

U.S. "Advisers" Need Hired Bodyguards For Protection Against S. Vietnam Troops

THE MILITANT

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A Strike-Breaking Mayor

An Editorial

The jailing of the 19 officials of the striking welfare unions in New York City under provisions of the notorious Condon-Wadlin Act is coupled with threats of continued prosecution and indefinite jailing until the unionists call off the strike. This is pure and simple strikebreaking by liberal Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Wagner, who was elected with labor support, claims to oppose the Condon-Wadlin Act. The state Democratic Party has pledged to repeal it. The penalty provisions of the Act — which outlaws strikes by public employes and fines strikers two days' pay for each day on strike — are clearly unconstitutional. The law has rarely been invoked in the past and never until now to this extent. Yet the mayor, with no dissent from his fellow state Democratic leader, Senator Robert Kennedy, now invokes the law in full, insisting that he must because "the law is the law."

Wagner has purposely prolonged the strike — in an attempt to break it — by his adamant stand on Condon-Wadlin. This is despite the fact that the unions have agreed to return to work on minimal terms — a "fact-finding" body on wages and conditions and no penalties for strikers. Clearly the capitalist power structure which Wagner serves hopes to deliver a crushing defeat to union militancy by city workers.

As Jerry Wurf, international president of the State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, recently declared: "The mayor is using the Condon-Wadlin Act as an excuse to break the strike. He is a strikebreaker who has forfeited the support of organized labor." But the strikers of the Social Service Employees Union and Local 371 of the SCME need and have earned the massive material support of the entire labor movement and every unionist in the city.

Strikes Revealed as Factor In Downfall of Khrushchev

PARIS — There have been persistent reports that, in the months preceding the downfall of Khrushchev, strikes broke out in several areas in the Soviet Union and that these played a significant role in the sudden removal of the premier from office.

World Outlook, an English-language labor press service issued here, stated January 23 that it has been able to confirm these reports through its own channels in Moscow.

The persistent discussion over the role of strike action in bringing down Khrushchev is based on two actual occurrences. The first was a strike of auto workers in the ZIL plant in Moscow, one of the biggest in the city and, for that matter, the entire Soviet

Union. This strike, which lasted for several days, was staged to protest against an increase of prices at the canteen.

A notable feature of the strike was the posting of pickets at the plant gates. World Outlook has been unable to ascertain whether they carried signs or shouted slogans. But the reappearance of pickets in the struggle against bureaucratic practices in the Soviet Union is symptomatic of the pressures seeking to give de-Stalinization a qualitative thrust forward.

The second occurrence was a wave of strikes in the Donbas coal basin. They were touched off by an increase in production norms which meant, in effect, a slash in wages.

The Khrushchev regime reacted violently according to the accounts circulating in Moscow, ordering the armed forces into repressive action. Casualties are rumored to have been as high as 200. It has not been possible to ascertain the proportion of dead and wounded.

These events cast fresh light on the underlying reasons for Khrushchev's downfall. His removal was motivated, it is now confirmed, not only by a dispute within the top layers of the bureaucratic ruling caste. The fundamental pressure came from the masses.

The deep-going discontent underlines the weak position of Khrushchev's heirs and the difficulties they face in consolidating their regime.



Khrushchev

By Robert Shann

JAN. 27 — The real nature of the Vietnam war was made crystal clear with the startling disclosure that U.S. Special Forces troops have their own bodyguards to protect them from the Vietnamese troops they are supposed to be "advising." The bodyguards are from a band of exiled Chinese mercenaries called Nungs, who protect the Americans from the Vietnamese for high wages and

a number of special privileges.

Meanwhile, the military under General Khanh has again seized direct control from the so-called civilian Huong government which has been the target of massive Buddhist-led demonstrations.

The Buddhists have been aiming their protests for the first time directly against the United States and U.S. Ambassador Taylor. The self-immolation by fire of a 17-year-old girl yesterday dramatized

the growing Buddhist drive against the U.S. and its puppets.

Five leading monks began a "fast unto death" Jan. 20 which they had vowed to continue until the Huong regime was toppled. On Jan. 22 a large demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon was attacked by soldiers with clubs, bullets and tear gas. The Buddhist-led demonstrators carried banners reading, "We de-

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State Court Upholds "Sedition" Statute in Indiana Student Case

By Barry Sheppard

JAN. 25 — The Indiana Supreme Court today upheld the constitutionality of Indiana's Anti-Communism Act. The court's action overturns an earlier decision at the local level in Bloomington, Ind., and once again places the Bloomington student defendants in danger under the witch-hunt law.

James Bingham, Tom Morgan, and Ralph Levitt, students at Indiana University in Bloomington, were indicted under the law in 1963 for their socialist beliefs. The three defendants were officers of the IU Young Socialist Alliance. Defense counsel and the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students are now planning the next stage of their fight against the unconstitutional law.

The three-to-one decision by Indiana's high court reversed the decision of Judge Nat U. Hill last March, which concurred with defense arguments that the law is unconstitutional and quashed the indictments. Prosecutor Hoadley appealed Hill's decision to the state Supreme Court. The defense contends that the law violates freedom of speech and assembly, is pre-empted by federal legislation in the same field, and is unconstitutional in other ways, including vagueness. It was on the final point that Justice Amos Jackson based his dissent.

Majority Stand

The position of the majority of the Indiana Supreme Court was summed up by Chief Justice Arterburn, who said, "Absolute and unlimited freedom in society is only the reverse side of the coin of anarchy." In an absurd and dangerous analogy, he likened the restriction of speech to traffic laws, saying, "We are restrained on streets and highways in our liberty or action, in order that one person may not injure another person in society, and the same is true with reference to speech."

Attended Meeting

The case of the Bloomington students began May 1, 1963, when Bingham, Levitt and Morgan were indicted for having attended a March 25 meeting on the IU campus where Leroy McRae, a Negro and a national officer of the YSA, spoke about the civil-rights struggle. McRae's remarks about the constitutional right of Negroes to defend themselves were twisted by local prosecutor Thomas Hoadley into advocacy of "force and violence." This was the first case in U.S. history brought against

students for their campus activities.

This first indictment was struck down that summer because of faulty wording. Hoadley secured new indictments, with another count tacked on. The new charge indicted the defendants for "assembling" on May 2. They had indeed assembled — in a friend's apartment to discuss their legal defense against the first indictment.

Scope of Act

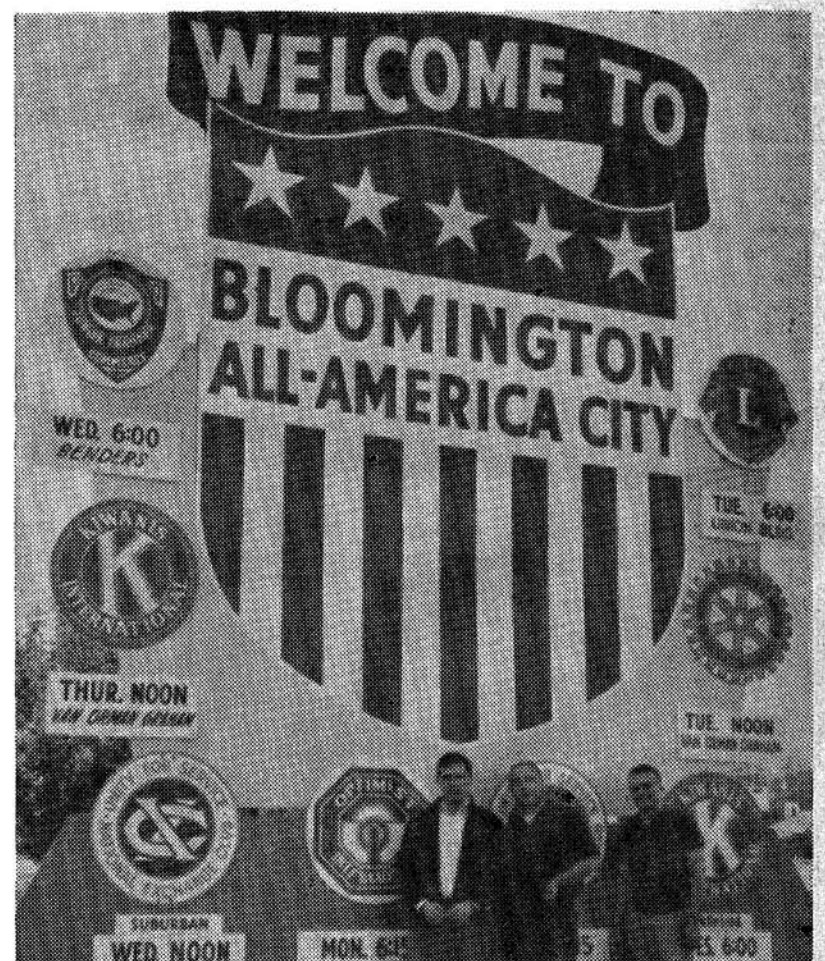
The Anti-Communism act claims its object is to "exterminate communism, communists and any or all teachings of the same." Against this barbaric law and the false and witch-hunting indictments, a nation-wide defense committee has been formed. The Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students has over 600 sponsors across the country, including many prominent academic figures.

The CABS includes such per-

sons as Lionel Trilling, Mark DeWolf Howe, H. Stuart Hughes, Bertrand Russell, John Lewis of SNCC, and many others. Many student groups, including the National Student Association, are supporting the defense.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has taken the Bloomington case as a test case, and has provided the services of its general counsel, Leonard Boudin. Daniel T. Taylor III, of Louisville, Ky., is acting as co-counsel. The Indiana Civil Liberties Union filed a friend-of-the-court brief in the state supreme court.

The Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students needs funds and support to carry on the fight against the indictments and the reactionary law. For more information and to make donations, write: Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, P.O. Box 213, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.



GOT 101% AMERICAN TREATMENT. Tom Morgan, Ralph Levitt and James Bingham (from left to right), defendants in Indiana "subversion" case, found that prosecutor in Bloomington regards socialist views as high crime.

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

The program of the slate headed by I. W. Abel in the Feb. 9 election of top officers of the United Steelworkers of America is now being distributed among the union's million members. Abel, the union's present secretary-treasurer, is running for president against the incumbent, David J. McDonald. The program of the Abel slate reads as follows [emphasis in original]:

1) We will restore rank-and-file control over basic policy by encouraging participation in union elections and by being responsive to the needs and desires of the members.

2) We will return the bargaining table to its rightful place as the focal point of collective bargaining, and will return the Human Relations Committee to its original function — that of fact finding, not policy formation.

3) We will always recognize local agreements as a vital part of the collective-bargaining process, noting that all too often what appears to be won in national negotiations is lost in local applications.

4) We will work for industrial peace, by making sure that management has no chance to miscalculate the true temper of the rank and file.

5) We will fight for more meaningful answers to insecurity created by automation.

6) We will contribute to American prosperity by getting Steelworkers a fair share of the fruits of technology. Basic Steel wage and job benefits have lagged behind since 1961.

7) We will utilize fully the abundant manpower resources of our International Union. We intend to give staff representatives the opportunity they most desire — to be of maximum service to the membership.

8) We will provide full-time leadership, and be constantly available to rank-and-file members for the solution of their immediate problems.

A number of local strikes over "local" issues have recently hit plants organized by the International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO. Disgruntled management representatives claim "internal union politics" is a factor. IUE President James Carey recently squeaked through in an election in which he was challenged by Paul Jennings, director of the union's New York-New Jersey district. The election is being challenged by Jennings in the courts on charges of ballot fraud. The competition has reportedly made local leaders more prone to seek authorization for local strikes.

Weekly Calendar

BOSTON

EXISTENTIALISM AND MARXISM. Hear William F. Warde, author of "An Introduction to the Logic of Marxism." Friday, Feb. 5, 8:00 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave. (one block from Mass. Ave.) Rm. 307. Contrib. 50c. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

CHICAGO

IS THE WORKING CLASS OBSOLETE? Speaker, William Onasch. Fri., Feb. 5, 8:00 p.m. 302 S. Canal St. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

MINNEAPOLIS

THE CONGO REVOLT: The Crime of the U.S. Intervention. Speaker, Robert Mears. Fri., Feb. 5, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

THE CONGO CRISIS: Africa vs. the United States. Speaker, Dick Roberts, Assoc. Editor International Socialist Review. Fri., Feb. 5, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Pl. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

Agribusiness will still import foreign farmworkers despite expiration of the so-called "bracero program" under Public Law 78. The growers simply have to appeal to the Department of Labor for certification that there is a shortage of domestic workers before foreign workers can be legally imported. Then the workers will be allowed in under immigration procedures. The Labor Department has promised not to grant such certification unless a certain wage level prevails in the area in question. The Department has set up a schedule of minimum prevailing wages for this purpose, ranging from 90 cents an hour in Texas to \$1.25 in California. This schedule will be the rule until April 1, 1965 when the rates will go up to a range of from \$1.15 to \$1.40 per hour.

Theoretically, then, a grower would have to be paying this minimum scale to his domestic workers before he could get certification of a labor shortage and import foreign workers. The growers, however, are notorious for cheating on their employment records, and both the immigration and Labor Departments are notorious for letting them get away with it.

The fining of a skilled white construction worker who taught his trade to Negro youths has been upheld by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, AFL-CIO. Dennis C. Allison, a member of Local 51 of the union in Louisville, Ky., taught a vocational course for Negro youths in cutting and fitting heating and air-conditioning ducts. In November 1963, the executive board of his local fined him \$200.

He appealed and last month it was announced that the Washington office of the union reduced the fine to \$50 but upheld the local's action. The class which Allison taught has been discontinued.

Joe Louis, the ex-heavyweight champ, is now involved in an experiment by an independent union to organize within the black ghettos in the big Eastern cities. Louis is a full-time union organizer and president of Philadelphia Local 25P of the National Organization of Industrial Trade Unions (NOITU).

Local 25P is attempting to organize "anything non-union" in the Negro districts of Philadelphia or where large numbers of Negroes work. NOITU is a confederation of some 19 locals in various industries mostly in New York and New Jersey. Its headquarters is in Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y. NOITU president Louis Lasky claims 27,000 members. If the Louis experiment succeeds, NOITU officials say similar locals will be chartered in other cities.

The voice of at least one nationally prominent union leader has finally been raised in criticism of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war. He is Harold Gibbons, head of Teamsters Joint Council 13 in St. Louis and an influential vice president of the international union. In a speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo., Jan. 21, Gibbons pointed out that the leadership of organized labor hasn't even publicly raised serious questions about U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and that the labor leadership is "defunct in the areas of foreign relations."

Gibbons said the U.S. has "a wonderful faculty for backing up the worst elements in any country" and if it continues its present course may find itself involved in Vietnam "until the end of time."

Detroiters Hear Black Nationalist Views on Congo

By Robert Higgins

DETROIT — Four young black nationalists won the opportunity to present their views on the Congo at a forum of several hundred people at the Scott Methodist Church on Jan. 10. They spoke in opposition to an American Negro recently returned from the Congo who favored Tshombe and U.S.-Belgian support of him.

The forum grew out of a picket-line demonstration at the church last Dec. 27 when Robert Bell, a Negro who had taught at a U.S.-sponsored school in the Congo spoke in favor of U.S. policy in the Congo.

The picketing was organized by members of the Afro-American Student Movement, a militant local group.

The pickets sang and chanted outside the church, carried signs saying "Vive Lumumba!" and passed out leaflets protesting Bell's apology for U.S. aggression in the Congo.

Forum Scheduled

Rev. Nelson, pastor of the church, tried to persuade the pickets to leave. When one of the demonstrators entered the church and sought the right to speak, a cop tried to arrest him. However, Rev. Nelson intervened to stop the attempted arrest and invited the Afro-American Student Movement to present its views at a later forum. This was the meeting which was held on Jan. 10.

For some reason Mr. Bell couldn't make it, so his wife spoke in his place. Pitted against her were four young nationalists. Asked on what she based her opinion that Tshombe was the "best man" for the job in the Congo, she replied that her husband had met Tshombe and this was his opinion. She added that she hadn't met Tshombe herself but that she did have the privilege of having his brother in for tea.

The discussion really got warmed up when a Congolese student made an impassioned speech from the floor. He described how U.S., Belgian and British corporations made millions in profits while Congolese workers earned \$5 to \$10 a month. He told how he had once been jailed for daring to criticize the Belgians. He said that the Congo was even worse than Mississippi.

TAKE ACADEMIC FREEDOM SERIOUSLY

Students Back Ousted L.I. Teacher

By David Herman

NEW YORK — The attempt of Adelphi University officials to dismiss Dr. Allen Krebs, a professor of sociology who went to Cuba in defiance of the travel ban last summer, is being fought by the students and faculty at Adelphi.

During the Christmas vacation, Krebs was suddenly informed that he would not be permitted to teach next semester and that his contract would not be renewed the following year. No reason was given him for these very unusual steps taken against him.

In the single week of classes between the Christmas vacation and final exams, students demonstrated a number of times, demanding to know why Krebs had been fired. On Jan. 6 about 50 students sat-in for about four hours in the administration building. On Jan. 8 a group demonstrated outside the offices of the sociology department. On other occasions, delegations of students protested to the chairman of the sociology department, who supported the firing.

The Adelphi chapter of the Association of American University Professors (AAUP) and the na-

Jailings Fail to Shake Selma Rights Fighters

JAN. 27 — The black-belt city of Selma, Alabama, has become the site of the first major civil-rights push of 1965. In the ten days since a massive Freedom campaign was begun there by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, hundreds of Negroes attempting to register to vote have been arrested.

On Jan. 18, the first "Freedom Day," SNCC Chairman John Lewis and SCLC head Martin Luther King led 600 Negroes to the Dallas Courthouse. Waiting for them were Sheriff James G. Clark and his posse. He ordered the marchers into an alley where they stood in line for the rest of the day. No one was registered.

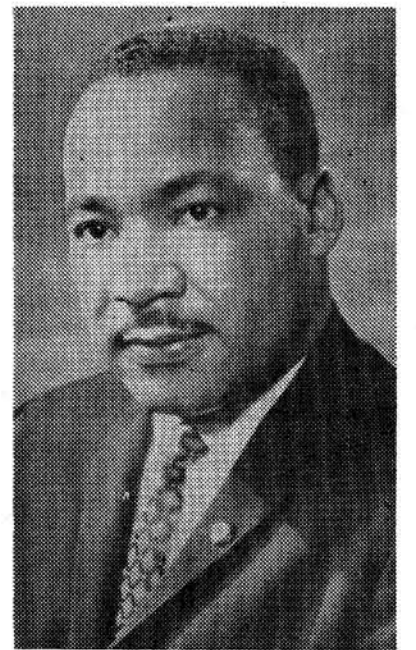
Later the same day, while testing the desegregation of public accommodations, Rev. King was attacked in the lobby of the Albert Hotel by a member of the States Rights Party. The assailant's arms were pinned to his sides by John Lewis.

The next day, Jan. 19, Negroes refused to wait in the alley behind the courthouse and marched up to the front door. Among those arrested were SNCC Alabama Project Director John Love, SNCC staffers Lafayette Surney and Frank Soracco, and Mrs. Amelia Boynton, Negro candidate for Congress in the May 1964 primary. Sheriff Clark shoved her the length of the courthouse into a police car. When Lewis and Hosea Williams of SCLC arrived at the head of 60 more applicants and refused to enter the alley, they too were all arrested.

On Jan. 20, over 150 people led by Lewis were arrested at the courthouse. This was his third arrest in Selma and his 36th since becoming active in the civil rights movement. In arresting him, Sheriff Clark said: "You are an agitator. That's the lowest form of humanity."

On Jan. 22, 105 Negro teachers lined up at the courthouse. Sheriff Clark and his deputies twice drove them off by jabbing them in the ribs with billyclubs.

A federal district judge on Jan. 23 enjoined Sheriff Clark from illegal interference with voter applicants. However, the judge also struck some blows at the Negroes, questioning the sincerity of the registration efforts and referring to "unnecessary assemblage by people at improper places." He



Rev. M. L. King

limited the line of applicants to 100.

Sheriff Clark got a punch in the face Jan. 25 which resounded throughout the South. Mrs. Annie Lee Cooper, a 54-year-old, solidly built, Negro woman, stepped out of the line and dealt the swaggering sheriff a staggering blow. He and three deputies wrestled her to the ground where she snapped at the threatening sheriff, "I wish you would hit me, you scum."

According to N. Y. Times correspondent John Herbers, "He then brought his billyclub down on her head with a whack that was heard throughout the crowd gathered in the street." Mrs. Cooper was charged with two counts of assault and battery and held in \$2,000 bond.

Before he was punched, Clark was ordering Rev. King away from the line of voter applicants. After the fracas, federal marshals, present to oversee enforcement of the injunction, told King to leave. The next day 34 Negroes, who arrived at the courthouse after the injunction-specified number of 100 had lined up, were arrested for refusing to move.

At the same time the notorious racist and sadist, Colonel Al Lingo, and 50 of his helmeted state troopers arrived in Selma. They were being held in reserve in the local armory.

tional AAUP are also supporting Krebs in his fight against the dismissal. After hearing Krebs about the case, the local chapter of the AAUP declared that his firing was a violation of academic due process and called for his reinstatement. It asked the national AAUP to intervene and to set up machinery to insure that such a violation of academic due process did not happen again.

AAUP Answers

Krebs wrote to the national AAUP earlier and was told, in reply, that in a case of dismissal such as his, specific charges should have been made by the administration, and Krebs should have been given an opportunity to answer these charges at a hearing of a faculty committee. "Apparently you have not had this kind of due process," the AAUP letter continued. "We are prepared to point this out to the administration and to request your reinstatement to your scheduled classes, the presentation of charges and the provision of a hearing."

Krebs' case has evoked a sympathetic response in the Long Island community where Adelphi is

located. The news coverage of the case in the Long Island papers, *Newsday* and the *Long Island Press*, has been quite objective and even critical of the Adelphi administration.

One of the many sympathetic phone calls Krebs received, he said, was from an 11-year-old who told of his own loss of academic freedom in his 7th grade civics class. The boy was thrown out of his class when he was critical of a film on the Strategic Air Command that had been shown in the class.

Krebs has written the Adelphi administration calling for his reinstatement and asking what the charges against him were. So far he has not gotten any response from the school.

Dean Mary C. McGrillies issued a "report" on the case, consisting largely of comments by sociology department chairman Robert Endleman. This gave a long list of alleged reasons other than political beliefs or activities for the firing. But none of these are formal charges, nor has there been any hearing where Krebs would have the opportunity to rebut them.

SEEK TO SUBPOENA MISS. GOVERNOR

Freedom Democrats Press Challenge

JACKSON, Miss. — Governor Paul Johnson of Mississippi and three other state officials must appear at Negro Parish Street Baptist Church here Jan. 25 to answer questions from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).

Under an 1851 federal law, the MFDP has subpoenaed the state officials to give depositions concerning the bi-racial group's chal-

lenge of Mississippi's all-white representatives in Congress.

Failure to respond to the subpoenas is a misdemeanor. The subpoenas were issued for Gov. Johnson; Attorney General Joe T. Patterson; Colonel T. B. Birdsong, head of the State Highway Patrol; and Erle Johnston, director of the State Sovereignty Commission, Mississippi's segregation watch-dog agency.

The governor was in Washington attending President Lyndon B. Johnson's inauguration. Attorney General Patterson's subpoena was taken to his home, where his wife refused to accept it.

The MFDP, first organized at a state-wide convention in April, 1964, challenged the right of the State's all-white Democratic Party to represent Mississippi at the National Democratic Convention in Atlantic City.

The challenge resulted in two token "at-large" seats for the MFDP and the refusal of most of the state's regular Democrats to take a loyalty oath.

On Jan. 4, 1965, the MFDP announced a contest over Mississippi's five seats in the United States House of Representatives. A resolution urging that neither the MFDP or the regulars be seated until the contest is settled was defeated.

Under federal law, the MFDP has 40 days from Jan. 4 to gather evidence for its case against Mis-

issippi's Congressional delegation.

The three MFDP candidates — Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville, Mrs. Annie Devine of Canton and Mrs. Victoria Gray of Hattiesburg — are challenging Mississippi Congressmen Jamie Whitten, Prentiss Walker, John Bell Williams, Thomas Abernethy and William Colmer.

Mrs. Gray, the MFDP's National Committeewoman, attended a Jan. 19 meeting of the National Democratic Committee in Washington.

Over 100 lawyers from across the country are expected to arrive in Mississippi by Jan. 25 to help take depositions.

... S. Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

sire democracy, freedom and peace for the Vietnamese people."

After they were initially dispersed, young Buddhists regrouped and marched on the U.S. Information Service library and attacked it. From the sidelines, hundreds of women watched the demonstration and, looking up at the embassy building, shouted "Down with America!"

Before they were finally broken up by the soldiers, the demonstrators presented a petition to the U.S. embassy demanding an end to the U.S. support of Huong. Skirmishes between students and soldiers went on through the night and into the morning.

Hue Students

The next day, Jan. 23, students in the city of Hue led a demonstration of 5,000 shouting "Taylor Go Home!" Again, the U.S. Information Service library was attacked. In Saigon on the same day the Buddhist headquarters said, "The policy of the United States Ambassador and Huong, lackey of the United States Ambassador, is to let leaders of Vietnamese Buddhism die and to exterminate Vietnamese Buddhism."

About 15,000 Buddhist sympathizers marched in Hue on Jan. 25, demanding the resignation of Huong and the ouster of Taylor.

While the Buddhists and others in the Vietnamese cities have made it clear that the succession of regimes set up by the U.S., including the so-called civilian regime of Huong, do not represent the Vietnamese people, the disclosure that the Nungs are used as bodyguards for U.S. troops exposes the war as one in which Americans are the chief fighting force against the guerrillas.

The Nungs fled China during the Chinese revolution, and went to North Vietnam, from which they again fled after the defeat of the French. They became a mercenary army for the Diem government, and then when the Americans moved into the country in force, they were hired by the U.S.

3 Guards

Each American Special Forces soldier has three Nungs to guard him against the Vietnamese soldiers, according to correspondent Jack Langguth in the Jan. 22 *New York Times*. Langguth points out that "Americans living at the isolated outposts would have little protection against the mutinous moods of their Vietnamese colleagues if it were not for the Nungs."

The Nungs are needed by the Americans because the draftees of the Vietnam army are, in Langguth's words, "unwilling soldiers." They don't want to fight their brothers in the guerrilla movement — and this is also reflected in the fact that 30 per cent of them desert in the first six weeks of their term of service.

B'klyn Judge Goes Hard On Two Rights Fighters

NEW YORK — Isiah Brunson and Arnold Goldwag, who were both leaders of Brooklyn CORE at the time that organization called for the much publicized World's Fair stall-in, were sentenced on Jan. 19 by Judge Benjamin H. Schor of the Brooklyn Criminal Court to 30 days in prison or \$150 fine and 20 days or \$100 fine respectively. The sentences stemmed from a series of demonstrations at the site of Brooklyn's Downstate Medical Center 18 months ago.

During the Downstate demonstrations some 650 demonstrators were arrested a total of more than 850 times. Most of them got suspended sentences, were acquitted or had the charges against them dismissed. But eight defendants, whose cases were heard by Judge Schor and Judge Aaron F. Goldstein, received sentences of five days in prison or \$25 fine.

Only Brunson and Goldwag were singled out for such severe sentences. They were tried on six and four counts of disorderly conduct respectively, pleaded guilty on the advice of their attorney, and were sentenced to five days or \$25 on each count.

Judge Schor refused to give the defendants any time to raise the money for the fines and had them imprisoned after the sentencing. Funds for the fines were collected the same day, and the two were released that night.

Despite the long delay — itself a form of harassment — a number of cases are still pending.

The Downstate Medical Center demonstrations against job bias in the construction industry marked a peak of militancy in the civil-rights movement in New York in the summer of 1963. Demonstrators padlocked themselves to a long chain and sat down at the gate to the work site, to block delivery trucks.

This chain-in tactic particularly disturbed Judge Schor, who lec-



Arnold Goldwag

tured Brunson and Goldwag at their sentencing. The judge suggested that the Downstate demonstrations were the cause of the social explosions in Harlem this past summer.

The judge did not explain why the city refuses to exercise its authority to compel its hired contractors to end Jim Crow hiring practices. Unemployed residents of the black ghettos are sick of seeing rampant discrimination on building sites right in their own neighborhoods.

Because of the severe sentences handed out to civil-rights demonstrators in the Brooklyn Criminal Court, a petition for the removal of the pending cases to the federal court may be filed. Such a petition was made in the case of the demonstrators against the Board of Education arrested Dec. 16 and Dec. 30, 1963. The petition cited racist statements made by some judges.

Negroes Unite for Election To L. A. Board of Education

By Lois Saunders

LOS ANGELES — A broadly based convention representing 116 organizations united around a single candidate to represent the Negro community in the forthcoming non-partisan elections for the Board of Education.

Chosen in a nine-hour, emotion-packed session was the Rev. James E. Jones, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, who received 148 votes on the second ballot, more than the requisite two-thirds majority of the 211 delegates present for the final roll call shortly before 1 a.m.

The convention method of selecting a candidate was designed to prevent the splintering of the large Negro vote in the city-wide balloting.

The temper of the meeting was established at the outset by Dr. H. H. Brookins, head of the United Civil Rights Committee, in his opening remarks as temporary chairman.

He declared that the Negroes of Los Angeles have come of age politically and are no longer content to back a candidate "hand-picked by the white community." To the accompaniment of applause, he continued:

"I think we have enough allies in the white community who understand the Negro will no longer have things done for him or to him — but only with him."

In presenting his views to the convention, Mr. Jones said that, if elected, he will negotiate and bargain where possible, but that if evils persist, he will "demonstrate where wisdom dictates."

The candidate, who came here from Detroit in 1959, is no stranger to the picket line. He was a participant in the first UCRC mass march on the Board of Education in June, 1963, against de facto segregation.

Six candidates sought the nomination of the Community Organizations Convention, which was composed of delegates from church, business, labor, civil rights, social and fraternal organizations. Both Democrats and Republicans served on convention committees.

This is the second time the local Negro community has resorted to the convention method to select a candidate. This year there were twice as many delegates as in the first attempt two years ago when Atty. Thomas Bradley was chosen as the candidate in an attempted City Council recall election. The recall failed, but Bradley was elected to the post the following year.

Three Board of Education members are to be chosen this year for offices Nos. 2, 4 and 6. Mr. Jones was selected for Office No. 2, where the incumbent is not seeking re-election. Two other Negroes have filed for Office No. 4, Dr. Marcus McBroom and Dep. Atty. Gen. Samuel L. Williams. They did not seek — nor were they given — endorsement by the convention.

Only once in the history of Los Angeles has a Negro served on the Board of Education. Mrs. Fay Allen, a teacher, was elected in 1939. She did not win re-election.



Fannie Lou Hamer

How to Cut the Crime Rate: Mobilize People for Rights

A Johns Hopkins and Howard University study of crime patterns in Cambridge, Md., showed a clear link between "direct action" civil rights activity and a reduction in crimes among Negroes. The study showed that in the months of May through September in 1962 and 1963, during which there was considerable civil-rights activity in Cambridge, the Negro crime rate dropped to 25 per cent of the 1961 rate.

There was no corresponding difference in the crime rate of Cambridge whites.

According to the Jan. 15 *Baltimore Sun*, the university researchers drew the following conclusions:

"1. Aggressions built up by the system of segregation, instead of being dammed up or unleashed against other Negroes, were channeled into the nonviolent protest

movement . . ."

"2. All levels of the Negro community were affected by the movement. Even Negroes who took no active part in the protests were deterred from crime by a spirit of unity and common concern for the movement."

The civil-rights movement in Cambridge, led by the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee under the direction of Gloria Richardson, was one of the most militant in the country. For several months in the summer of 1963 the National Guard was called into Cambridge to maintain martial law.

Despite this the CNAC won a number of demands in Cambridge, embodied in a July 23, 1963 five point program. These included integration of the Dorchester County schools, appointment of a bi-racial city committee, integration of all public places of accommodation, and the proposal for the building of low-rent public housing.

The university investigation of the effects of the Cambridge movement put its finger on a key point when it concluded: "The most important single fact is that [the Cambridge movement] was conducted almost entirely by lower class Negroes."



Gloria Richardson

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Monday, February 1, 1965

The Morse Statement

Partisans of peace and social progress should welcome every voice — no matter from what quarter it comes — that calls for an end to U.S. involvement in the civil war in Vietnam. U.S. intervention there is so outrageous that even members of the U.S. congress are now publicly taking exception to it. Elsewhere on this page we reprint a statement by Senator Wayne Morse who was one of the first congressmen publicly to call for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

The congressmen who are finally criticizing U.S. policy in Vietnam are doing so, of course, for their own reasons and these are not generally the same reasons that socialists have for opposing this imperialist adventure. But regardless of their motives, the truths uttered by these critics help expose the lies which have allowed the U.S. State Department, the CIA, the military, and the President to continue this criminal aggression without effective opposition at home.

Declarations such as this one by Senator Morse can help promote such opposition, which is a key to ending the Vietnam adventure and the threat to world peace which it creates. They can help promote such actions as the projected April 17 Student March on Washington sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society to "call for the end of American intervention in the Vietnamese civil war."

While for all these reasons such declarations as Morse's are to be welcomed by socialists, we must point out here that the solution he offers is a false one which will neither guarantee an effective peace nor — equally important and inseparable — assure self-determination for the Vietnamese people.

Morse proposes some form of neutralization to be guaranteed by the policing of an international body such as the UN. In the first place, the United States has no legal or moral right to negotiate anything for the internal affairs of Vietnam, or to seek any kind of an outside police force there. As Senator Frank Church recently pointed out: "It is not our country."

Even from the purely practical point of view, a mere glance at strife-torn Laos — which has not had a day's peace since it was "neutralized" by outside forces in 1954 — shows what an illusory proposition such externally imposed "neutralization" is. The simple fact is that there is a struggle between contending classes in both South Vietnam and Laos which cannot be stopped by any outside force. There can be no real neutrality between the gouging landlord and the revolutionary peasant, between the revolutionary worker and the luxury-loving imperialist agent who exploits him. In such situations no international body can be a "peace keeping" force, but will inevitably tend to take sides in the internal class conflict.

The side that the UN takes in these situations is determined by the fact that the UN is still controlled by the United States in the last analysis, just as it was in the Korean "police action" and in the misnamed "peace keeping" operation in the Congo.

The revolutionary forces in Vietnam are the same ones which have been fighting for the independence of their country for a quarter century. Their fight began long before there was a Communist government in Peking. Vietnam would have been an independent country, and would have had peace since 1945, but for the re-invasion of the country by the Western imperialists after the Japanese surrender.

As socialists, we believe the ultimate solution is a united, independent socialist Vietnam. But this is a matter to be decided by the Vietnamese people themselves. The immediate goal, in which the American people do have a very real and legitimate interest, is to get the U.S. troops — the only foreign troops that are there — out of Vietnam.

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'How Much Blood Will We Waste?'

Senator Morse on Vietnam War

[This indictment of U.S. policy in Vietnam was made by Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) in a written debate with Henry Cabot Lodge, former Ambassador to Saigon. It appeared in the magazine section of the Jan. 17 New York Times. For our attitude towards Morse's proposals for solving the Vietnam crisis, see editorial on this page.]

Ten years ago the United States embarked upon an adventure in South Vietnam that was just about 100 years out of date. While Britain, France and the Netherlands were terminating their rule over their Asiatic colonies, the United States began trying to establish its own beachhead on the Asiatic mainland.

Although present at the Geneva conference of 1954 which drew up the accord whereby France withdrew from its old colony of Indochina, the United States refused to sign the final agreement. So did one of the subdivisions of Indochina, South Vietnam. The United States began a heavy program of financial and military aid to a new premier in South Vietnam who, we believed, was most likely to preserve a Western orientation. When it came time for the 1956 election throughout both North and South Vietnam required by the Geneva accord, we and our client in Saigon, Ngo Dinh Diem, realized it would be won by Ho Chi Minh's followers not only in his own North Vietnam but in the South as well. South Vietnam refused to proceed with the election.

In the last decade we have explained our policy as one of helping a free government resist Communist subversion. But South Vietnam never had a free government. In its ten years of existence its governments have been picked for it by the United States and maintained by our heavy doses of economic and military aid.

Claim Exposed

The fraudulence of our claim has been starkly exposed by the successive coups in Saigon and by the piecing together of one government after another by the American Embassy. Leaders suspected of favoring neutralism or any form of negotiation for settlement of the civil war are firmly excluded from government ranks. The major tools we have used in manipulating political and military leaders have been various threats and promises regarding our aid, which now hovers around the level of \$600 million a year in a country of 14 million people. This sum is exclusive of the cost of keeping 23,000 American "advisers" and large contingents of aircraft in the country.

In fact, our official explanations of why we are there now play down the "helping a free government" line and play up American security and American prestige as the stakes in Vietnam. At least, the explanations are getting closer to the truth, which is that the United States took over this quarter of Indochina in 1954 when the French pulled out. Having intruded ourselves into Southeast Asia, where we never were before, it was this country and not the Communists who made our prestige in Asia the issue.

Expansion of War

Our Secretary of State often says that "China must leave her neighbors alone." Under this premise, our officials have vaguely threatened to expand the war to North Vietnam and possibly China if we cannot win in South Vietnam. But there are no Chinese forces in South Vietnam nor Chinese equipment in appreciable amount. Americans are still the only foreign troops in South Vietnam.

Nonetheless, China has the same interest in what goes on in the subcontinent of Southeast Asia as we have in Mexico, Cuba and other



Late Dictator Diem

countries of Latin America. She will increasingly resist having hostile governments on her borders, as do Russia and the United States. We recognize and accept this principle as regards Russia, but we refused to recognize it as regards China.

This has been true even though we have watched other Western nations ousted from Asia and Africa by rising nationalism. It was inevitable that once China became part of this tide she would reassert her interest in the governments on her borders. A reawakened China would assert this interest whether she were Communist or not. The more we escalate the Vietnam conflict, the more likely China is to intervene directly.

Anti-Colonialism

In South Vietnam, we invite China's apprehension, but more than that, in trying to surround China with American bases and pro-Western states, we have to buck not only Communism but anticolonialism. One of our many mistakes is to equate the two, especially when anti-white feeling is directed against the United States. Advocates of a "containment" policy for China, similar to that applied to Russia with some success in the late 1940's and 1950's, overlook the impossibility of maintaining Western strongholds in Asia, no matter what their purpose. What we could do in white Europe and even the Middle East is not to be imposed upon an Asia that is united in at least one respect — its determination to see the white man sent back to his own shores.

With our great wealth we can sustain the current war effort in Vietnam indefinitely, even if it is escalated. But it will never end, because our presence and our selection of Saigon's rulers will always inspire rebellion.

Prestige Waning

Far from maintaining our prestige in Asia, our present policy in Vietnam is eroding it. The fact that we are losing despite the steady increase in our aid, the addition of 23,000 American advisers, and complete American air domination, has already led several Asian nations to throw out an anchor on the Chinese side. Of the famous dominoes that were all supposed to fall to China if we failed to take up the French burden in Southeast Asia, Burma and Cambodia have already neutralized themselves. Pakistan has made it clear that the aid she gets from us is directed against India and not against China. Japan and India, the largest non-Communist nations of Asia, who might be expected to be the most helpful to us in Vietnam, have not associated themselves with what we are doing there. A few days ago India's Premier Shastri urged a new international conference to negotiate a settlement. He asked the United States not to press for a military decision and urged that

we avoid a major military conflict.

Of all the nations touted as potential Chinese victims, only Australia and the Philippines have offered tangible help in South Vietnam. The Australian contribution amounts to some 66 "advisers" and three air cargo planes. The Philippine offer of a force of volunteer veterans was turned down.

That is the extent of the local interest and support for the American view that we are saving all of Asia from Communism by our policy in Vietnam. Surely if one of these so-called dominoes believed it, they would be fighting side by side with us in Vietnam. They are not, because they see us having to run faster and faster just to stay in the same place in Vietnam. They see that the bulk of its people are too indifferent to American objectives to resist the Vietcong. They know that sooner or later we will have to leave and they do not want to jeopardize their own standing in Asia by supporting a last-minute white intervention.

On A Limb

There are many ways this country could crawl back from the limb we crawled out on ten years ago. Through the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the United Nations or a reconvened Geneva Conference we could seek to establish an international presence in Vietnam to stabilize and pacify the country while it develops political institutions. Our refusal to sign the accord of 1954 has always made suspect our claim that we were enforcing it.

In truth, our "enforcement" has taken the form of violations far more massive than any violations by North Vietnam. Our jet air forces and bases, our helicopter fleet, the 23,000 U.S. military advisers are all violations of the 1954 accord. So are they violations of section after section of the United Nations Charter, under which we are pledged to seek peaceful solutions to disputes and to lay before the U.N. those disputes we are unable to solve peacefully through means of our own choosing. We have done neither in Vietnam.

Negotiated Solution

A negotiated settlement in South Vietnam is the first solution we are obliged to seek. Of course, it would mean some guaranteed neutralization of the country. That would give its war-torn people the best chance they have yet had to construct a country of their own, something the French, the Japanese, the French again and now the Americans have not given them.

If we fail to reach a negotiated settlement, then the U.N. Charter requires the dispute to be laid before a regional organization, such as SEATO, or one of the U.N. bodies. Both groups have the capacity to police the country; both are more likely to bring it some degree of cohesion than is the United States with its unilateral intervention in pursuit of our own interests.

Some Americans have busily erected an enormous pyramid of disasters they contend would result even from this limited American retrenchment. They see America as a power in the Pacific only if we and our friends control all its shores, instead of just its northern, eastern and southern shores, plus the island fringe off its western shore. Most important, they ignore the impossibility of creating an American foothold on that shore in mid-20th century, Communism or no Communism.

Many countries, East and West, have accommodated themselves to the end of the old order in Asia. We will, too, eventually. The only question is how much blood and money we will waste first trying to turn the clock back.

REPORT FROM LONDON

Labor Gov't Caught in Bind

(Note: This article was received before the Jan. 21 defeat of Labor's Foreign Secretary Patrick Gordon Walker in his race for Parliament.)

By Roger Protz

LONDON — When Labor came to power in Britain, Prime Minister Harold Wilson — who, despite a thickening waist and greying top, thinks himself cast in the Kennedy mold — declared there would be one hundred dynamic days in which Labor would get Britain moving again.

There was certainly a great deal that needed doing. The Tories had left — some say deliberately — an economic mess that had resulted in a balance of payments crisis amounting to about \$2¼ billion and drastic action was required.

But as the last Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer was quick to point out, the policies which Wilson and his cabinet put into operation are exactly those which the Tories would have used had they won the general election in October.

In fact, capitalist politics being what they are, there is little doubt that the Tories allowed the economy to drift so that Labor would have to shoulder the burden but that, at the same time, they drew up plans to deal with the crisis in case they won the election.

When Labor won and occupied the ministries, the civil servants presented them with the Tory blueprint. Wilson seized on their plans

in order to plug the very obvious holes in his own program.

But every move Wilson has made seems to lead to disaster. The 15 per cent duty slapped on imports has brought howls of protests from countries trading with England and may lead to retaliatory action.

Immense sums of money have been borrowed from abroad; "Britain will not go cap in hand to the bankers of Europe," Wilson staunchly declared before the election, just one of the promises he made and was unable to fulfill.

The government has sold itself to the bankers of Zurich and in return has had to accept their instructions not to push ahead with many of their reforms for fear they will be inflationary. Old age pensions will not be increased until the spring, despite pledges from Labor spokesmen that they would increase them as soon as they came to power.

This failure seems all the more glaring because of the decision by members of parliament to increase their own salaries immediately by 85 per cent! This at a time when workers are being cajoled to accept an "income policy" and not to seek wage increases that exceed four per cent.

Labor's program is in tatters. While Wilson's pugnacious Minister for Economic Development, George Brown, woos employers and workers with a Declaration of Intent, designed to observe "restraint" on both sides of industry, the cost of living is rocketing and big business is announcing record profits.

In fact, Brown's declaration — designed, he said, to end the class war forever — is nothing new. Successive administrations since the war have attempted to achieve something similar, but all without success.

Profits Rise

The Trades Union Congress turned a rather jaundiced eye on the declaration. They have repeatedly stressed that they can only recommend an income policy to their members if it does clearly apply to all incomes.

But while the workers are expected to tighten their belts, the employers and their friends are doing very nicely. Dividends have increased substantially faster than wages since 1946. Output in 1964 was about two per cent higher than in 1963 and wage rates about five per cent higher; but dividends were 12.8 per cent higher and earnings for ordinary shares 18 per cent higher.

In the last quarter of 1964 dividends were 17.7 per cent higher than a year earlier and earnings 30.9 per cent higher. The capitalists have never done better — yet the government and the press reserve their attacks for "greedy and selfish" workers who dare to press for increased wages in order to keep pace with the ever-rising cost of living.

Labor introduced an emergency budget shortly after the election. One measure to increase revenue was an extra seven cents on a gallon of gasoline. Industry has seized on this as a great opportunity to both embarrass the government and swell still further its gross profits.

The last few weeks have seen staggering price increases for many consumer goods. The government has protested, but they are impotent protests, for there is nothing that Wilson can do about them — unless he steps in a socialist direction by introducing sweeping measures designed to control industry and plan the economy.

But this is not in line with his thinking. Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan assured business men at a lunch in the City [financial district] of London that the government recognizes that they are in the game to make money and nothing will be done



Harold Wilson

to impede them in this brave venture.

Callaghan told the trade union movement that he planned to introduce a tough profits tax. When the City squeaked, he did a fast about-face and promised employers that it would be very mild.

Faced by ever-rising prices, many sections of organized labor are pushing for wage increases. Dockers and railwaymen have already fought for and won increases; and six million other workers are due for more this year.

Labor has been in office for less than three months; already it is wilting under the impact of the economic crisis it inherited and its glaring lack of policy with which to deal with it. But still it has the great majority of the workers behind it.

If the organized labor movement can force it to turn in a socialist direction then there could be a decisive showdown with big business and substantial gains could be registered for the left.

But if Wilson capitulates to international finance capital then the Tories will cash in on his weakness and could return to power at the next election. Such a victory would carry with it grave threats to the British labor movement.

Pacifists Refuse To Pay Taxes to Aid U. S. Wars

CINCINNATI — Twelve people prominent in the anti-war movement issued a statement on Jan. 22 that they would refuse to pay taxes on their 1964 income.

They gave as their reason "because so much of the tax paid the federal government goes for killing and torture as in Vietnam, and for the development of even more horrible war methods to use in the future."

"We issue this statement," they said, "not only to make known our own intentions, but also to call upon others to consider this manner of stopping their money from going to what they do not want."

Those who want to sign the statement are asked to send their names to No-Tax-for-War-in-Vietnam Committee, c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin, 932 Dayton St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The signers of the statement include: Dave Dellinger, an editor of *Liberation*; Neil Haworth, national secretary of the Committee for Non-Violent Action; Maurice McCrackin, pastor of the Community Church in Cincinnati; A. J. Muste, dean of the pacifist movement and leader of many action projects; and Harry Purvis, peace spokesman and candidate in the New York area.

Newsman Barred by U.S. from Scene Of Slaughter by Tshombe's Gunmen

By Dick Roberts

JAN. 26 — Newsmen have been barred from the Northeastern area of the Congo so they cannot report the mass slaughter of civilians being carried on there by white mercenaries and government troops.

The ban was imposed by G. McMurtrie Godley, U.S. Ambassador to Leopoldville, in cooperation with Tshombe.

The Jan. 23 *New York Times* disclosed: "The ban is apparently intended to prevent reporting of the killing of Congolese civilians by army troops and mercenaries." Thousands of Congolese — men, women and children — are known to have been indiscriminately slaughtered by Tshombe's U.S.-financed mercenaries since last summer.

In another move to stifle opposition to his hated regime and to prevent accurate reporting of Congolese events, Tshombe has closed down the opposition Leopoldville newspaper, *L'Action*. The paper had advocated a political rather than military solution to the Congolese crisis, and negotiations with the National Liberation Front.

Yet, in spite of the dictatorial repressions and terroristic slaughters, the Lumumbist Congolese freedom fighters are increasing their struggle against the Leopoldville government. On January 23rd they struck at two towns only 200 miles north of Leopoldville, driving out Leopoldville troops and white supporters of the Tshombe regime.

Meanwhile, Tshombe has been desperately attempting to recruit white reinforcements to his mercenary army in various European countries including Belgium, Italy

and France. As lavishly rewarded as the white butchers have been — many have "liberated" thousands of dollars in loot from demolished Congo cities — Tshombe is having a hard time keeping them on, once their tour of duty expires.

Three months ago it was easy going for the mercenaries. In their entire campaign before the recapture of Stanleyville in November, they lost only one man, while murdering thousands of Congolese. Now they are met by organized and armed resistance fighters — and they don't like it!

Tshombe's difficulties may lie behind Belgium's recent talks with former Congolese premier Cyrille Adoula. Although Adoula, himself, invited Tshombe's return to the Congo in June, 1964, he has now publicly attacked Tshombe and proclaimed the necessity of negotiating with the Lumumbist opposition.

The last time Adoula "negotiated" with the Lumumbists was in mid-1962, when Adoula and Kasavubu persuaded Antoine Gizenga, Lumumba's right hand man, to disarm the Lumumbists and enter a "coalition" government. Gizenga's reward for this agreement was that Adoula and Kasavubu threw him in jail. He was freed briefly, re-imprisoned by Tshombe, and hasn't been heard from since.

There is little reason to believe that Adoula, now, will be any more beneficial to the cause of Congolese freedom than Moise Tshombe.

There is only one way the Congolese will be able to become free of imperialist interest, and this is by eliminating the illegitimate Leopoldville government, no matter who its puppet leaders are.

Angry Filipinos Demonstrate Against Treatment by U. S.

By Robert Shann

About 5,000 workers, students and representatives of peasant organizations demonstrated outside the U.S. embassy in Manila, the Philippines, on Jan. 25, demanding the removal of American bases and the cancellation of all military pacts with the U.S. The demonstrators burned a cardboard Uncle Sam and carried such signs as "Down with the U.S.," "Go Home, White Monkey," "Death to U.S. Imperialism," and "Yankee Go Home."

Anger over the killing of two young Filipinos by American soldiers has flared higher with new disclosures by the U.S. brass in the Philippines. On Nov. 25, Airman Larry Cole shot and killed 14-year-old Rogelio Balagtas, who was collecting scrap metal on a U.S. military bombing range at Clark Field airbase. Forty-five days later, the U.S. military admitted that Cole was not even on sentry duty when he killed Balagtas — he was off duty and on a personal hunting expedition.

Earlier, on Jan. 22, hundreds of university students demonstrated at the U.S. Embassy, shouting "We want Blair" (the U.S. Ambassador) and carrying signs reading "Blast Off Blair," and "Filipinos are no birds to be shot."

Even before the U.S. military admission that Cole was off duty when the killing occurred, protest was strong. On Dec. 27, two days after another Filipino, Gonzalo Vidello, was shot and killed in the "restricted" waters of the U.S. Navy's Subic Bay Air Station, over 2,000 people demonstrated in the town of Angeles, near Clark Field. A manifesto was read at this meeting demanding prosecution of those responsible for the killing of 31 Filipinos on American bases since 1952, and compensation for the families of the victims.

When the U.S. Air Force paid \$787 to the father of Rogelio Ba-

lagtas as "compensation," an editorial headline in a Manila newspaper read, "Shoot a Filipino for Only \$787!"

The image of the Philippines as one of the few places in Southeast Asia "safe" for American imperialism is being shattered in his recent wave of protests. Other indications of the growing anti-Americanism among the Filipinos come from the conservative Philippine House of Representatives, which has recommended changes in U.S.-Philippine relations to require consultation with the Philippines before the U.S. uses the Philippines as a base for the prosecution of the Vietnam war and before the U.S. installs missiles on its bases there.

Recently a new youth organization called the Kabataang Makabayan, meaning Nationalist Youth, was formed in Manila. It has denounced plans to send Filipino "volunteers" to fight in the Vietnam war for the U.S., and calls for the complete dismantling of all U.S. bases in the Philippines.

In addition, the Jan. 10 *New York Times* reported that guerrilla struggles have broken out on the main island of Luzon. The guerrillas are called "Huks" and government sources claim they are a reconstitution of the Hukbalahap peasant guerrilla movement supposedly destroyed some time ago. It reportedly numbers 14,000 and controls 80 villages in central Luzon.

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Life-Long Tory War Dog

By Dick Roberts

Time magazine's eulogy of Winston Churchill as "the noblest Englishman of this century and one of the great captains of all time" fairly sums up a myth which was manufactured in Washington and sold to the American people for the last quarter century.

It is no accident that Churchill was so glorified. More than any other individual, he personified ruthless defense of the world imperialist system. A life-long foe of social progress and an inveterate war-monger, it was he who in 1946 shattered popular hopes for world peace with his famous Fulton, Missouri speech officially proclaiming the Cold War.

If the United States was to be the bastion and arsenal of imperialism for World War III, Churchill was to be its prophet. For this, U.S. politicians and the capitalist press heaped him with honors and fulsome praise.

Fifty years earlier, Churchill began his political career as a war correspondent in Cuba, where he defended the Spanish suppression of the Cuban revolution. From that time on he was to appear on many of the battlefronts of colonial empires.

In 1898 he joined British forces in Africa to crush the Sudanese in the Battle of Omdurman. The next year found him in South Africa as a war correspondent, glorifying the Boer War. In 1906 he was awarded his first government office: Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Churchill's conduct in England was no less than that of a *pukka sahib*. As Home Secretary, he used troops in 1910 to crush a Welsh coal miners' strike. The next year he made a comic opera figure of himself by personally leading a battalion of Scots Guards to disarm a couple of anarchists in the "Battle of Sidney Street."

But war was Churchill's chief obsession, and it was as First Lord of the Admiralty, beginning in 1911, that Churchill's Napoleonic complex found first satisfaction. In 1915 he launched his own strategic brainchild, the disastrous Dardanelles campaign, which cost thousands of lives and failed miserably.

The Dardanelles fiasco cost him his admiralty post and, as often in Churchill's career, he found it necessary to maneuver for a new position in British politics. Two years later he obtained the posi-



Churchill

tion of Minister of Munitions, and in 1918 became Secretary for War.

It was Churchill who organized the intervention of 14 capitalist nations against the Bolsheviks in the Russian Civil War. Try as he would, this foremost enemy of socialism was frustrated in his attempts to crush the first workers' state — a defeat for which he never forgave the organizer of the Red Army, Leon Trotsky.

Churchill has been highly praised for his supposed opposition to Chamberlain's policy of appeasing Hitler. Such praise deserves comment.

In the first place, it must be remembered that Churchill had been out of the Conservative government since 1931 because of his opposition to the Conservative policy of concessions to India. Churchill — who derided Gandhi as a "fakir, striding half-naked" — was still defending his opposition to any kind of self-government for India as late as 1949 in the first volume of his memoirs.

Further, his opposition to "appeasement" was certainly not out of any hatred of fascism or dictatorship — witness the following remarks:

"Up till a few years ago many people in Britain admired the work which the extraordinary man Signor Mussolini had done for his country. He had brought it out of incipient anarchy into a position of dignity..." (January 30, 1939)

He wrote of fascist dictator Franco:

"He now has the opportunity of becoming a great Spaniard of whom it may be written a hundred years hence: 'He united his

country and rebuilt its greatness..." (February 23, 1939)

Out of the cabinet, Churchill was prone to make criticisms he never made in office. But what Churchill wanted was simply an earlier war than the Conservative government was willing to start. To both Churchill and Chamberlain the concern was the same: to prevent Germany from gaining Eastern Europe, maneuvering at the same time that the major brunt of this effort would be borne by the Soviet Union.

The imperialists' scheme was simple, if not a little overtaxed by wishful thinking. Germany and the Soviet Union would destroy each other on the Eastern front, and the Allies would rush up through the Balkans to reap the gains. Churchill's insistence on this "soft underbelly of Europe" strategy during World War II was a reason for the delay of the Allied invasion of France.

Unfortunately for the imperialists, history did not favor Churchill's plans. Hitler did not crush the Soviet Union and the Red Army occupied most of Eastern Europe. 1944 found Churchill and Roosevelt desperately bargaining with Stalin.

At Teheran, Churchill obtained Greece as a British sphere of influence. In December, 1944, he began perhaps his most brutal campaign of imperialist subjugation — the crushing of the Greek revolution.

Under the Teheran agreement, Stalin promised that the Communist-led Greek resistance movement (EAM) would capitulate to the British-approved Papandreou regime. It was only necessary for Churchill to smash the opposition of the Greek people. Scenes which this generation associates with Budapest in 1956 were thus first acted out in Athens in the midst of World War II.

If Americans are misled about Churchill's popularity, the English working class was not. In 1945, when Churchill was pleading to be allowed to carry his war through to the finish, he was voted out of office by a resounding majority.

No longer able to participate in his favorite sport, live war, Churchill had to content himself in his subsequent years with presiding over the cold war. Until his political demise in the early 1950's, he remained what he always had been — world imperialism's foremost war dog.

Cuban Gov't Withdraws Students from Rumania

(*World Outlook*) — The withdrawal of 130 Cuban students from Rumania, reported by the wire services Jan. 15, was accompanied by no immediate official explanation from either the Cuban or Rumanian governments. According to travelers from Bucharest, the action was taken by Havana when the Rumanian government prohibited the Cuban students, most of whom were studying at the University of Bucharest, from staging a rally in commemoration of the victory of the Cuban Revolution. The students were then called home.

The Vienna correspondent of the *New York Times* offered the following speculation as to the reasons for this rift in relations between Rumania and Cuba:

"... the Rumanians, with much at stake in a rapprochement with the United States, regarded the proposed demonstration as a potential threat of violence against Americans or the United States Embassy..."

"Rumania is seeking economic assistance from the United States in the form of increased trade, while some American manufacturing concerns have been considering setting up shop in Rumania for production under Rumanian license."

"The improvement of Rumanian-American relations lay in such delicate balance that the Bucharest regime, as it was outlined here, could not risk Cuban student disorder of an anti-American character."

"It is recognized even among Communists that the repetitious violence against American missions in Moscow and elsewhere usually is based on the passive consent of the police authorities."

"Restraint by the Rumanian police already had been seen in December in the Rumanian-African student demonstrations arising from the American-Belgian airborne intervention in the Congo."

While too much should not be read into this development, several things nevertheless stand out.

The Rumanians, by ostentatiously dissociating themselves from the Cubans — following a criminal decision not to join with the Cubans and others in demonstrations of international solidarity in behalf of the Congolese people — utilized the well-known firm stand

of the Cuban revolutionists against American imperialism as a foil to emphasize their own softness toward Wall Street and their readiness to be had. The move will be read perfectly by the experts in the State Department, as Bucharest intended.

The Rumanians grossly insulted the Cuban students by implying that they would not act in a disciplined way if they were permitted to hold a rally in celebration of their own Revolution. More important, however, the Bucharest bureaucrats indicated their readiness to stab the Cuban Revolution in the back in return for economic aid such as Washington has given to Yugoslavia. They revealed how utterly unprincipled their calculations are and how ready they are, in the final analysis, to betray the interests of socialism in their own country in response to the blandishments of the State Department and the Manhattan banks.

The reactions in Peking will bear watching. In the Sino-Soviet conflict, the Rumanian bureaucracy has been utilizing the differences in order to advance its own interests.

It is in the interests of world socialism for Rumania to gain a voice and a role that is independent from the Moscow bureaucracy. However, for Rumania to fall into dependency on American imperialism would be an utter disaster. The indication that the Rumanian bureaucrats are thinking of taking this road is what is most ominous in the incident over the Cuban students. If they were moving in the direction of genuine independence, then their course would be to follow in the footsteps of the Cubans — not the Yugoslavs — and to display this with special acts of solidarity with Havana in its heroic struggle against the Northern Goliath.

Will Peking, which has been talking magnificently about Leninism, now remind the Rumanians of the need to adhere to basic principles? Will Mao and his team choose to draw the attention of the Rumanians to the dangers of Titoism? Or will they choose to remain silent, thereby implying their own readiness to bargain with American imperialism at the expense of others?

World Events

British-Cuba Trade Grows

Britain more than tripled her exports to Cuba in 1964, according to the Manchester (England) Chamber of Commerce. The increase was from \$5 million in 1963 to \$17 million. The chamber of commerce reported that Britain's trade with Latin America ("these fast-developing anti-American countries") increased generally, although the Cuba trade had the largest increase.

Indians Protest Arrests

Protests have begun against the sweeping arrests of over 800 leaders of the left Communist Party of India. The first protest demonstration was a march on Parliament in New Delhi, Jan. 13. The right-wing (pro-Moscow) Communist Party expressed its "shock and revulsion" over the "wanton arrests and detention." The president of the Civil Liberties Association characterized the arrests as "illegal" and "an abuse of the emergency powers."

Kanai Pal, a Trotskyist member of the West Bengal Assembly, publicly declared the real aim of the arrests was to behead and suppress the growing mass movement against high prices, food scarcity, and other pressing problems. Kanai Pal appealed for unity of all

forces on the left "to resist this onslaught as a common danger."

Oppose World CP Parley

Khrushchev's successors are gingerly trying to arrange an international meeting of Communist parties for March 1. Earlier they called off a meeting scheduled under Khrushchev for Dec. 15. That meeting had been resisted by parties that sympathized with Moscow but did not want a final break with the Chinese. Despite the Soviet leaders' assurances that the March meeting is not aimed against Peking, it is meeting similar resistance.

Soviet Poet's Fate Unclear

Earlier reports that the young Soviet poet Iosif Brodsky had been pardoned by the new regime in the Kremlin were apparently wrong, according to a Jan. 8 AP dispatch from Leningrad. The Leningrad poet's whereabouts are at present being kept secret. Exiled to a work camp last March after trial as a "parasite" for not doing "socially useful labor," Brodsky was reportedly freed by the new Kremlin bosses shortly after Khrushchev's ouster. That move, along with several others, was interpreted as a gesture by the new rulers to win over Soviet intellectuals. Some prominent cul-

tural figures had campaigned against the Stalin-type persecution of the poet.

Gives Away Brazil's Iron

Gen. Humberto Castelo Branco, the president put into office in Brazil by the reactionary *coup* of April 1, 1963, has signed a decree reversing a historic policy followed by every government in Brazil up to now. The decree opens up Brazil's fabulously rich iron-ore reserves to private capital.

Brazil has about one-third of the world's known iron ore reserves. But after the ruthless exploitation of Brazil's gold, diamond and rubber resources, public sentiment grew so strong against giving away any more of the country's resources that no government dared concede to imperialist pressure and open up the high-quality iron-ore bodies. Thus Brazil exports only eight million tons a year, about two per cent of the world market.

The decree favors the Hanna Mining Company of the United States, which operates through the St. John del Rey Mining Company (a British concern) and the Antunes Mining group, a Brazilian company in which Bethlehem Steel, the giant U.S. corporation, holds an interest.

Cuba Rejects Payment Claim For Congo Operation by UN

NEW YORK — The Cuban government has rejected the assertion of United Nations officials that it is delinquent in its financial obligations to the UN because it has refused to contribute to so-called peace-keeping operations of the organization in the Congo and Mid-East. The Cuban position was put forward in an official statement Jan. 22 by its Mission to the United Nations. The text of the statement follows.

In the report of the Secretary General concerning the collection of contributions as of January 17, 1965, contained in document A/5847, it is said that a certain number of Member States of the United Nations Organization, among which Cuba was included, "should be considered to be in arrears, as at January 17, 1965, in the payment of their contributions to the United Nations, in amounts in excess of the amounts of their assessed contributions for the preceding two full years."

The Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations categorically rejects such a statement, which is groundless and contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba considers that the ex-

penses of the so-called peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East have been illegally approved, in open violation of the Charter and, consequently, does not consider itself bound to pay any amount imposed upon it in such a manner.

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba also considers that the cost of all peace-keeping operations are not expenses of the Organization in the sense of Article 17 of the Charter and that, therefore, in the case of those expenses, the application of said Article or the Financial Rules and Regulations is not acceptable.

The Permanent Mission of Cuba emphatically rejects the attempt at determining which countries are in arrears in the payment of their contributions through the involvement of expenses other than those within the regular budget.

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter, Cuba is not in arrears in the payment of its legal contributions to the Organization. Any effort in the opposite direction cannot but serve the interests of the United States and other Members of the Organization who strive to turn it into a true instrument of their neo-colonialist designs.

Letters From Our Readers

Freedom Democratic Party

Mississippi

I am in substantial agreement with the article published by Mr. George Breitman in your Dec. 21, 1964, issue concerning the Freedom Democratic Party.

I am a volunteer in Mississippi and have been working here for eight months and believe that the

Freedom Democratic Party has to develop more along the independent lines Mr. Breitman suggests.

If you could send me either reprints of this article or copies of your Dec. 21 issue, I would like to circulate them down here.

Rights Worker

Answers a Criticism

Denver, Colo.

The letter by Richard M. Woodruff criticizing Malcolm X in *The Militant* of Jan. 18 made me very sad. It shows clearly the lack of class consciousness in the American worker. It is rather tragic to find it in a reader of *The Militant*.

Mr. Woodruff should read *The Crisis of the Middle Class* by Lewis Corey. It is out of print but most of the public libraries have it. Mr. Corey was expelled from the Communist Party for "spying for the ruling class."

Many people ignore the fact that the Negro people are divided within themselves. There is a big Negro middle class and the white ruling class uses it to confuse the Negro worker.

Mr. Bunche, Mr. Martin Luther King, etc., don't belong to the Negro working class. If Mr. King and Mr. Bunche had been working to liberate the Negro people they never would have received the Nobel Prize.

"The hard work and dedication" of groups like the NAACP, SNCC, etc., don't go far enough. These are middle-class organizations. To some extent they are a liability because all they do is confuse the Negro worker and the white worker like Mr. Woodruff.

Both the white middle class and the Negro middle class are becoming proletarianized. When that complete proletarianization comes we are going to have a socialist America.

José L. Gonzales

Consumer Not Doing Well

Houston, Texas

An item in the Jan. 22 *Wall Street Journal*, said: "Consumers lose favor with LBJ now that his election is history. Business protests convince Lyndon to resist consumer appeals, an aide confides. Esther Peterson, the consumers' champion at the White House, turns quiet after lambasting advertisers; friends say she loses interest in her job."

You could entitle the item, "Big Surprise." It does show, beyond a doubt, that *The Militant* was correct in its analysis and counsel regarding the election.

I am enclosing \$2 for my subscription and managed to dig up \$2 more for a gift subscription to someone who should be taking *The Militant* but who cannot afford it. Possibly a Negro sharecropper who is "unadvised" he has rights. Anyway, keep the heat on our phony liberal friend.

Reader

Fan Mail Dep't

Boston, Mass.

Although I do not entirely agree with your basic philosophy, I think your paper serves an important function in focusing attention on the side of the news that seldom makes our other papers.

I enjoy your paper and wish you continued success with it.

E. M.

New Cuba Pamphlet

Chicago, Ill.

A 72-page booklet describing conditions in Cuba as they are today has just been published by a

group of American students who defied the travel ban and toured the island country extensively last summer.

The booklet has 32 pages of photos of Cuban life and many important aspects about the new socialist nation are described: New housing, the boom in education, daily milk for each child, complete free medical care for every Cuban, the now free Afro-Cuban, developments in culture, the farce of the blockade, and the mushrooming economy.

The booklet sells for 85c plus 15c for mailing fee. Order today for authentic information about a new world just 90 miles from our shores. Write to: Chicagoans for Freedom of Travel to Cuba, P.O. Box 4363, Chicago 80, Ill.

Pieter R. Clark
Editor

All the Words That Fit

New York, N. Y.

The *New York Times* apparently can be quite precise in its use of the English language.

A report from Leopoldville Jan. 25 said that three Belgians were

killed and two wounded by anti-Tshombe fighters who attacked the village of Nkolo. The article described the incident as a "massacre."

I had always understood the word to mean wholesale slaughter. But just to be sure I looked it up in the unabridged dictionary. I found that I was correct in my understanding of the word, but also discovered that there is a second definition of massacre as meaning unjustified killing of an individual.

So you see, if anyone charges that the *Times* is juicing up its reporting, it has a nice dictionary alibi — that is, assuming the incident really happened in the way they report it.

H. C.

Likes Muckraking

Austin, Texas

I'm a poor student here at Texas University and would like very much to continue receiving your muckraking journal. Enclosed is my subscription.

Keep up the fighting spirit!

J. R.

H.F.

It Was Reported in the Press

Socialized Medicine, Anyone? — "WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI)— President Johnson will be billed \$1.09 a day while he is a patient at Bethesda Naval Hospital . . . The First Lady will be charged \$1.75 a day as a 'dependent.'"

War on Poverty (I) — Total victory is clearly not the aim of the "War on Poverty." A decision by Secretary of Labor Wirtz that unemployed young people enlisted in the Neighborhood Youth Corps must be paid the federal minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour has caused a number of local poverty groups to reconsider their participation in the program. In Knoxville, Tenn., officials said their program was based on an hourly wage rate of 75 cents. In one Appalachia county, spokesmen said payment of the federal minimum wage would mean the Youth Corps members would be working alongside regular employes making about 62 cents an hour.

War on Poverty (II) — A letter signed "Laborer" in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* said: "The first to benefit under the city's anti-poverty plan, if I may be so crude as to suggest it, is David G. Hill, who has been named executive director. His salary will be \$18,000 a year." The reader who sent this item to us noted on the margin that Hill had previously been an assistant U.S. attorney at \$11,000 a year. So the war on poverty is registering some advances after all.

More Trouble — As if Harlemites didn't have troubles enough, they are now suffering a sharp increase in asthma attacks, according to new findings by medical researchers. At Harlem Hospital, for example, there has been a 400 per cent increase in such cases in the past 13 years. Researchers are uncertain as to the cause. They said there could either be some special air pollution in the area or the attacks could be the result of increased emotional stress.

CIA Slip-Up? — Four Cuban counter-revolutionaries were arrested by British marines at Anguilla Cay at the end of last year.

After pleading guilty, they were convicted of smuggling arms into the Bahamas and sentenced to \$230 fines or one-year prison terms. Their cache of arms included two small cannons and an anti-tank gun bearing Chinese markings dated 1951. They didn't say where they got them.

Opticians' Delight — "TOKYO, Jan. 23 (Reuter's) — The Education Ministry today blamed television-watching as the main cause of increasing nearsightedness among Japanese school children."

Our Affluent Society — A New York shop offers this specialty: "Hot John — The 'living end' in electrical appliances. Hot Johns are designed to eliminate that contracting br-r-r that comes from the first contact . . . The last word in comfort."

Contemporary Toys — A *New York Times* advertisement offers: "Working model guillotine comes in kit form ready for you to assemble your own chamber of horrors. Harmless blade descends and victim's head falls in basket. Head fits back for next attempt. A fascinating conversation piece . . . a great gag gift . . . wonderful ornament for your desk or table top."

New Variation — If playing with your new guillotine doesn't relax your nerves, try this one: "Tranquil-Metal. Just hold it in your hand and feel worries ebb away. Soothes jangled nerves, relaxes you . . . Comforting smooth gold finish."

Too Many White Collars?

Los Angeles, Calif.

Enclosed is cost of renewing my subscription.

May I request a more meaningful presentation of problems of the Communist Party than you have thus far provided? It seems to me that the major factor in the internal affairs of the CP is its predominantly middle-class composition in membership and the middle-class character of its leadership.

It may be that the failure of the CP to attract and recruit workers, being shared by the Socialist Workers Party as well, accounts for the frequently petty attacks on the CP in *The Militant*. Nevertheless, political integrity and journalistic responsibility require an honest appraisal of the problem of middle-class domination of the radical movement in the U.S.

It's my hope that adequate and effective coverage of this problem will contribute to strengthening the working-class membership and character of the left-wing of the U.S.

H.F.

10 Years Ago In The Militant

American imperialism is playing a very slippery role in Indochina. There is evidence that Washington is moving to blow up the general elections scheduled for the whole of divided Vietnam next year under the terms of the Geneva agreement. There is further evidence that Wall Street's government is seeking to take over control of South Vietnam through a puppet government and to permanently divide the country in the Korea pattern. . . .

In a dispatch from Paris in the Jan. 17 *Times*, Sulzberger announces in his opening sentence: "The American Government is now taking over from France responsibility for maintaining independence in Indo-China." This enormous step of moving into Indochina on the heels of the retreating French is made known to the American people via a newspaper column on the editorial page of the Morgan-controlled *Times*!

We are further informed that Washington is "gambling whole hog on the Ngo Dinh Diem program. At present only the United States consider Ngo Dinh Diem's regime efficient or representative."

This "representative" regime, originally installed by the French, and held up by French bayonets, has shown its "independence" by inviting the dictation of a new imperialist master, Wall Street. . . . "Neither the United States nor the Ngo Dinh Diem Government signed the Geneva agreements. Therefore, if they so desire, they may declare they are not bound when the time for all-Vietnam elections rolls around," Sulzberger observes.

Here is the formula under which American imperialism hopes to deprive the Vietnamese people of the right to pick their own government and plans to maintain South Vietnam as another U.S. military base in the Far East.—Jan. 31, 1955.

20 Years Ago

Here's one time the corporation-dominated War Labor Board took issue with a big employer.

Last week the board in Washington rejected a proposal of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company to grant one week's vacation with pay after six months' service and two weeks after one year for all 44,000 store, plant, warehouse and office employes. The Board instead insisted upon one week's vacation after one year's employment and two weeks after three year's service for all except the office employes, who were granted the original request.

This rejection of the company's own request for most of the A&P employes was justified on the grounds that most of the workers were already getting vacations on the basis approved by the WLB and to adopt the company's plan would be to "violate" Roosevelt's wage-freezing, wage-stabilization program. — Feb. 3, 1945.

Thought for the Week

"We must talk to the Buddhists," General Khanh said. He added with a smile: "You cannot kill them all." — The Jan. 26 *New York Times*.

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Detroit Police Commissioner Admits Cops' Racial Insult Provoked Fight

DETROIT — Police Commissioner Girardin has admitted that "racial remarks" by two off-duty policemen provoked a fight between the officers and Richard T. David, Socialist candidate in the 13th Congressional District, last October 24. David and five of his supporters were arrested after the incident.

In a letter to Robert Himmel, Socialist Workers Party Wayne County Chairman, Girardin stated that "off-duty members of the Detroit Police Department may have precipitated the incident by making, uncalled-for racial remarks in the presence of bi-racial persons." He indicated that he is "not satisfied with the conduct of the officers in the instant case and [we] have taken measures to prevent a recurrence of incidents of this nature."

Girardin maintained, however, that the "resultant attack on the officers because of the remarks was unlawful and is not made valid by reason of such remarks having been made." He did not agree to drop the charges against the defendants and insisted that "the court cases will have to be adjudicated according to the law."

Have a Right

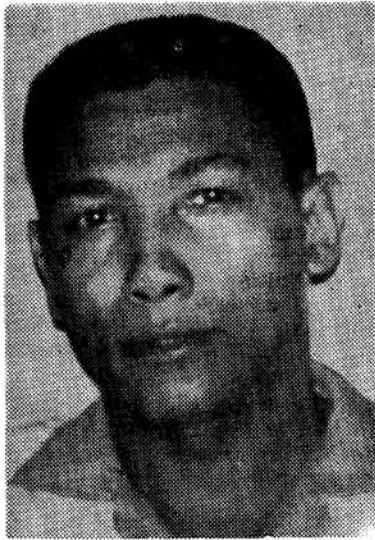
Himmel replied to Girardin by asserting that while Negroes may not have "the legal right . . . to physically respond to racial insult," they "have a moral right to such a response." He pointed out that "Negroes will no longer smile and turn away when they are addressed as 'nigger.' You had better tell your policemen this too."

Dealing with the other cases, Himmel observed that they involved "two who were trying to stop the fight, one who simply asked why the arrests were being made, and two who were merely bystanders." James Griffin was arrested, he said, "only because he was recognized by a policeman who had arrested him a week earlier for passing out political literature at Cass Technical High School. This, I repeat is 'political harassment.'"

Himmel called on Girardin to "intercede in these cases and see that the charges are dropped."

Two defendants, Daniel Rosenkine and Edward D'Angelo, charged with "interfering with an officer in the performance of his duty," were slated to be tried in Recorder's Court on Tuesday, Jan. 26. Richard T. David and Robert Higgins, both charged with "assault" will come to trial in Recorder's Court on Friday, Feb. 5. David, in addition, has been charged with "malicious destruction of property." A trial date has not been set yet for Dorothea Breitman, also charged with "interfering."

Robert Higgins, a 17-year-old Cass Tech High School student,



Richard T. David

was again picked up on November 27 for "unlawfully driving away an automobile." If convicted, he faces a five-year jail term.

Although Higgins was able to provide four witnesses who gave sworn statements as to his whereabouts at the time of the alleged crime, neither the police nor the prosecutor's office have been willing to drop the charge. A trial date has not been set as yet, pending the outcome of a lie detector test which the prosecutor's office suggested as a condition for dropping the charge.

All defendants are represented by attorney O. Lee Molette, general counsel for the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL) and Milton R. Henry.

Himmel, who submitted the formal complaint to the Police Commissioner's office on behalf of the defendants, is a candidate for mayor of Detroit. He indicated that the question of police brutality "will be the key issue in this year's campaign," and pledged to fight for "an elected police review board to stop harassment against Negroes and other poor people in Detroit."

Rockwell Gets 'Liberal' New York Arrests Warning from School Integration Fighters Malcolm X

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 — Malcolm X read the text of a telegram he had sent to George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the American Nazi Party, at a public meeting of the Organization of Afro-American Unity last night. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"This is to warn you that I am no longer held in check from fighting white supremacists by Elijah Muhammad's separatist Black Muslim Movement and that if your present racist agitation against our people there in Alabama causes physical harm to Reverend King or any other black Americans who are only attempting to enjoy their rights as free human beings, that you and your Ku Klux Klan friends will be met with maximum physical retaliation from those of us who are not handcuffed by the disarming philosophy of non-violence and who believe in asserting our right of self-defense — by any means necessary."

Malcolm X went on to say that he had seen King knocked down by a racist on television, and "it hurt me." He explained that he would have gone to King's aid had he been there.

The telegram represents another step by the black nationalists toward participation in the civil-rights movement in an uncompromising, militant way — something Malcolm X has urged upon nationalists ever since he left Elijah Muhammad's movement.

This OAAU meeting was the first of three dealing with the past, present and future of Afro-Americans.

The Jan. 31 meeting will take up the present situation of Afro-Americans, and the Feb. 7 meeting will hear the OAAU program for changing that situation. Meetings are held regularly on Sunday nights at 8 p.m. at the Audubon Ballroom, 166th St. and Broadway.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 — Mayor Wagner and the city administration have launched a campaign of harassment and intimidation against the leaders of the school boycott that is being organized in the "600" schools — New York's worst schools — in an effort to keep the boycott from spreading and to end it in those schools where it has already begun.

Rev. Milton A. Galamison, leader of the Citywide Committee for Integrated Schools which is organizing the boycott, was arrested Jan. 20 on charges of exhorting children to defy the state's Compulsory Education Law. The next day, Mrs. Thelma Johnson, a leader of the Harlem Parents Committee, which is supporting the strike, was arrested on the same charges.

On Jan. 19, the day the boycott began, State Supreme Court Justice M. Henry Martuscello issued a temporary injunction against it and ordered the boycott leaders to appear in court to explain why a permanent injunction should not be issued.

New York's "600" schools are designed to segregate children who have "interfered with the learning of others." About 90 per cent of the 2,000 students in the 15 "600" schools are Negro or Puerto Rican. Galamison stated that these schools would be boycotted because they provided an inferior education: poor textbooks, inadequate facilities, no curriculum, untrained teachers; and because the students were improperly screened.

Galamison, who was the chief leader of New York's two massive school boycotts last year, started this boycott in a single school, Public Schol 617 in Brooklyn, with the intention of spreading it to the other "600" schools and to the 31 segregated junior high schools in the city.

Very Effective

The boycott at P.S. 617 was reported in the press as 90 per cent effective the first day and still 80 per cent effective on the fifth day of the boycott. So far the boycott has spread to Junior High School 139 in Harlem. Efforts are also being made to spread the boycott to P.S. 614 on Manhattan's Lower East Side and to P.S. 258 in Brooklyn.

The Citywide Committee for Integrated Schools declares it will maintain the boycott — despite any injunction — until the Board of Education meets its demands. These demands include: the upgrading of 200 Negro and Puerto Rican teachers to supervisory positions; the issuance of a plan and timetable for school desegregation and the revising of the school construction program to conform with this plan.

Set of Demands

A set of demands for the "600" schools has also been elaborated including: an objective evaluation of these schools; introduction of a curriculum; institution of a screening process for assignment of students to the "600" schools and for their later return to the mainstream of the school system.

The New York Civil Liberties Union on Jan. 21 called the injunction "an outrageous effort to cut off freedom of speech and assembly." It charged the Board of Education with attempting to silence criticism of public policies by private citizens.

The Citywide Committee has been conducting Freedom Schools for the children out on the boycott. It was while conducting these schools that both Galamison and Mrs. Johnson were arrested by Board of Education attendance officers.

Miss. Gets \$4.5 Million in Civil Defense Funds

JACKSON, Miss. — The federal government poured over \$4½ million into the state of Mississippi last year through a civil defense program.

Acting State Civil Defense Director Kenneth Phillips said in his report to Gov. Paul Johnson that the federal government gave Mississippi \$4,528,451 for the state's Civil Defense Program and that none of these funds had "harmful restrictions attached to them."

Phillips was referring to the fact that some federal funds cannot be used to support or maintain segregation.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Under President Johnson's proposed aid-to-education program, Mississippi would receive more than \$30 million, according to a Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee report.

UNION BRASS BORE DOWN HARD

Dock Pact Jammed Through on Third Try

By Tom Leonard

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 — Why did longshoremen here vote to accept a contract they had twice previously rejected? This was accurately explained by the Jan. 22 *Times-Picayune* of New Orleans, a port also shut tight by the East Coast and Gulf strike. "The dock workers' leaders," it said, "were joined by leaders of other maritime unions in pressuring the longshoremen to change their votes . . ."

The article also listed intervention by the U.S. Department of Labor and the threat of Congressional moves for compulsory arbitration as additional pressures on the longshoremen. The only force not mentioned was AFL-CIO President Meany who collaborated with President Gleason of the independent (expelled from the AFL-CIO) International Longshoremen's Association in campaigning for a vote accepting the sell-out contract.

Members of Meany's staff, for example, sat in ILA union offices on the eve of the voting to help answer phone calls from strikers about the contract. They reportedly argued with strikers that if they didn't vote to accept the contract the federal government would intervene.

Returns from three ports (New York, Boston, Newport News) favoring the contract, showed a vote of 13,860 to 5,700, but with more than 8,000 of the eligible 28,000 longshoremen not voting.

In New Orleans, Baltimore, Houston and Galveston, there was

continuing resistance to Gleason's contract. As in New York, it centered around the cut in the size of the work gangs and deterioration of working conditions. A reported split among ILA leaders in New Orleans is over accepting the contract provision retaining the wage differential of six cents an hour less than New York.

A federal manpower study stated that New Orleans' 13,000 longshoremen were twice the number needed. Such reports apparently were used as master guide by the ILA and company negotiators when they mapped out the contract proposals for reducing the size of work gangs and increasing the size of sling loads.

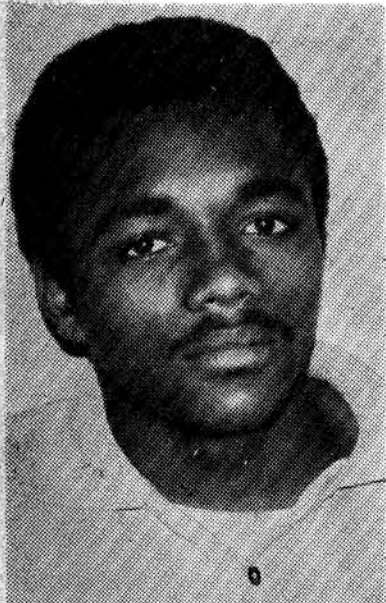
In Baltimore the stevedoring companies backed away from the "New York solution" — reducing the size of work gangs. Instead they have introduced wage differentials as a speed-up device. In addition they are trying to put over a seniority clause which would cover only checkers and carpenters, leaving regular ship-

side work gangs without protection and subject to penalties and firing for minor reasons or allegations.

One of the differences between this and previous longshore strikes is the new reluctance of rank-and-file longshoremen in ports other than New York meekly and automatically to accept the officially proposed contract. This can be important since one of the better rules and traditions of the ILA is that no port works until all ports have settled their local contracts.

The Port of New York, therefore, remains almost completely closed down, the exceptions being the unloading of perishable cargoes and the sailing of a few passenger ships permitted by Gleason.

The ILA is providing no strike benefits to its members. Although the walkout is three weeks old, Gleason has made no appeal for aid from other unions. Nor has any top union leader from the AFL-CIO made any offers of assistance for the ILA strikers and their families.



Robert Higgins