

Part of throng at rally during student March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam.

Photo by Finer

THE MILITANT

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Student Marchers Blazed a Path

An Editorial

The April 17 March on Washington to protest the U.S. war in Vietnam exceeded the most optimistic expectations of its initiators and supporters. Some 20,000 people, most of whom were students, demonstrated their opposition to the war the Johnson administration is waging against the people of Vietnam.

This huge outpouring reflects the growing opposition to the war on the nation's campuses. The success of the march is also an indication of the uneasiness over the war felt by wide sections of the population as a whole.

The Students for a Democratic Society, which organized the march, and the other youth organizations and individuals who helped build it are to be congratulated for a job well done.

The success of the march was due not only to the real and growing opposition on campus to the war, but also to the policies carried out by the organizers of the march which helped to build it and maintain its militant spirit.

The original call for the march told the truth about the war. It described the war as a civil war. It didn't buy the view that "both sides" are "equally to blame," and concentrated its fire on the U.S. government, whose military intervention threatens to plunge Asia and the world into a bloody holocaust.

All who agreed that the war should be ended now were invited to support the march. Under this policy of non-exclusion the support of revolutionary socialists was welcomed. The SDS leaders stuck to this policy despite pressure from all kinds of liberals, State Department socialists, those in the right-wing of the peace movement, etc.

The policy of non-exclusion opened the way for the activists and militants to join in the organization of the march, and to contribute their energy and spirit — no small factor in the large turnout from many cities and campuses.

The demonstration proved the fallacy of the oft-repeated argument of professional liberals that serious opposition to the Johnson administration can only isolate the movement and render its protests "ineffective." The march was built on the basis of the unqualified demand on the government to end the war in Vietnam, a demand which generated enthusiasm and support for the march.

In his speech at the march, SDS President Paul Potter called upon the students assembled there to go back home and organize to fight the system that is responsible for the war. "We must name that system," he continued. "We must name it, describe it, analyze it, understand it and change it. For it is only when that system is changed and brought under control that there can be any hope for stopping the forces that create a war in Vietnam today or a murder in the South tomorrow or all the incalculable, innumerable atrocities that are worked on people all over — all the time."

In his speech, Potter did not give "the system" its name —

(Continued on Page 4)

20,000 in D.C. March Assail U.S. Aggression in Vietnam

By Harry Ring

Opponents of U.S. aggression in Vietnam and partisans of social change should be greatly heartened by the remarkably successful April 17 student March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam.

The turnout of 20,000 was double the number expected by the organizers of the march. Viewed in relation to the character of the march, the figures are even more impressive. These 20,000 were not there simply to voice an amorphous pro-peace sentiment. They were in the capital as militant, conscious opponents of a war now going on.

They were there to indict the U.S. government for aggression. They were there to oppose the reactionary efforts of the Johnson administration to crush a legitimate, popular revolution with bombs, napalm and gas. Their banners, their comments to newsmen, their enthusiastic response to every militant sentiment expressed by speakers at their rally, made this unmistakable.

The march was organized by the anti-establishment Students for a Democratic Society which sought from the outset to give it a militant character. The official call for the march, which was widely distributed in leaflet form, declared in part:

"The current war is being waged



Photo by Finer

Paul Potter

in behalf of a succession of unpopular South Vietnamese dictatorships, not in behalf of freedom . . . The war is fundamentally a civil war waged by South Vietnamese against their government . . . the people and the guerrillas are inseparable."

SDS obtained the endorsement

of a number of the established, generally respected peace groups. But despite protests by conservative figures in some of these organizations, they also obtained and publicized the support of such organizations as the Young Peoples Socialist League, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the Young Socialist Alliance, the May 2nd Movement, the American Socialist Organizing Committee and Youth Against War and Fascism.

Impressive Results

The results were truly impressive. The great majority of the participants were students. Chartered trains and buses brought some 5,000 demonstrators from New York. The remainder came from all over the East and Midwest. There were more than 500 students from the Boston area and many more from colleges in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut. A big delegation came from Philadelphia. Eight busloads came from Chicago.

Michigan was represented by ten buses. Five of these carried students from Wayne State University in Detroit. Three came from Michigan State University and two from the University of Michigan.

Three buses made a 30-hour trip from Minnesota. Two brought students from the University of Minnesota; demonstrators from Carle-

(Continued on Page 3)

N.Y. News Whips Up Hysteria

Urges H-Bombing of N. Vietnam

By Fred Halstead

APRIL 21 — As the U.S. government continues to escalate the war in Vietnam, the newspaper with the biggest circulation in the United States has called for the use of the H-bomb on North Vietnam. An editorial in the New York Daily News of April 17, dealing with the report that anti-aircraft missiles are being installed around the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi, declared:

"The sensible thing for our side to do is to make certain that these missile sites are being built, then give two hours warning to everybody in the area to get out of the way, then blow the whole layout to Kingdom Come with hydrogen or conventional bombs . . ."

The New York Daily News is notorious for its rightist and hate-spewing anti-communist editorials,

but this first call by a major U.S. newspaper for the use of the H-bomb in Vietnam cannot be disregarded. It is a symptom of the degree of madness which has developed within the capitalist power structure over the Vietnam situation.

Meanwhile, U.S. jet bombers continue to range over North Vietnam day and night with the pilots choosing targets of the moment and on their own judgment. President Johnson has rejected all demands that these bombings be stopped. Even the suggestion April 18 by Senator J. William Fulbright, a consistent supporter of the administration's Vietnam policies, that the bombings be suspended to ease the way for negotiations was summarily rejected.

Within South Vietnam, the isolation of the U.S. forces and the

Saigon regime continues to grow and the hostility of the general population toward them is constantly demonstrated. The U.S. and its puppets are now reported to be able to control solidly only three main areas — the cities of Saigon and Hué and the Danang air-base area. Johnson is reported to be planning to send an additional 20,000 GIs in an attempt to hold these areas from which punitive raids are made against the countryside.

The guerrillas, however, penetrated even the U.S. Marine defense perimeter of the Danang air base the night of April 18 and attacked artillery positions with grenades. The guerrillas escaped, apparently without casualties.

The Soviet Union and North Vietnam issued a joint commu-

(Continued on Page 4)

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

A 15-day strike at Bloomingdale's department store in New York ended April 16 when 1,500 of the store's 3,500 workers voted unanimously to accept a new contract.

Leaders of the striking AFL-CIO union, District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, recommended acceptance of the contract which calls for wage increases of 26 cents an hour spread over the three years of the agreement. This will ultimately raise the minimum pay to \$1.76 an hour. The union's original demand had been a \$2 minimum wage and a reduction of the work week from 37½ to 35 hours.

The union also failed to win its demand concerning union seniority at new suburban stores. Instead it settled for the dubious right to cancel the contract on March 1 of any year, if the job security of members was affected by the opening of new stores.

In the meantime, the April 4 Record, District 65's paper, reported that contracts covering 10,000 members will expire May 1. It said the union is preparing for a series of mass strikes to start on May 3 which will be backed by a \$1-million fund.

* * *

United Steelworkers tellers have completed an investigation of 150 alleged violations during the union's recent elections.

Unofficial returns indicate that I. W. Abel, the secretary treasurer, beat incumbent President David McDonald by 7,700 votes. If the union's 32-member executive board rules in Abel's favor after examining the tellers' report, he will take office June 1. McDonald, however, can still appeal the election to the U.S. Labor Department.

Meanwhile, the steel bosses, using the confusion surrounding the election results as a pretext, have

introduced a new gimmick in negotiations for a new contract before the current one expires on May 1.

In return for an extension to Aug. 1 of the present contract, they are offering a "down-payment" raise of 15 cents an hour. McDonald, who heads the union's negotiators pending the official outcome of the elections, reportedly rejected the offer as "completely inadequate."

* * *

Militant strike action reminiscent of the 1930s but borrowing the tactic of sitting down in the middle of the street from the civil-rights movement, forced the Murray Ohio Manufacturing Co. to close its plants in Lawrenceburg, Tenn., after it had tried to operate with scabs.

On April 13, a mid-street sit-down by Teamster Local 327 members proved so effective that scabs who had entered the plant were trapped four hours after quitting time and the company was forced to suspend operations.

Company president W.M. Hannon appealed for aid and Democratic Governor Frank Clement responded by sending in state troopers to take over law enforcement. His pretext was that the sale of firearms and ammunition in the southern Tennessee town had been abnormally high.

On April 19, the state cops succeeded in restricting picketing in accordance with a court injunction, and scabs were able to enter the plant. The company was unable to resume production, however, since a row of electrical transformers, which provide power for the plant, had been put out of commission by rifle fire.

* * *

3,000 members of Local 5-443, International Woodworkers of America, have ended a three-month strike against the Masonite Corp. in Laurel, Miss. Their new two-year contract provides a ten-cent increase each year and improved sickness-and-accident benefits.

Prior to the strike, Local 5-443 was a target of an intimidation campaign by the KKK because of union efforts to integrate its membership. After Financial Secretary Otis Matthews was beaten by the Klan late last year, the union issued a "peace-or-bloodshed" challenge to the KKK. It said that further violence would bring armed retaliation. Following this, there were no further reports of Klan terror against union officials or members.

Fired Prof. Rejects Fake Hearing Offer

NEW YORK — Dr. Allen Krebs, the sociology professor who was dismissed from Adelphi University after he visited Cuba in defiance of the travel ban, has refused to accept the terms for a hearing offered him by Acting University President Brown.

On March 11, Brown told Krebs that he would be allowed a hearing, which had earlier been denied him despite university regulations, but that it would be private, and he would not be permitted to cross-examine his accusers or be present during testimony against him.

Krebs immediately wrote the acting president that such kangaroo-court conditions were unacceptable. Krebs' position on this is being supported by the American Association of University Professors which wrote Adelphi University on March 18 and 21, pointing out the deficiencies in the Adelphi hearing procedure.

HUAC PROBE OF KLAN

Way Paved for Attack on SNCC

By Dick Roberts

The danger of a witch hunt of the civil-rights movement came a step closer April 14, with a Congressional decision to back the House Un-American Activities Committee investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. The House of Representatives voted 312 to 43 to give HUAC \$50,000 for the Klan investigation.

During the debate on this vote, Southern congressmen made it perfectly clear that they consider the Klan investigation only the first step towards an all-out attack on the civil-rights struggle. Rep. Prentiss Walker of Mississippi gave a hint of the extent of the impending witch hunt when he stated:

"I have first-hand information about subversive elements in CORE — the Congress of Racial Equality; SNCC — the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; COFO — the Council of Federated Organizations; and SCLC — the Southern Christian Leadership Conference."

Responding to Walker, Rep. Joe Pool, a Texas Dixiecrat who is a member of HUAC, said that the committee "would like to look over the evidence," and long-time HUAC Chairman, Edwin E. Willis (D-La.) assured Congress:

Ready to Attack

"All informed and thinking Americans realize that the elimination of the influence of the Klans alone will not bring the peace and order we all desire. There are other racial agitators at work in all parts of the country. The committee is aware that Communist influence is at work in this field . . .

"The restoration of racial harmony in all parts of the country depends on the elimination of their influence as well as that of the Klan."

While the Dixiecrats have been getting HUAC ready for an attack on the rights struggle, a potentially dangerous witch-hunt climate is developing both inside and outside the civil-rights movement. This is being caused by the conservative Negro leadership and the liberal press which are attacking civil-rights militants, particularly SNCC.

March 28, for example, head of the National Urban League Whitney M. Young criticized demonstrators who staged a sit-in at the White House demanding federal intervention in Selma (see "The 'Generals' Complain," *The Militant*, April 12); and on April 13, the NAACP withdrew from COFO, following attacks since January by NAACP President Roy Wilkins on the SNCC leadership in COFO.

The liberal *New York Post* columnist James Wechsler did not hesitate to use these divisions as a springboard for smearing SNCC. In a March 29 article on the Selma march, Wechsler tells us that "young 'militants' most of them identified with SNCC" have staged an uprising against Wilkins, Young and Martin Luther King.

Red-Baiting

"The incipient rebellion," Wechsler adds, "was undoubtedly encouraged by a fragment of Communists . . . to whom any prospect of democratic transition assumed the aspect of defeat."

The *Post* went even further in this thinly disguised red-baiting of SNCC in a "news" article April 8. At the end of a report of SNCC's criticisms of the Voting Rights Bill, we read the unsupported statement:

"SNCC has another problem. It attracts young radicals of the civil-rights movement — and with them a certain number of beatniks and Communists. Neither SNCC nor its rival groups think Red infiltration is a serious problem. But at the very least, it gives the civil-rights



DAY RIDERS. Bed-sheet boys in a Georgia town out advertising one of their rallies.

foes a brush with which to smear the entire movement."

It is precisely such attacks as these that are most valuable to HUAC in justifying its coming smear of the militant rights organization. Note the following example: On April 12 the Alabama Dixiecrat, Rep. George Andrews, demanding an immediate HUAC investigation of SNCC, justified it by quoting an April 9 article by syndicated columnists Roland Evans and Robert Novak.

What did Evans and Novak say? "Only an infinitesimal fraction of SNCC workers have Communist ties. But an infinitesimal fraction can be quite influential . . ." (*Congressional Record*, April 12)

Conservatives Retreat

Retreat before this red-baiting is confined to the conservative leadership of the civil-rights movement at present. Most rights workers are opposing HUAC's Klan investigation. Author Louis Lomax countered conservative attacks on SNCC at a meeting of the Urban League itself. At the 46th Annual Urban League of Greater Boston meeting, Lomax said:

"I am personally annoyed at those news media and persons who attempt to discredit the civil-rights movement by the smear of communism and the beatnik-characters who are affiliated with some of the civil-rights organizations. Without these young people, who more than anyone else have brought the movement 'down front' — we would be in trouble." (*Baltimore Afro-American*, April 17)

Martin Luther King and the SCLC issued a statement opposing the HUAC investigation of the KKK, and calling for a Presidential Commission comparable to the Warren Commission to investigate "the present crisis in law enforcement and the nation's patterns of violence."

The SCLC statement carefully qualified this recommendation by adding that "such investigation should be concerned only with overt acts and not thought processes." At the April 17 March on Washington, Bob Parris, a SNCC spokesman, also dealt with civil rights and red-baiting:

Loaded Question

"They ask an organization, 'How do you know there are no communists in your organization? Do you check people?' Then if the organization says 'No, we don't screen' they tell you that there are communists in your organization. They establish that they are there because you have not screened them out. Then they tell you that the communists are in influential

positions because they work harder than anybody else. I call this the theory of the influential infinitesimal. I think it has to be fought and that you are able to do it, because the theory is exactly the theory that we had to fight in Mississippi before we could break through some of the fear and paralysis that binds our people."

Parris said that KKK types were not merely an isolated group of rejects from society, but "very much a part of all the structures of the Southern community." They are accepted and protected because of the anti-Negro, anti-Communist hysteria pervading the community. The entire country, he declared, could see itself as it really is by looking at the Deep South. The U.S. position toward Vietnam, he added, was the same as that of Mississippi whites towards civil-rights workers — they believe their way of life is threatened, so it's justified to kill and murder or to allow the KKK to do so with impunity.

Celebration Of May Day In New York

NEW YORK — May Day will be celebrated at the Militant Labor Forum on Saturday evening, May 1, with a buffet dinner and speaking program that will reflect the holiday's meaning as a celebration of the solidarity of victims of oppression everywhere.

The speakers will include:

- Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor. As the 1964 SWP presidential candidate, DeBerry was the first Negro to be nominated for that office by a political party.

- Peter Camejo, national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance. Camejo participated in the recent Selma-to-Montgomery March. He has visited Cuba several times and is familiar with social and political developments in Latin-America.

- Billy Kochiyama, chairman of Students Against Social Injustice, a militant, interracial New York teen-age group.

- Carlos Cambando, a representative of the Angolan Government in Exile, one of the forces fighting for Angolan independence from Portugal.

- A representative of the *Movimiento Pro-Independencia*, Puerto Rico's leading group working for independence from the U.S.

The celebration will be held at 116 University Place. The buffet is at 6 p.m., the program at 8:30. Dancing will follow.

Weekly Calendar

BOSTON

MAY DAY FORUM: American Labor Today, an analysis by Farrell Dobbs, national secretary, Socialist Workers Party and leader of 1934 Minneapolis truck-drivers' strikes which helped spark the CIO. Fri., April 30, 8 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307 (one block from Mass Ave.) Contrib. 50c. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

CHICAGO

STATE'S RIGHTS DOCTRINE: A threat to free speech. Speaker: Ralph Levitt, a student who faces jail for his socialist ideas. Fri., April 30, 8 p.m. at 302 South Canal St. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

DETROIT

MAY DAY CELEBRATION. Readings, songs, dramatizations of history of May Day. Fri., April 30, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES

MAY DAY CELEBRATION. May Day address by Oscar Coover, recent candidate for mayor. Also, *Watch Out World*, a one-act play. Refreshments. Musical entertainment. Sat. MAY 1, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. 4th St. Contrib. \$1, students and unemployed 35c. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

NEW YORK

MAY DAY BUFFET & CELEBRATION, Sat., May 1. Speakers: Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of New York; Peter Camejo, national secretary, Young Socialist Alliance; Billy Kochiyama, Chairman, Students Against Social Injustice; a representative of Movement for Puerto Rican Independence; and Carlos Cambando, of Angolan Government in Exile. Buffet at 6 p.m., program at 8:30 p.m. 116 University Pl. Contrib. \$1.75 A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

THEY AREN'T BRAIN-WASHED

Interviews With D.C. Marchers

I went to the Washington March from New York on one of the trains chartered by the Students for a Democratic Society. On the way to Washington, and again on the way back, I interviewed a number of young people. If those I selected at random to talk to were a fair sampling of the demonstrators — and what I observed in Washington suggested they were — then there are a good number of thinking, quite well-informed people in the high schools and colleges today who see through the hoax of an American war of "liberation" in Vietnam. They are opposed to U.S. intervention in Vietnam not only because they fear the nuclear holocaust it can lead to but also because they are convinced that it is a dirty, unjust war that the U.S. is waging.

They understand that the war in Vietnam is essentially a civil war and that justice is on the side of the guerrillas. All whom I spoke to saw Johnson's Baltimore "negotiations" speech as demagoguery. And a number of them, interestingly, put their finger on the same key point — that Johnson hadn't been serious about negotiation because he refused to negotiate with the South Vietnam National Liberation Front. They made this point without solicitation.

Differing Reactions

The college students whom I talked to tended to be on the optimistic side about the prospects for doing something effective about Vietnam. The high-school students and those above college age, on the other hand, tended to be pessimistic about what could be done but felt that as a matter of personal conscience they must try anyway.

They were generally anti-establishment and radical in their thinking, but not in the traditional sense. For most of them Marxism is something yet to be discovered.

An unusually articulate girl of 13 from the New York High School of Commerce said angrily: "We're there for the wrong reasons. No war is right. This one in particular is wrong."

What did she think of Johnson's speech? "He generalized. He didn't say anything. He contradicted himself. He talked about 'outside interference' there!"

She, too, was dubious, as to what the march would accomplish, but said: "I hope it will show that many people feel this way and make President Johnson think about negotiating."

Her companion, a boy of about 15, explained they were members of a school club called "Students for Equality" and that about 20 of them had come on the march. He noted with emphasis: "We don't have an adult adviser."

He said there were perhaps a hundred in the school who shared

their views on Vietnam. "A lot of the kids feel we should expand the war," he said. "But most of them are really unsure about it. They don't know if Johnson's right or wrong."

A high-school student of about 16 said that most of his fellow students "believe in what's going on — up to a point." He was not over-optimistic about the results of the march. "Maybe it will show the country some people are against this," he said. He reflected and added: "Maybe it's futile. But maybe people can be woken up."

He thought the proposals in Johnson's speech would be "desirable if he carried them through." But, he added angrily, "It's ridiculous not to include the Viet Cong."

He spoke with a thoughtfulness and awareness that seemed far beyond his years.

Of the need for negotiations with the guerrillas, he said: "This would probably be a defeat for us in the immediate sense, but in the long run it wouldn't be. It would help erase the bad image we have in Asia."

"People in Asia," he continued, "have been hostile to us ever since we dropped the Bomb on Japan. Whether it's true or not, they feel we're using yellow people as guinea pigs for our weapons."

Returning to the nature of the guerrilla struggle in South Vietnam, he commented, "Sure, they're probably getting some help from Hanoi. Since the Middle Ages there's never been a pure revolutionary movement. All of them get some outside help."

Discussion Topic

A young Negro woman, who is a dance major at the Boston College of Music, said there wouldn't be too many people from her school on the march but assured me there would be a good representation from Harvard, MIT and other Boston-area colleges.

She said Vietnam was a chief topic of discussion on the campus and that the people involved in trying to do something about it were largely the same ones that were concerned with civil rights and other social issues. She said they all felt strongly that the troops should be sent to Alabama instead of Vietnam and added emphatically, "That's certainly my opinion."

A young school teacher and her husband, a graduate student, were dubious about what the march would accomplish. "I don't think it will really do any good," she told me. "It won't accomplish anything in terms of stopping the war. But I feel it's my responsibility to go." She added: "I feel very strongly about this."

"It's a matter of what you believe in," she continued. "A few thousand people, parading in

front of the Capitol, isn't going to change things. The papers will call us 'student radicals.' But maybe it will alert people to the fact that there are some who are against this."

Commenting on Johnson's speech, she said caustically: "It was typical — very flowery and well-written. But it dodged the issues. He should definitely negotiate with the Viet Cong! It's ridiculous!"

"It's not a matter of whether they're right or wrong," she added, "or of what I think about them. They simply have a right to decide things for themselves. I'd want the same thing for myself."

Propaganda Machine

Why was she skeptical about what could be accomplished by those in opposition to the war? She described to me the thinking of her fellow teachers who uncritically accepted the lies of the propaganda machine, and she added thoughtfully:

"It's terribly difficult to convince a people — any people — that their country is guilty of mass murder."

"Besides," she added, "this country is fat, well-fed. The people don't feel threatened and they won't do anything until they feel they are."

In an interesting aside, that threw light on the reaction among radical-minded people to Khrushchev's placing missiles in Cuba and then withdrawing them, she observed: "This country has no justification for what it's doing in Vietnam. Cuba was at least in this sphere. I'm for Cuba and I was against what was done during the missile crisis but at least they could point to a base of a foreign power in this sphere. But what can they point to in Vietnam?"

Seeking to make her views on Vietnam clearer, she said with strong feeling: "Don't misunderstand me. I'm not a pacifist. I believe in people fighting for what's theirs. But that certainly isn't the case with us in Vietnam."

Bigger Than Expected

She added, "Actually I'm a socialist. I'm convinced that sooner or later, one way or another, this country will have to go socialist."

On the way back from Washington everyone was tired but there was a sense of deep satisfaction with the demonstration, stemming mainly from the fact that it had turned out to be much bigger than most people expected.

A drowsy teen-aged girl perked up immediately when I asked what she thought of the march. "It was fantastic," she said. "The turnout was amazing. No one expected more than 10,000."

"It was needed," she continued, "but I really didn't expect that so many people would take it on themselves to come. It makes me glad to feel there are so many people who feel this way and that there are so many outside of New York."

On the other hand, a graduate student from the University of Wisconsin said he was pleased and heartened but not surprised by the turnout. He explained that he knew there would be at least three or four busloads coming all the way from Wisconsin so he assumed the same thing would be happening on the other campuses. "I didn't expect that they would all just be from New York," he said. "There's a change taking place on the campuses. There's a more lively debate going on. The teach-ins indicated this."

A young man with a Southern accent termed the demonstration "great." "Johnson better take note," he said, and added: "I'm glad they wound up by marching on the Capitol. It's important that Congress should realize he's bamboozling them."

"I was certainly glad," he con-

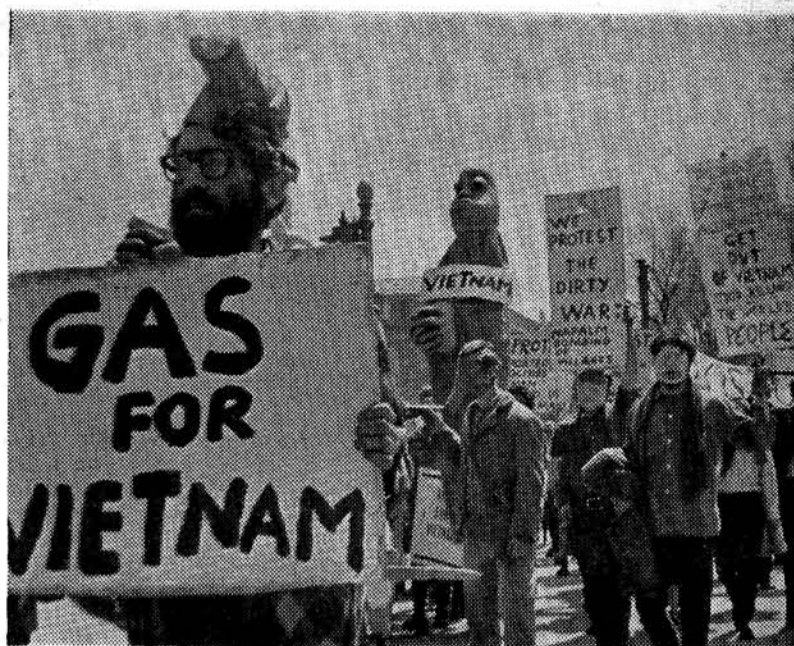


Photo by Finer

STAR ATTRACTION. A highlight of the March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam was this group of actors from Bread and Butter Puppet Theatre which performs for neighborhood groups such as rent strikers on New York's Lower East Side. Led by grotesque figure in armor brandishing sword, the players, many wearing gas masks, marched to beat of bass drum and attracted wide attention. Their dramatic message was much appreciated by other demonstrators. Sign on right says: "President of None of the People All of the Time — Get Out of Vietnam, Stop Killing the World's People." As they marched along, one student quipped: "McNamara's band!"

tinued, "to see youth out in such numbers."

A radical-minded social worker echoed his words: "It was extremely exciting," she said, "to see young people out in such numbers."

She saw a revolutionary sig-

nificance to the march. "It was the people against the government in a pointed way," she said. "It was much more pointed than the civil-rights March on Washington. It was the biggest meaningful action I've seen people take. It was like a strike."

—Harry Ring

... March on Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

ton, a small college outside of Minneapolis, filled the third.

There was a busload of battle-tested civil-rights fighters present from Indianola, Miss., along with members of the Canton, Miss., Freedom Democratic Party.

All of these and more poured onto Pennsylvania Avenue and headed toward the White House. Washington cops succeeded in spreading the demonstrators out over a four-block area. It was still an impressive sight. Up and down the Avenue the spirited pickets marched with their signs held high.

The signs declared: "We Protest the War in Vietnam"; "War on Poverty, Not on People"; "End the War in Vietnam Now"; "I Won't Fight in Vietnam"; "Self-Determination, Not U.S.-Imposed Dictatorship."

After several hours, the pickets joined in a long line that made its way to the Sylvan Theater at the foot of the Washington Monument for a scheduled rally.

Songs and Speeches

The marchers filed up a long walk to the base of the monument and proceeded to fill the long, grassy slope facing the stage.

There were songs by the Freedom Voices, Phil Ochs, Judy Collins and Joan Baez.

The speakers at the rally were Robert Parris, SNCC field secretary; I. F. Stone, publisher of *I. F. Stone's Weekly*; Senator Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska); and Paul Potter, president of SDS. Iva Pearce, a Cleveland Community Project leader, was unable to be present as planned because one of her children had been injured in an auto accident. Her remarks were read to the rally by a friend.

Staughton Lynd, Yale history professor and one of the sponsors of the march, presided at the rally.

The audience was quick to respond to every forthright attack on U.S. policy in Vietnam.

They applauded I. F. Stone when he charged that the U.S. was not in Vietnam "on behalf of the peo-

ple there" and when he declared: "Let us make the first move toward friendship with China."

Senator Gruening drew heavy applause when he said "the United States has no business in Vietnam, no business whatsoever."

Equally appreciative applause was extended to Staughton Lynd when he pointed to the lessons of the German experience with fascism and declared that he spoke for those professors who are "resolved that the treason of the intellectuals will not be repeated here."

Robert Parris described the struggle against oppression in the South and in Vietnam as a common one and hit out at those currently mounting a red-baiting campaign against the civil-rights movement.

Treatment of Poor

The statement read for Mrs. Pearce said that as a poor person and a mother of five she was concerned with the treatment of poor people in Cleveland and in Vietnam. Neither, she said, "are allowed to make their own decisions."

Paul Potter was listened to attentively when he developed the theme that to oppose the war in Vietnam effectively it was necessary to understand and to change the system which breeds such wars and the many other forms of oppression and injustice.

"The people of Vietnam and the people on this demonstration," he said, "are united in much more than a common concern that the war be ended. In both countries there are people struggling to build a movement that has the power to change their condition. The system that frustrates these movements is the same. All our lives, our destinies, our hope to live, depend on our ability to overcome that system."

The day-long demonstration ended with the spectacular sight of the huge throng of marchers making their way, banners and placards aloft, down the side of the long slope toward the Capitol, where a petition to end the war was affixed to the closed door of Congress.

Marchers' Petition to Congress

[The following is the text of the petition submitted to Congress by the March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam.]

We, the participants in the March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam, petition Congress to act immediately to end the war. You currently have at your disposal many schemes, including reconvening of the Geneva Conference, negotiation with the National Liberation Front and North Vietnam, immediate withdrawal, and UN-supervised elections. Although those among us might differ as to which of these is most desirable, we are unanimously of the opinion that the war must be brought to a halt.

This war is inflicting untold harm on the people of Vietnam. It is being fought in behalf of a succession of unpopular regimes, not for the ideals you proclaim. Our military are obviously being defeated; yet we persist in extending the war. The problems of America cry out for attention, and our entanglement in South Vietnam postpones the confrontation of these issues while prolonging the misery of the people of that war-torn land.

You must act now to reverse this sorry state of affairs. We call on you to end, not extend, the war in Vietnam.

THE MILITANT

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN

Managing Editor: GEORGE LAVAN Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY

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Monday, April 26, 1965

... The Student March

(Continued from Page 1)

but the enemy is clear. It is the capitalist system. Driven by its need to expand its markets, capitalist imperialism is impelled to seek areas of investment and control over the world's resources to maintain its dominion over a world in which resistance to capitalist exploitation and oppression continues to mount.

Under compulsion to stem the tide of revolt, capitalism is becoming more and more warlike, ready to wage wars against people fighting for independence and freedom — as in Vietnam.

Part and parcel of capitalism's increasingly warlike stand has been the development of a huge military machine. An unholy alliance between big business and the military has been formed. At the apex of this military-industrial complex stands the president as its chief executive and commander-in-chief.

This capitalist power structure is maintained through the two capitalist parties. Both the Democrats and the Republicans are committed to maintain and perpetuate the system responsible for the war in Vietnam.

By their support of the Johnson administration, the liberals, labor leaders, leaders of most of the civil rights groups, the right wing of the pacifist movement and the mealy-mouthed Communist and Socialist Parties, are, in reality, lending support to the system which is waging war in Vietnam. They act as agents of the power structure, preventing the organization of an effective opposition against this system.

The mass of young people who joined the march on Washington against the war in Vietnam were in fact placing themselves in opposition to the Johnson administration and the whole system. If they follow the logic of their opposition to the war in Vietnam, they will break entirely with the system's political parties and institutions which are carrying out the war. By doing so they can lead others to do the same.

The April 17 demonstration is only a beginning. The next step is to continue without letup the campus demonstrations and discussions on a local, state, area and national scale against this war, and to turn the campuses into citadels of opposition to the war. But the organization of protest should not stop there.

The students are today in the forefront of the fight against the war in Vietnam, but by themselves they cannot stop it. The protest against the war should be carried to wider sections of the population who do have power — the working people, organized and unorganized, and the Negro freedom fighters.

The monstrous growth of militarism bodes no good for the labor movement, civil-rights movement or academic freedom. Just as Truman's war in Korea resulted in the development of McCarthyism, the war in Vietnam has strengthened the most reactionary forces in America. The forces which are the most vociferous supporters of the war in Vietnam are the same forces which are in the forefront of the drive to hamstring the labor movement, turn back the civil-rights movement, and destroy civil liberties.

The labor movement, the Negro people and the students all stand to lose by a resurgence of McCarthyism which is bound to be the result of unchecked escalation of the Vietnam war. The labor movement and civil-rights movement, in their own interests, should now join the students who have led the way, and fight against this dirty war in Vietnam.

... The U.S. War in Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

nique April 18 declaring that the Soviet Union would give "all necessary assistance" to North Vietnam, including volunteers, if Hanoi called for them. Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin April 19 denounced the use of gas and such weapons as napalm and phosphorus bombs and said the use of these or other atrocity weapons "may invite retaliation in kind."

In London, some 50,000 persons demonstrated in Trafalgar Square April 19 against nuclear weapons in general and U.S. aggression in Vietnam in particular. This was in sharp rebuke to the bought-and-paid-for support by British Labor Party Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Johnson's war policy in Vietnam.

The complete illegality and inhumanity of that policy was pointed out by Senator Wayne Morse in his comments on Johnson's hypocritical April 7 speech at Johns Hopkins University. Morse, whose remarks appear in the April 8 *Congressional Record*, said:

"The President is quite wrong in thinking that he can call upon others to observe the 1954 Geneva agreement while at the same time he insists that South Vietnam must be guaranteed as an independent nation. The 1954 agreement did not create a sovereign South Vietnam. It created one Vietnam, divided into two zones, to be reunited within two years by elections supervised by the International Control Commission . . . [The U.S.-backed Diem regime refused to allow the election since it was clear the vote would go for a Hanoi-supported government.]

"But we cannot have it both ways unless we are expecting only to use this line as an excuse for war, and that is how we have been using it for ten years . . . And I fear that to continue the war, as we have been doing, is going to help communism make even more gains in Asia, because our policy tells the people of Asia that we would rather see them dead than see them live under Communist control."

Highlights and Sidelights of March

Members of the armed forces on leave in Washington stared at the demonstrators with an air of disbelief which suggested that it had never occurred to them that some people might be opposed to what the U.S. is doing in Vietnam. One group of young Marines crossed the street to heckle the pickets. Some of the pickets stopped and engaged them in debate. The Marines kept arguing that Vietnam would go "Communist" if the U.S. weren't there. The pickets hammered one point: Vietnam isn't our country. We have no right to decide what the Vietnamese should or shouldn't do. The argument tapered off and, as they left, one young Marine was heard to say reflectively: "It's true, it's not our country."

The Washington cops prevented many of the demonstrators from massing in front of the White House. Instead they were blocked off into groups over a four-block area. One group of New Yorkers, stopped several blocks from the White House, stood for a moment not knowing what to do. At that point a tall young Negro with a Southern accent stepped out and told them: "We came here to picket the White House. Don't let these capitalist police stop you!" Singling out one of the demonstrators, he said: "You're wearing a SNCC button. Be a man." Some people in front stepped off the curb and the group marched across the street without interference. They got within a block of the White House and were stopped again. This time the dynamic young man was not there and that was as far as they got. Later there were reports he had been arrested.

The hundred ultra-rightists who plodded in a circle across the street from the massive student demonstration at the White House were a motley crew in composition and in the signs they carried. Various described as the Young Americans for Freedom and the Delaware Valley Citizens for Victory over Communism, the group was mainly adult. They carried such placards as "Pink Colleges Turn Out Yellow Reds." One eye-



Photo by Finer

catcher held aloft by a heavy-jowled man in his fifties, declared: "Swarthmore Supports Viet Cong Killers."

There was an ample supply of simply-worded, legible SDS-prepared placards for the demonstrators, but there was also a good sprinkling of home-made ones. Some of these were: "Yankee Come Home"; "U.S. Commitment in Vietnam: Murder and Torture"; "Gas and Napalm! America Has Gone Mad!"; "Negotiate with the NLF" [South Vietnamese National Liberation Front]. One young man carrying an SDS sign declaring, "I Won't Fight in Vietnam," had added in crayon: "Except With the NLF."

A group of young Ohioans expressed their feeling of accomplishment in being on the march

with a banner that proudly proclaimed: "The War Has Reached Cincinnati."

Among the relatively few notables at the march was the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Samuel Rosen, who is famed in international medical circles for developing a surgical method of eliminating a particular form of deafness which was previously incurable. Dr. Rosen was in the news recently when the State Department validated his passport for travel to China so that he could teach the operation to surgeons there. The Chinese, however, withdrew his visa for the present when they realized the State Department was exploiting the incident as proof of U.S. "humanitarianism." Dr. Rosen was very gratified by the big turnout at the march. He seemed pleased to find that an operating-room nurse who used to assist him was among those present.

In organizing the march, the SDS took the position that all supporting groups were welcome to circulate their literature and such literature was present in abundance and variety. *The Militant* was well received by the marchers, with more than 1,700 copies sold, plus a number of subscriptions. The most effectively circulated publication at the march was the *Young Socialist*. A large contingent of members and supporters of the Young Socialist Alliance from the East and Midwest joined in selling over 2,000 copies of the magazine. As the marchers were dispersing one favorably impressed young student commented to another: "Those Young Socialists are really organized. They were all over the place!"

The Militant's headline in 2" block type, "GET GI'S OUT OF VIETNAM," was given added circulation by an active young man of ten or eleven who darted through the crowds with the headline scotch-taped to the back of his jacket. On the train from New York, a young school teacher took the issue and put it up on the window by her seat. A *Militant* reporter was somewhat let down when she explained, on inquiry, that she had put it up because the shade wasn't working and the sun was annoying. She made up for it by giving him an interesting, thoughtful interview.

There was only one union delegation of any size that turned out in support of the march. That was Drug and Hospital Workers Local 1199, AFL-CIO, in New York. There were close to a hundred members of the local wearing identifying overseas caps. Participating was the local's president, Leon Davis, and a number of the local's organizers. There was also a sprinkling of members of District 65, RWDSU, identified by hats.

The cafeteria and rest rooms at the Washington Monument Lodge did a land-office business. One near-sighted reporter found himself in line for the ladies' room instead of the lunch counter. He had been misled by a number of young men in the line who he finally realized were simply keeping their girl friends company while they waited.

1,078 New Readers Gained In Militant Circulation Drive

By Karolyn Kerry

April 20 — Since the opening of our special introductory subscription campaign on March 15 our records show that 1,078 new subscribers have been added to our list of *Militant* readers. With approximately two more months to go before the June 15 deadline, we can confidently look forward to reaching our target of 3,500 new subscribers in the introductory sub campaign.

A Militant Army contingent joined in the March on Washington protest against U.S. intervention in the Vietnam civil war and sold over 1,500 copies of *The Militant* together with a number of introductory subscriptions. This was in addition to a mass of literature, magazines, pamphlets, etc., sold by *Militant* supporters dealing with the socialist opposition to Johnson's war on the insurgent people of Vietnam fighting for their independence from the imperialist aggressors and their paid puppets.

It was an exhilarating experience for the thousands of young people who gathered in Washington from all parts of the country to voice their protest and demand that Johnson withdraw all American troops. If we can judge by previous experience, many new subscriptions will be mailed to us as a result of the large sale at the March on Washington.

Our Detroit group heads the

Militant Army list at this stage in the campaign and seems determined to lead the way right down to the deadline. Other areas are just getting started and we can expect an increased tempo of sub campaigning, especially in those parts of the country which have been plagued with extremely harsh winter weather. Even our small but very active Texas group writes that a "norther was blowing and it was cold," their last time out for subs. We trust that with the advent of spring there will be much more sunshine and many more new subs.

Scoreboard

Area	Quota	Subs
Detroit	500	310
New York	500	244
Cleveland	200	80
Boston	275	70
Oakland	250	50
Twin Cities	175	46
Los Angeles	200	43
Chicago	500	42
Denver	100	40
San Francisco	100	38
Philadelphia	125	30
Seattle	75	15
Newark	200	10
Milwaukee	100	10
St. Louis	15	7
San Diego	50	—
General	—	43
Total to April 20	3,440	1,078

A key pamphlet

In Defense of the Cuban Revolution

An Answer to the State Department and Theodore Draper

By Joseph Hansen
32 pages 25¢

PIONEER PUBLISHERS
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New York, N. Y. 10003

Peruvian Peasant Leaders To Go Before Military Court

LIMA, Peru (*World Outlook*) — After being held in prison in Arequipa for almost a year and a half, two leaders of the Peruvian peasantry, Antonio Cartolín Guillén, 25, and Máximo Molina, 35, have finally been told they are to face a military court. They are accused of being the intellectual authors of an "attack by armed force" at Ongoy on Oct. 24, 1963.

The truth is that the assault at Ongoy was organized by armed bands under police protection. Thirty men, women and children were killed. The peasants had taken over their ancestral lands and the landlords decided to drive them off at gun point.

Arrested in Lima

Cartolín and Molina were arrested in Lima as they left the Palace of the National Congress where they had sought to appear before parliament to denounce the massacre.

Cartolín is president of the *Federación de Campesinos* [Peasants Federation] of the Department of Ayacucho, the organizer and leader of many "take-overs" or "re-cuperations" of the land by the peasants. He has the reputation of being a powerful orator in Quechua, the language of the Incas still spoken among Peru's Indian peasants. He is a member of the *Partido Revolucionario Obrero y Campesino* [Revolutionary Workers and Peasants Party] which

adheres to the Fourth International, the world-wide organization of revolutionary socialists founded by Leon Trotsky in 1938.

Molina, likewise a member of the PROC, is vice president of the same peasant organization. He was elected by the *Comunidad* of Ongoy where the massacre occurred.

Both men have been held in the same prison in Arequipa as Hugo Blanco, Peru's outstanding revolutionary figure, whose leadership they acknowledge and whose example in organizing the peasants they were following when seized by the government.

A preliminary hearing in their case is scheduled for the end of April or the first part of May. According to their legal counsel, Dr. Alfredo Battilana, this may last only a few days since it is occurring in a military court.

Face 20 Years

Under the military code, the two, if found guilty, can be given up to 20 years. It is not yet known what sentence the prosecution is demanding.

Defense counsel are demanding that the charges be dismissed as lacking any substance.

Funds are urgently needed for the defense and the two defendants have appealed for financial aid. Contributions can be sent to the following address: Ismael Frias, Avenida Manco Cápac 239, La Victoria, Lima, Peru.

NEW STATE DEPT' CURB

Cuba Off Limits to Campus Press



FRIGHTENING? The State Department is apparently upset by the prospect that U.S. campus journalists might be exposed to scenes like this one in the new Cuba. There the government and entire people consider the welfare of children primary.

By Barry Sheppard

The State Department recently turned down a request by the editors of 13 college newspapers for permission to visit Cuba over the Easter weekend. The student editors wanted to report what they saw in Cuba in their campus papers.

In their letter to the State Department the editors said: "A knowledge of the conditions within Cuba is prerequisite to our forming intelligent opinions as to our relations with that country. As student editors in a free and democratic society, we consider the freedom to travel a necessary condition for the freedom to learn."

When the State Department first imposed its ban on travel to Cuba several years ago, it claimed an

exception would be made for reporters. However, it has been very difficult, and in many cases impossible, for reporters from the left press to get such permission. Now the State Department is placing even further restrictions upon what kind of newsmen can go to Cuba.

In rejecting the request of the student editors, the State Department said that it would permit only "full-time writers and journalists" to go to Cuba and that the student editors didn't fit this category.

This further restriction can be used by Washington against first-hand coverage of Cuba by magazines like the *Nation* and the *New Republic*. The writers of their articles, for the most part, would not qualify under the State Depart-

ment's new definition of those it will permit to visit Cuba. Most of them are intermittent free-lance authors or non-journalist experts in various fields. Indeed, the few first-hand accounts of Cuba which have appeared in independent journals in this country since the travel ban have been mostly by such people. The State Department is thus taking another step towards its real goal — allowing none but a few hand-picked writers from the daily press to visit Cuba.

The government imposed the travel ban in the first place because it doesn't want Americans to find out for themselves what is really going on in Cuba. The truth about Cuba doesn't match the propaganda and horror stories cooked up by the State Department to justify U.S. imperialism's hostile policy toward Cuba.

Student Reporters

For the same reason, the government fears honest reporting about Cuba. It especially fears student reporters, because the campus press, while generally not radical, is more honest and harder to control than the daily press.

The mood on campus is generally more political than among the population as a whole, and an honest picture of Cuba would be seriously studied on the campus. It would undercut the line on Cuba presented by the State Department, and could spark opposition to the government's policies.

The request for permission to go to Cuba was made by the editors of *Main Events* and *Observation Post* of the City College of New York, the *Spectator* and *Owl* of Columbia, the *Harvard Crimson*, the *Daily Princetonian*, *Yale Daily News*, *New York University Heights Daily News*, *Hunter College Arrow*, *Queens College Phoenix*, *Buffalo University Spectrum*, and the *University of Wisconsin Daily Cardinal*.

Vienna Worker Is Murdered By Fascists in Street Clash

VIENNA (*World Outlook*)—For the first time since the end of Nazi rule in 1945, Austrian fascists were in the streets here March 31 in a mob of 1,000, out to break up an anti-fascist demonstration. Armed with knives, tear-gas, stink bombs, bicycle chains and even explosives, they wounded several anti-fascist demonstrators and killed a 67-year-old working-class functionary, Ernst Kirchweger, a member of the Communist Party of Austria.

The origin of the street battle is significant. For some time anti-fascist groups here have been campaigning for the ouster of one Professor Taras Boradajkewycz from the Vienna College for World Trade. The 62-year-old professor, a self-avowed former member of the Nazis, the SA [Brown Shirts], and the SS [storm troopers], has been openly propagandizing for the Nazi regime, sounding many fascist and anti-Semitic themes in his classes.

The Social Christian minister of education procrastinated. The Austrian Resistance Movement, an anti-fascist organization with a following of left-socialist trade unionists, Socialist youth, Communist workers and radical-minded students, organized several protest demonstrations. The March 31 rally was the second. Between 4,000 and 5,000 people participated in it.

Counter-Demonstration

A neo-fascist student organization, inspired by former members of the Nazi SA and SS, decided to organize a counter-demonstration under the excuse of defending "academic freedom." The real nature of this assemblage, however, was clear from its slogans alone. For the first time in 20 years, the streets of Vienna echoed to shouts of "Death to the Jews!" and "Puppets of the Jews!" Some of the armed neo-Nazis even shouted, "Long Live Auschwitz!" (one of Hitler's extermination camps).

The police did little, many of them indicating sympathy with the neo-fascists.

The murder of Ernst Kirch-

weger, the first working-class militant to be killed by Austrian fascists since the Nazi regime was toppled, aroused deep feelings among the Austrian workers.

The left wing of the Socialist Party has called for protest strikes and for the formation of an anti-fascist workers' self-defense organization. These proposals are now being discussed in the factories and in the Socialist Party.

So high did indignation mount that the reformist leadership of the Austrian Trade Union Federation proclaimed a general strike April 5 to protest the murder of Ernst Kirchweger. The union leaders showed their stripe, however, by limiting the strike to five minutes!

Under Pressure

The reformist leadership of the Austrian social democracy [Socialist Party] is caught between the pressure of workers, who favor an energetic reaction against the neo-fascists, and some miserable election maneuvers. Jonas, the social-democratic mayor of Vienna, is scheduled to run against a Social Christian candidate in the coming presidential elections. The electoral strength of both parties is about the same. The brain-trust in the Socialist Party headquarters fears that the neo-fascists might vote against Jonas if stiff action is taken against them. The Social Christians, moreover, are openly wooing the neo-Nazis. Fascist Professor Boradajkewycz, who triggered the present crisis, boasts of protection in the "highest circles" of the Social Christian Party.

On the other hand, feelings are running so high among the workers that a vigorous campaign in favor of self-defense guards in the factories and working-class districts would prove attractive to many Catholic workers, drawing them toward the Socialists.

But such a course is not to be expected from the class-collaborationist, ultra-reformist leaders of the present Austrian Socialist Party. In comparison to them, even the centrist Austro-Marxist leaders of the pre-1934 Socialist Party seem like extreme leftists.

Whitmore's Attorney Stands Mute In Protest Against Judge's Bias

NEW YORK, April 21 — The frame-up of George Whitmore, a 22-year-old Negro, whom the police beat and intimidated into "confessing" to three major crimes, reached scandalous new heights this week. The conduct of Judge Dominic S. Rinaldi of Brooklyn Supreme Court has resulted in Whitmore's defense counsel declaring that for the rest of the current trial he will stand mute.

It was Rinaldi who shocked civil-rights and civil-liberties circles earlier this month when he ordered young Whitmore to trial for the third crime to which he had "confessed." This followed the state's dropping of the prosecution of Whitmore in the highly publicized Wylie-Hoffert murders on the grounds that his "confession" was false. Similarly, a new trial was ordered for Whitmore in the second case, attempted rape, to which he had also "confessed."

Nonetheless, in a pre-trial hearing, Rinaldi ruled that the third "confession" extorted from the Negro youth by the same policemen in the same 24 hours of grilling was voluntary and that Whitmore must stand trial for the "confessed" murder.

In the course of the trial Rinaldi has displayed such animus against the defense that on April 19 Attorney Stanley G. Reiben told the furious judge that his "antipathy and antagonism" against the defense made it "impossible for any defense lawyer to adequately par-

ticipate in this trial or represent a client properly." Consequently, "The defense remains mute for the duration of this trial."

When the U.S. Supreme Court last June ruled that this state's methods of introducing confessions as evidence was unconstitutional, and that a judge must first rule on their voluntariness, many defense attorneys hailed this as a major victory for defendants. What has happened since is causing them second thoughts.

Under the new procedure, five confessions have been ruled voluntary despite stunning testimony of coercion by defendants. Such confessions are now put before the jury with the judge's stamp of approval on them, as it were. Many defense attorneys are now, according to an April 14 *New York Times* article, of the opinion that this new procedure makes it even more difficult to convince a jury of a "confession's" phoniness.

The key point is that the politically chosen judges are strongly linked and under obligation to the police department heads and district attorneys — all of them are usually in the same political machine with them. For a judge to give the police and prosecutors a public black eye by ruling a confession coerced would be tantamount to political betrayal.

The solution is to make all confessions be inadmissible in court unless they have been made by defendants in the presence of their attorneys.

Yours for the Asking

For books and pamphlets on Cuba, the Freedom Now struggle, the labor movement, socialist theory, send for a free copy of our catalogue.

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Algerian Report on Attempted Viet Parley

U Thant Sought Aid of Ben Bella

[The following editorial, indicating the position of the Algerian government in relation to the crisis precipitated by the U.S. attack on North Vietnam, appeared in the April 8 issue of the Algiers daily *Le Peuple*. The editorial is of unusual interest because of its revelations concerning UN Secretary General U Thant's efforts to open negotiations with Peking and Hanoi, using Algiers as an intermediary. The editorial was entitled "Algeria's contribution toward restoring peace in Vietnam." The translation is by the labor-press service *World Outlook*.]

On April 1, the Algerian *chargé d'affaires* at the UN, Hadj Benabdokader Azzout, met Mr. Thant, secretary general of the United Nations. Although both of them maintained complete silence about the subject of their discussion, it was believed to be linked with Chou En-lai's trip to Algeria at the time and to the latest developments in the American aggression against Vietnam.

Tuesday [April 6], Mr. Bouattoura, the Algerian ambassador to the United Nations relayed a message from President Ben Bella to the secretary general of the United Nations and confirmed in a press release that Algeria had played the role of intermediary between China and U Thant, who is seeking to arrange a conference of all the interested parties in the problem of Vietnam.

Mr. Bouattoura, who held two conferences with the UN secretary general before leaving for Algeria, refused to reveal any details about the conferences.

President Ben Bella's message to the secretary general of the United Nations provided particularly important clarifications and specifications on the position of People's China with regard to the war being conducted by the USA



Ahmed Ben Bella

against the Vietnamese people and on the means by which this conflict might be settled. The press and journalists have speculated considerably about the nature of President Ben Bella's message. Much of this lacks any foundation and some of it is obviously inspired by subjective considerations. As in the case of the firm and energetic position adopted by the FLN [*Front de Libération Nationale*] during the national revolution [in Algeria], the government of People's China holds that the basic problem in Vietnam is clear and unmistakable.

In Vietnam a colonial war is being waged by the USA against a people who are seeking only to exercise their right to political and economic independence.

If the USA really wants to bring the war to an end, only one road is open: to negotiate with the Vietnamese revolutionists who are fighting arms in hand.

No other power and no other

country has any right to negotiate their fate except the Vietnamese people themselves.

Observers at the United Nations believe that Mr. Thant asked Mr. Bouattoura, before leaving for Algiers, to talk with the Chinese prime minister, to sound out what possibilities for success there might be in his taking a trip to the Far East, particularly to Peking and Hanoi.

But it was felt that it would be useless for the secretary general of the United Nations to undertake a trip to Peking and Hanoi. Because the solution to the problem of Vietnam is not to be found in either Peking or Hanoi but in Saigon; that is, between the Vietnamese people represented by the NLF [National Liberation Front, called "Viet Cong" for propaganda purposes by U.S. government and press] and the imperialist power combatting them.

The Vietnamese people have the right to ask, as a precondition, that their rights be recognized, that their revolutionary leaders be recognized as their representatives, and that the colonial nature of the problem and its meaning be recognized, and that any settlement of the war must necessarily be made with them.

The fact that revolutionary Algeria was chosen by the secretary general and People's China to undertake a responsibility that no other country of the third world was in position to assume, is to be noted.

Just as the Algerian people made recognition of their right to self-determination a condition *sine qua non* [indispensable] before any negotiations with France, so the Vietnamese have the right to do the same with the USA. It is now up to the USA to accept this and to enter into direct negotiations with the genuine representatives of the Vietnamese people, that is, the NLF.

RIGHT-WINGERS ROUTED

Detroit Rally Hits Vietnam War

By Jay Garnett

DETROIT — Some 400 to 500 Wayne State University students attended an April 14 campus send-off rally in support of the April 17 March on Washington. The meeting, sponsored by the Wayne Committee to End the War in Vietnam, marked a new phase of student activity because it was the first outdoor rally there since a free speech fight in early 1962.

Speakers

Speakers included Prof. David Herreshoff; Michael Kerman, treasurer of the Detroit Committee to End the War; Roger Keeran; Marian Edmonds; Rev. Albert Cleage, former gubernatorial candidate of the Freedom Now Party; Helga Herz, daughter of Alice Herz who immolated herself last month in protest against the war; Todd Gilin, of Students for a Democratic Society; Frank Joyce, Detroit coordinator of the Northern Student Movement; University of Michigan Professor Frithjof Bergman, an organizer of the highly successful teach-in there; Prof. William Bunge; and James Griffin, member of the Young Socialist Alliance and a spokesman for the Detroit Committee.

Wayne Committee chairman Roger Keeran said: "We are not defending freedom because there is no freedom in South Vietnam." Keeran exposed the equal-blame theory. Upon investigation, he said "we usually find in such conflicts that one side is more or less for progress, one side more or less for reaction. In this war, the U.S. is on the side of reaction."

Rev. Albert Cleage indicted U.S.

Union Urges Viet Peace And Boycott of Alabama

By Alex Harte

The recent convention of the 65,000-member International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union denounced U.S. policy in Vietnam and called for a cease-fire. It also imposed a boycott on the handling of Alabama-made products in support of the Southern civil-rights movement. The union's members work the docks on the Canadian and U.S. West Coasts and Hawaii. The actions were taken at the union's 16th biennial convention which took place in Vancouver, B.C., earlier this month.

The union's resolution on Vietnam calls upon "President Johnson and our Congressmen to stop the killing in Vietnam." It further declares:

"We say, let the Vietnamese people decide. They have suffered war and foreign intervention too long already: first from France, now from the U.S. Let them have the supervised free elections which they were promised by the Geneva Agreement of 1954 which ended their war with France. Those elections were prevented by the corrupt Diem regime which we supported.

"The Geneva Agreement promised freedom from foreign arms and interference. There would be no war today if the agreement had been lived up to. Our country violated it for years, calling our troops 'advisers.'

"United States policy now follows the incredible path of 'negotiation through escalation.' This terrifying concept is but one step removed from escalation to a world holocaust! . . ."

The union proposes a four-point program for ending the Vietnam war: "1) Cease-fire; 2) Withdrawal of all foreign troops; 3) Negotiate; 4) Settlement and peace."

The resolution imposing the boycott on Alabama-made goods was passed unanimously. ILWU President Harry Bridges said the union would refuse to handle all Alabama goods. The main port for shipment of such goods is at Mobile, Alabama, which is organized by the International Longshoremen's Association. The I.L.A., with jurisdiction on the East and Gulf Coasts, is not joining the boycott. Probably the most important shipments affected by the ILWU boycott will be Alabama goods destined for Hawaii, since these must pass through the hands of ILWU members.

The ILWU resolution points out that the State of Alabama itself "has pursued a course of violent and brutal action against peaceably assembled citizens seeking realization of their right to vote."

Meanwhile, tags identifying Alabama-produced poultry and egg products are being removed at the request of national chain stores in an attempt to evade the boycott.

Japan Crew Says No

In protest against U.S. imperialism's dirty war in Vietnam, the crew of the Japanese freighter *Bunan Maru* refused to transport a U.S. military cargo from Okinawa to Thailand. The crew termed the 1,400-ton cargo, which included tanks, machine-guns, rifles and munitions, "murder weapons." The shipowners were finally forced to scrap their contract with the U.S. Navy and a non-military cargo was put aboard.

U.S. escalation has involved Thailand more and more in the spreading Southeast Asia war. Planes from the big U.S. base at Udorn, Thailand, take off regularly to bomb Laos and probably North Vietnam.

Warsaw Reporter Describes Reaction Of North Vietnamese to U.S. Attacks

The U.S. air raids on North Vietnam have turned that little country into a land where people go around wearing bunches of willows for camouflage and regularly avoid crowded places. That is the report of Polish correspondent Daniel Lulinski in a dispatch from North Vietnam to the Warsaw paper *Trybuna Ludu*.

Lulinski reports traveling through the southern part of the country, along the key north-south Highway One, during the raids:

"The farther south I went, the more people I saw carrying bunches of willows tied to their backs, or bamboo, or banana reeds . . . All children camouflage themselves: it is required in North Vietnam's schools."

"I noticed air-raid shelters in small fishing villages. Even small children instinctively jump into

shelters when they hear the word 'L'Mai-Bai' (airplane). They react the same way at the word 'American.'

"Because of the danger, marketing goes on in the shade of palm woods a few miles from the villages. Trains and buses stop away from the villages. Streets and squares come alive only in the evenings, since the usual time of the raids is between noon and 5 p.m."

Lulinski said his trip along the highway by the coast of the South China Sea was interrupted by many stops because of the American strafing. He said that the U.S. planes' main targets in the villages attacked had been schools, hospitals, and churches — because they are "the biggest buildings in those reed-thatched villages."

Viet Priests Charge U.S. Bombed Church

Thirty Catholic priests in Nghe An Province in North Vietnam have condemned the U.S. bombing and strafing of a village there, reports the Vietnam News Agency in Rangoon, Burma. The priests' statement said that U.S. planes dropped 15 bombs, fired many rockets and strafed the Catholic church, the vicarage and houses of Phu Xuan, a hamlet of only 50 peasant households, on March 15. Six women and children — all Catholics — were killed by the U.S. attackers. Three others were seriously wounded. The priests termed the attack on the church "premeditated" because it "stands on high ground and its surroundings are very sparsely inhabited."

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Cleveland NAACP Backs Fired School Teacher

The Cleveland branch of the NAACP has come to the defense of Donald Freeman, Negro junior high school teacher, fired because of his connection with a black nationalist magazine. Freeman's suspension and subsequent dismissal followed a witch-hunting "exposé" by the daily *Plain Dealer* of the fact that he had written an article for *Black America*, publication of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). CORE and other civil-rights groups in Cleveland protested the punitive measures against Freeman.

The NAACP charged that the newspaper witch hunt "created a public opinion of guilt which served to violate the due process of law as it concerned Mr. Freeman."

intervention in South Vietnam and bombing of North Vietnam as "morally wrong, politically naive and militarily stupid." He declared the brainwashing of the American people by the U.S. power structure was shown by its acceptance of a "war of obliteration" even after everyone knew the patterned bombings of World War II had wiped out the men, women and children in entire areas.

During the meeting, right-wing students, led by three or four non-students who are members of a group called Breakthrough, attempted to heckle the speakers. The existence of a defense guard, made up of supporters of the rally, was enough to keep them quiet through most of the meeting.

Hecklers Heckled

William Bunge, a geography professor, left aside the academic discussion and shouted at the hecklers, "Why don't you enlist?" The Young Americans for Freedom and the John Birch Society were cowards, he declared, for they sought to send others to die in foreign wars while they sat in their offices egging them on. By repeatedly asking, "Why don't you enlist? Why don't you volunteer?" he was able to silence the ultra-rightists. Feeling themselves discredited and isolated, they slipped away.

The final speaker was Jim Griffin. Discussing the significance of the protest rally, he said it was "not merely for peace in general, but a protest against a particular armed struggle . . . And the accusing finger is pointed at Washington; the onus is placed where it should be placed."

Letters From Our Readers

[This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

Insight on Arms Race

Evansville, Ind.
The April 12 issue of *U.S. News and World Report* features a most revealing interview with Secretary of Defense McNamara entitled "Is Russia Slowing Down in Arms Race?" The answer: "There

is no indication that they are catching up or planning to catch up" with U.S. strategic nuclear forces. In fact, continues McNamara, "there is no indication they are in a race at this time."

If this is true, shouldn't Americans expect a reduction in military spending, in view of the overwhelming military superiority which McNamara brags we will maintain for the remainder of this decade? Don't be naive. Since 1961, he says, we've been "running an average of \$5 billion a year higher . . . and we'll run essentially the same in 1966."

Why is this? Because of some possible Soviet breakthrough in weapons technology? Again, don't be naive. The U.S. Warfare State grows not in relation to the need "to deter a potential aggressor," as we are all told, but in relation to "a percentage of gross national product." In other words, McNamara practically admits that our arms budget is determined by the need to support and stimulate an otherwise decadent, defunct economic system.

Since this has always been self-evident to Marxist-Leninists, aren't the Soviet leaders being a bit naive in advocating disarmament and dropping out of the arms race? When asked, "Do the Russians have solid-fuel missiles such as the Minuteman and Polaris on the horizon?" McNamara answered: "I can only assume that they must be working on it. Certainly I would be if I were in their shoes."

And he should know, if anybody does, how much the USSR can trust our peaceful pretenses.

Reader

Sees Free-Speech Gain

New York, N.Y.
I would like to comment on the remarks of Prof. Staughton Lynd at what sounds like a very rewarding symposium held by the New York Militant-Labor Forum, as reported in the April 10 *Militant*.

Prof. Lynd reportedly expressed the belief that the U.S. is in danger of fascism: "Never before, I think, have infringements of academic freedom been so great . . . Never before have such attacks against freedom of speech taken place" in this country.

I think such a view is mistaken. I think the rash of free-speech fights on campuses and elsewhere in the last few years is a very positive sign. It is not so much that infringements are growing greater, but that students and professors, in fact people in all walks of life, are at last fighting back against the thought-control atmosphere that became an institution during the McCarthy era.

As often as not, these free speech fights are *being won*. And every victory encourages more such struggles. For example, the actions at Brooklyn College and St. Johns in New York were inspired by the victories of the Free Speech Movement in Berkeley. All the more reason to press these fights with confidence and vigor, without despair. The forces of thought control are on the defensive.

Charles Gardner

U.S. Financial Problems

Chicago, Ill.
Although, officially, the leading financial institutions of world capitalism continue to exude their customary aura of self-confidence, leading bourgeois economic circles are profoundly worried. For example, Goodbody & Co., the national securities house, recently

released a report entitled, "Age of Deflation?"

The Goodbody Report pinpoints a key source of anxiety: How long can the United States continue to run a deficit in its international balance of payments without being forced to resort to deflationary monetary policies? The report goes on to state: "There are forces of enormous strength at work to reverse the inflationary character of the economy demonstrated for the last quarter century."

The Democratic majority on the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, cautiously approaching this problem, stated delicately: "Since the risk is of continued excessive unemployment rather than inflation, preference should be given to additional excise tax cuts . . ."

The Republican minority of the Committee was more blunt: "We may be headed for a world economic collapse that will cause economic distress at home greater than anything we have seen since the 1930s."

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board reported that the U.S. monetary gold stock had declined to \$14.563 billion, the lowest level since December 28, 1938.

World capitalism, forced back on itself by the rising tide of the colonial revolution, is clearly in an increasingly difficult situation. The post-war economic revival in Europe and Japan has intensified competition for markets. While the exact date of the crisis cannot be forecast, the notion of continued economic prosperity stands exposed as merely another liberal myth that is due to be rudely exploded.

Robert Hill

Shorter Work Week

Orange, Calif.
I think one of the reasons we don't have a six-hour day is because the employed worker is un-

willing to give up anything to help his unemployed brother. Sure, he is willing to go on a six-hour day for eight hours pay. Is that sacrifice, I ask you? But the employed worker is still a large majority of any union so no union official is going to ask them to give up anything just to help his brother — that would be socialistic.

So I suppose the only way we will get a six-hour day is when over half the members are out of work. Then 30 hours a week would look better to them.

Carl A. Gregory

Copper in Puerto Rico

New York, N.Y.
Your readers might be interested in some recent information about the possibilities of major copper deposits in Puerto Rico. An article in the English-language *San Juan Review* of January 1965, by Karl Wagenheim, reported: "For generations the farmers in the rugged mountain country south of Utuado and Lares have scratched out a meager tribute from the soil, never dreaming that buried beneath them lay a billion-dollar treasure of copper ore . . . as much as the island's annual production of coffee; nearly half the amount Puerto Rico collected in personal income taxes in 1963."

The reporter also points out: "In January 1953, in a book on Puerto Rico by the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, a host of experts contributed essays dealing with all facets of the Island. Yale professor Walter Hamilton (who was at the time with the Commonwealth's Washington-based law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter) wrote: 'If nature was allowed to take its course . . . Puerto Rico might as well cancel its date with destiny . . . Nature's god has failed to provide resources in adequate variety and quality.'"

Sociologist Kingsley Davis wrote: "Puerto Rico has no fossil fuels and few ores."

Eminent economist John K. Gailbraith wrote: "In Puerto Rico the good land is now producing at something reasonably close to both its technical and its economic optimum . . . there must be few parts of the world which nature has endowed more sparingly . . ."

Social scientist Harvey S. Perloff talked about Puerto Rico's "niggardly natural endowment," calling it "a small, crowded island with practically no natural resources other than its hard-worked soil . . ."

In other words, Puerto Rico was a poor place and its people a poor people. That idea was promulgated, in my opinion, to make Puerto Ricans grateful for any scraps U.S. imperialism might throw their way. Puerto Ricans were to be grateful that such eminent people had deigned to study them and their island's resources.

The discovery of copper may not change things very much for Puerto Rican busboys, dishwashers, garment workers and farm laborers in the United States but it might make them wonder why all those nice North Americans who went to Puerto Rico in the wintertime and stayed at hotels like the Concha or the Caribe Hilton were so very interested in "poor Puerto Rico" and the "poor Puerto Ricans."

It's interesting to note that Wagenheim says in his article, "A militant *independentista* immediately suggested that the copper mine be 'nationalized.'"

A friend of mine recently back from Puerto Rico told me that the *independentistas* had reported this copper discovery over the radio in order to warn farmers about selling their land too cheaply to American companies.

Richard Garza

10 Years Ago In The Militant

"On April 16, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a national organization dedicated to the support of the Bill of Rights, held an all-day conference on the theme 'An Appeal to Congress for a Rebirth of Freedom.'"

"The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is the sole action group struggling for democratic rights in the U.S. that (1) defends all victims of the witch-hunt; (2) enlists all who fight the government's police-state measures regardless of political affiliation; (3) rejects the premise of the witch-hunt that the United States is menaced by a 'Communist conspiracy.'"

"These three principles are vital to the success of any united-front group fighting to uphold free speech . . ."

"Present at the April 16 conference were victims O'Connor, Lamont and Ann Braden. James Kutcher, legless veteran, a member of the Socialist Workers Party who is contesting the 'loyalty' program for government employees in the courts, also attended." — April 25, 1955.

20 Years Ago

"The mass arrest of 101 Negro officers of the 477th Bombardment Group of Freeman Field, Indiana, is the latest demonstration of Jim Crow action in the U.S. Army. All 101 officers were arrested following their protest against discrimination at the base and transferred under guard to Godman Field, Kentucky. There they are being confined in a stockade until the War Department completes its investigation into the case."

"When the 477th Bomber Group came to Freeman Field on April 5, the Negro officers found two officers' clubs there, one assigned to Officers Training Unit personnel (white), the other, to Base and Supervisor personnel (Negro). Realizing this plan was merely a Jim Crow device, groups of Negro officers attempted to enter the white officers' club."

"Sixty-one Negro officers were promptly arrested, but all were released except three of their leaders. These three men . . . were held under technical arrest, charged with 'jostling' a provost marshal . . ."

"Pressure was put on the 58 Negro officers who had previously been arrested to sign a statement declaring their intentions to obey the Jim Crow orders. When they refused to do so, the commanding officer . . . ordered their transfer to Godman Field, Kentucky, where they were re-arrested. Approximately 40 other Negro officers at Freeman Field who joined in the refusal to sign the statement were likewise arrested, bringing the total number under arrest to 101." — April 28, 1945.

It Was Reported in the Press

In White Suburbia — Speaking at a Presbyterian Church symposium in New York on the problems of Negroes who have managed to secure homes in Long Island's white suburbia, Mrs. Ralph Watkins said: "The most devastating thing is the neighborhood declaring war on our youngest [six-year-old] son. We had to restrain our 18-year-old son from starting trouble and finally signed him into the Marine Corps. The older boy would become violent when he saw the six-year-old scrubbing himself raw in the bathtub, crying that God hated him and made him black."

Those Ingrates — A bitterly-worded news item in the April 16 *New York Herald Tribune* reported that on the very same day that the U.S. shipped some bedding and clothing to Chilean earthquake victims, students at Chile's University School of Economics burned a U.S. flag in protest against Johnson's war in Vietnam.

Baez Balks — As she has since 1963, folk-singer Joan Baez has refused to pay the 60 per cent of her income taxes which she estimates is used for war. She told the Internal Revenue Service: "This country has gone mad. But I will not go mad with it, I will not pay for organized murder. I will not pay for the war in Vietnam."

Progress Report — Perhaps in observation of the hundredth anniversary of Emancipation, the Senate and House of Representa-

tives have each appointed their first Negro page. The house page is Frank Mitchell, 15, of Springfield, Ill., and the Senate page is Lawrence Bradford, 16, of New York. Left to their own devices, the Congressmen might appoint another two on the next centennial.

Logicians at Work — Testifying before the House Commerce Committee in support of the tobacco industry's stand against health warning in cigarette ads, a Dr. William Crisby said such a warning would cause some people to smoke more, not less. This, he said, "includes young people who are in rebellion against authority; it also includes those who may have some subconscious wish to cause injury to themselves." A Dr. William Ober chimed in that those who saw a link between smoking and

cancer had a Puritan streak in them. "If one starts with the notion," he gravely opined, "that anything a man does which gives him pleasure is probably sinful, it is only one step to think it harmful and the next thing to do is to pass a law against it."

Anti-Index — Students at Fairfield University, a Catholic school in Fairfield, Conn., made their way into a padlocked room in the school library and transferred to general distribution shelves 100 books that the church has decreed to be "harmful to the faith and morals of the faithful." Some of the books on the Church's Index which the students mixed in among the regular books were works by Spinoza, Balzac and Sartre. A Jesuit priest at the school commented tolerantly: "Well, it's spring."

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Thought for the Week

"My head's been bowed since I was born." — Young Negro mother whose baby has just died in James Baldwin's play, "The Amen Corner."

CORE OFFICIAL RAPS JOHNSON

Troops Urged for Bogalusa

By William Bundy

APRIL 20 — A vice chairman of the national Congress of Racial Equality has called on President Johnson to send federal troops to Bogalusa, Louisiana, to protect Negro demonstrators from attacks by the Ku Klux Klan.

CORE official William Ussery, speaking from Bogalusa, said the President had pledged "to take on the Klan and it's time for him to face up to the responsibility in Bogalusa."

Ussery declared: "I'm sick and tired of the President sending troops all over the world to defend some peculiar kind of freedom and not face up to his responsibilities in Bogalusa."

For over a week, Negroes have been picketing stores in downtown Bogalusa demanding job opportunities and an end to segregation. The demonstrations have had to face counter-picketing by white supremacists, and Klansmen have been allowed by local police to harass, curse and intimidate the Negro demonstrators. The black neighborhood in Bogalusa is protected by a group of armed local Negroes called Deacons of Defense and Justice.

No Jobs

In Bogalusa there is no employment of Negroes in downtown stores save in menial jobs, no Ne-

Another Church Burned in Miss.

Arsonists destroyed the Mount Pisgah Baptist Church in Rankin County, Miss., April 12. Voter-registration classes had been held in the Negro church. The fire was set the night of the day on which the first contingent of six members of the church community went to the county courthouse to attempt to register. This is the fifth Negro church to be burned in Rankin County since early last year.

gro policemen, no desegregated restaurants or public accommodations, and no desegregated schools. All this despite the federal civil rights laws.

The Civic Voters League, the local Negro group leading the demonstrations, announced April 17 that it would discuss an end to the picketing of stores only if negotiations were agreed to regarding equal employment opportunity, equal education, desegregation of public accommodations, and other problems. The demonstrators are local Negroes, most of

them students and manual workers. CORE workers from California and New Orleans are aiding in voter registration in the Negro community.

APRIL 20 — Those who may have thought the national attention around the Selma, Ala., demonstrations would at least assure that the murderers of Rev. James Reeb would be brought to justice have another guess coming.

In a transparent attempt to take the heat off for the time being, a Dallas County grand jury April 13 indicted three of the four accused murderers. But at the same time it was announced that the trial probably would not be held until next October, and the three were released on \$10,000 bonds the same day they were arrested.

In his charge to the jury, moreover, Circuit Judge James A. Hare delivered a 50-minute speech denouncing the civil-rights movement and asserting that the segregationists of Selma had shown "unbelievable restraint" during the civil-rights demonstrations. Rev. Reeb was fatally clubbed in Selma after going there from his home in Boston last month to demonstrate.

Denounces Demonstrators

Judge Hare called such people who had come to Selma "self-anointed saints," and said they should "stack their picket signs and get back into the pulpit." He also made pointed and derogatory reference to demonstrators who had come to Selma from Detroit, the home of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo. Mrs. Liuzzo was shot to death March 25 on Highway 80 between Selma and Montgomery. Judge Hare's speech and the planned postponement of the trial of Reeb's accused murderers allow little hope that justice will be done in this case. The three indicted on the murder charges are William Hoggle, Namon Hoggle and Elmer Cook. A fourth man, R. B. Kelly, also accused of the murder, was not indicted. All four have been accused on federal civil-rights charges in connection with the murder. These charges will be submitted to a federal grand jury when one is impaneled for the district.

SNCC: Don't Buy Hammermill Paper!

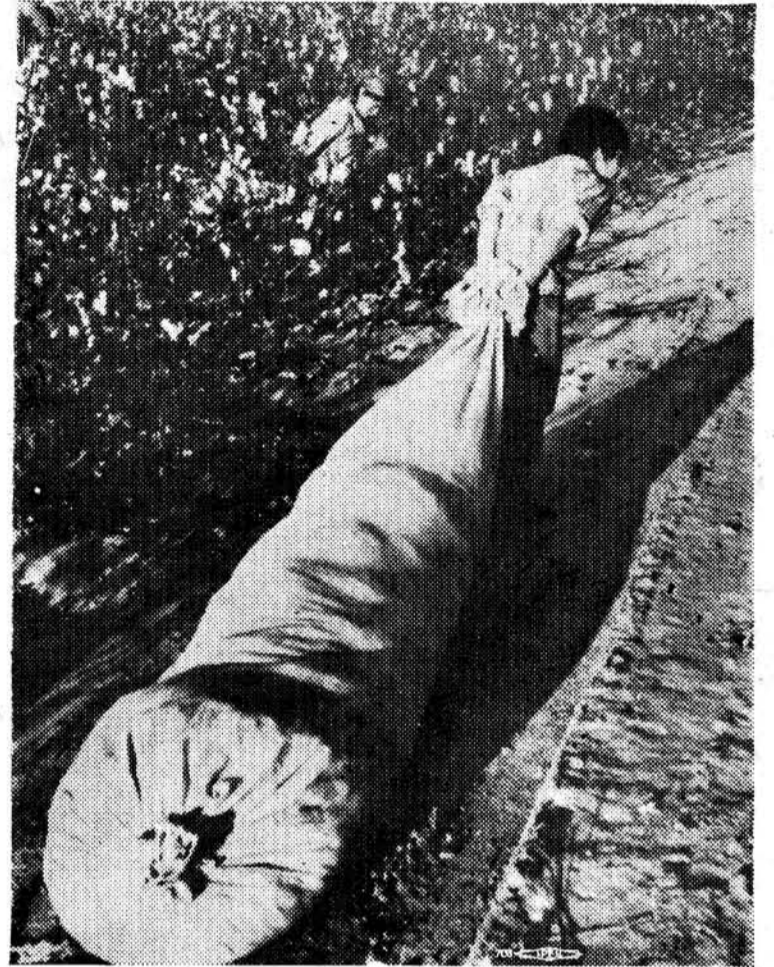
ERIE, Penna. — The main plant of the Hammermill Paper Co. here has been picketed by civil-rights supporters protesting the company's plan to build a \$35 million plant near racially-torn Selma, Ala.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Chairman John Lewis called the Hammermill move "a direct support to the racist policies of the state and its peoples." Lewis called for "all freedom lovers not to buy Hammermill products and to send letters to Hammermill's president protesting the move to Alabama and stating their intention not to buy Hammermill products."

The SNCC leader added: "It is most important to encourage your local stationery stores, college, union, school board, and city not to buy Hammermill products."

Donald S. Leslie, chairman of the board of directors of Hammermill, said his company decided to locate in Selma because of the "character of community and people." Rev. Robert Spike of the National Council of Churches called Leslie's statement "either the height of naivete or the depth of racism."

Workers Joining Union In Miss. Cotton Fields



COULD USE A UNION. Ten-year-old cotton picker hauls a 35-pound bag of cotton through field.

GREENVILLE, Miss. — Over 60 members of the newly-formed Mississippi Freedom Labor Union (MFLU) picketed a U.S. Department of Labor-sponsored meeting here earlier this month. The meeting, co-sponsored by a number of state agencies and the Mississippi Delta Council, a farmowners' group, dealt with farm labor in the cotton-growing Delta.

The pickets protested the fact that no Negroes were invited to speak or participate in the conference which, according to a union organizer, "dealt with the fate of thousands of Negroes and none of us were invited to participate."

500 Members

The union was formed April 9 of this year among cotton-field workers in Shaw, Mississippi. It already has 500 members in six counties. Members of the union have signed pledge forms calling for: a \$1.25-per-hour minimum wage; an eight-hour day with time-and-a-half for overtime; children under 16 and people over 60 not having to work; sick leave and free medical care; full compensation from the government for those who cannot get jobs; health-and-accident insurance; and equal-employment practices in wages, hiring and working conditions.

Union members have pledged to use all forms of direct action including "strikes, picketing and boycotts," to win their demands. Some members are already on strike, according to George Shelton, a resident of Shaw and an organizer for the MFLU. "The idea for the union came out of a Freedom School meeting," Shelton said. "We felt we should be getting a fair price for what we were working for," he added. "People down here get \$1.75 a day for chopping cotton for a ten-hour day," he explained.

SNCC Assists

The Mississippi union has organized workers in Bolivar, Sunflower, Washington, Issaquena, Sharkey and Holmes counties. "We have been contacted by interested parties in a number of counties,"

said Robert Weil, a worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee which is assisting the union in getting organized.

Bail Won in N.Y. By Five Victims Of Witch-Hunt

NEW YORK — Four men and one woman, who have been imprisoned since March 22 for refusing to answer questions by the witch-hunting grand jury "investigating" last year's Harlem riots, were released on bail April 15. Their lawyers, Sanford Katz and Stanley Faulkner, had argued the excessive nature of the four-month workhouse sentences.

The five are William McAdoo, chairman of the Harlem Defense Council; Vivian Anderson, a Harlem school teacher; David Douglas, a writer; Nathaniel Barnett and Michael Crenovich, both printers.

Required to Answer

They are among 17 victims who have been indicted to date for contempt of the grand jury. New York law provides that witnesses granted "immunity" are required to answer all questions put to them — thus abrogating their Fifth Amendment right of protection against self-incrimination.

The grand jury was summoned by New York District Attorney Hogan last Aug. 3 to smear the Harlem outbreaks by "proving" that the demonstrations of thousands of dissatisfied ghetto residents were actually the result of "left-wing agitation." Many of the members of the Progressive Labor Movement have been hounded by this "all-white-all-rich" grand jury, but they have steadfastly refused to co-operate with the attempted frame-up.

Permitted to go unchallenged, this outrageous piece of witch-hunting by the Wagner administration can prove a serious threat to the entire civil rights and labor movements.

DeBerry Hits N.Y. Sales Tax Hike As Discrimination Against the Poor

NEW YORK — "The new sales tax just passed by the state legislature in Albany will hit the poor harder than anyone else," declared Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of New York City.

"This new state tax, coming on top of the city sales tax, will mean that New York City residents will now pay a five per cent tax on the everyday necessities of life — on clothing, furniture, pots and pans, soap, gasoline, appliances, toys, movies — on almost everything they buy.

"Sales taxes hit the poorest the hardest," DeBerry explained. "The poor spend almost all of their money on the ordinary goods which are covered by the tax, while the rich spend only a fraction of their incomes on such goods. So the poorer you are, the greater percentage of your income you pay under a sales tax. It's just like an income tax, but with people making less than \$4,000 paying five per cent, and people making \$15,000 or more paying less than one percent. The very rich pay an insignificant percentage. It's graduated the wrong way."

Shows Hypocrisy

The mayoralty candidate declared, "The vote on this new soak-the-poor tax demonstrates the hypocrisy of the 'liberal' Democrats — above all the liberals from New York City. Wagner's henchmen in Albany voted to a man for this new burden on the poor. Although the tax was proposed and backed by multimillionaire Republican Governor Rockefeller (who certainly won't be hurt by this tax personally), it was given the support of the Democrats. In fact more Democrats voted for it than Republicans.

In the state Assembly, 59 Democrats voted for the tax, and 29 voted against it. In the Senate, 21 Democrats were for it and 11 were against. Republicans voted against the tax 38 to 23 in the Assembly, and were evenly divided 11 to 11 in the Senate.

"This vote," DeBerry said, "was part of the deal cooked up



Rockefeller