atlas missile costs \$30 million. This amount represents the total investment for nitrogen fer-

tilizer plant with capacity of 50,000 to 70,000 tons per annum.

It should be remembered that the inordinate amounts expended on arms would, if available for investment, be worth many factors more.

If the £1,400 million spent by Britain on arms were to be invested, it would be worth at least ten times that amount.



More Racist Gunfire In Mississippi Town

GREENWOOD, Miss. — The home of a Negro family active in civil rights was fired into Nov. 26 for the second time in less than six months.

Mrs. Laura McGhee's house outside Greenwood was shot into, her dog killed and front fence, and mail-box torn down, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said.

The Greenwood SNCC office said local policemen first refused to investigate the shooting because SNCC workers, and not Mrs. McGhee, had reported it. SNCC 2nd Congressional District Project Director Stokeley Carmichael said a FBI agent from the Greenwood FBI office said the bullet which passed over Mrs. McGhee's body as she lay sleeping was "a pretty innocuous shot."

Entire Family Target

The entire McGhee family has been a target of segregationists because of their civil rights activity. Mrs. McGhee is a sister of Gus Courts, NAACP leader run out of Mississippi in 1956 after he was shotgunned in Belzoni. Three Greenwood white men were arrested this summer on charges they beat Mrs. McGhee's 21-year-old son Silas, a SNCC field secretary, on July 5. Silas and his brother, Jake, had integrated the all-white Leflore Theatre and were beaten by whites there July 5. Later, on July 16, Silas was picketing the Leflore County Courthouse when he recognized one of the men who had beaten him earlier. He left the picket line and reported the man's presence to FBI agents here. After he left the Greenwood FBI office he was forced into a car at gun-point and beaten again.

Narrow Escape

Silas was shot in the head by a would-be assassin while he was sitting in a parked car on a Greenwood street on Aug. 15. Jake McGhee was arrested Aug. 18 while he was walking down a Greenwood street on charges of "impersonating another" and not having a driver's license. Mrs. McGhee was jailed herself Aug. 20 on charges she struck a white policeman here. Both Silas and Jake have other civil rights connected arrests. The McGhee home was fired upon in early June by night riders.

Mrs. McGhee, a small property owner outside Greenwood, has long been a special target because of the rich land she owns. Local whites have tried several times to remove the family from the area.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has been conducting a voter registration drive in Greenwood and Leflore County since 1962.

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Charges against two white men accused in the machine-gunning of a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) field secretary nearly two years ago have been dropped by the District Attorney here, a former FBI agent.

Greenwood District Attorney George A. Everett, who resigned from the FBI to run for his present post, said Nov. 23 that charges against William H. Greenlee and Wesley Kersey had been "passed to the files."

"A thorough review of the evidence available to the state discloses the evidence is not sufficient to sustain a conviction," Everett said.

The two white men had been free on bond since their arraignment in early 1963. Greenlee and Kersey were charged with machine-gunning SNCC field secretary Jimmy Travis on Feb. 28,

Thanksgiving In Mississippi

SUNFLOWER, Miss. — At 9:45 p.m. on Nov. 26 a policeman so drunk he could hardly walk, ordered all Negroes to get off the street. Armed with a shotgun, he told the Negroes they would be killed if they didn't obey immediately. Accompanied by an equally drunk white man, the cop cursed, shoved, punched and threatened Negroes with his shotgun while he cleared the streets of downtown Sunflower of approximately 200 Negroes. There was no apparent "provocation" or civil rights connection, just two drunken whites celebrating Thanksgiving.

1963 while Travis, SNCC Mississippi Project Director Robert Moses and Randolph Blackwell, then working for the Voter Education Project, were enroute from Greenwood to Greenville. The shooting took place near Itta Bena, seven miles from here.

Travis was hospitalized for several weeks after the shooting. Doctors said his life had been spared because a window in the car he was driving slowed the trajectory of the bullet that lodged in the base of his skull.

Everett said dropping the case "seemed in the best interest of all concerned."

Minn. Politician Hits Backers of Civil Liberties

Commissioner Milton Rosen of St. Paul, Minn., has renewed his witch-hunt attack on University of Minnesota Prof. Mulford Q. Sibley, and thrown in new charges against the Committee to Oppose the Deportation of Joseph Johnson (see p. 3).

In letters to two Minnesota state senators, Rosen attacked Sibley for being a sponsor of the Johnson committee. He also attacked the university for allowing a meeting on the Johnson case to be held on campus. The meeting was sponsored by the Young Democratic Farmer-Labour Club and the Young Socialist Alliance, both recognized campus organizations. Rosen charged that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which is supporting Johnson's fight against deportation, was "cited" by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a "Communist front."

In his letter, the witch-hunting city commissioner asked: "How much of his time supposedly to be devoted to university studies will Prof. Sibley spend on protecting Communists or those who are designated as Communists...?"

Mrs. Fannie Curran, secretary of the Committee to Oppose the Deportation of Joseph Johnson, refuted Rosen's attacks on Sibley and the committee. "Mr. Johnson's political views are not relevant to... the support of the committee by sponsors such as Prof. Sibley," she said. "Their sponsorship in no way indicates endorsement of Mr. Johnson's political views, but is simply an endorsement of his legal rights."

Last spring Rosen launched an attack on Prof. Sibley because he publicly advocated freedom of speech and assembly on the campus.