

'Freedom NOW, Mr. Kennedy!'

By Fred Halstead

MAY 8 — One of humanity's great battles is taking place in Birmingham, Ala. Five weeks ago, for the first time in the history of the South's steel city, Negroes there began exercising the right of peaceful protest against segregation by means of picket lines, sit-ins and marches. For five weeks the city officials of Birmingham — utilizing mass arrests, fire hoses and dogs — have shown the world that the elementary civil liberties such as free speech and assembly do not exist for Negroes

in Birmingham.

Meanwhile the Kennedy administration persists in the ridiculous claim that the federal government doesn't have the right to intervene in Birmingham because no federal court order is being violated.

The NAACP has pointed out that the federal government can intervene in Birmingham under the United States Code 242, Title 18 which makes it a punishable federal offense for anyone "under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom" to

wilfully deprive any citizen of any rights protected by the U.S. constitution. This is only one of the many broad powers enabling Kennedy to act, but which he chooses to ignore.

Kennedy's subterfuge is no longer being accepted by even the more conservative Negro leaders. The mass movement in Birmingham, and the picture of Negroes being bitten by police dogs, knocked down by fire hoses and arrested by the thousands for simply attempting to demonstrate peacefully for their rights, has

unified the Negro community as never before behind the demand for federal intervention with troops in Birmingham.

The current wave of mass demonstrations began May 2 when some 700 young persons were arrested while walking in groups toward downtown Birmingham. The next day fire hoses and dogs were used against the demonstrators. At the very time this was taking place, Attorney General Robert Kennedy released a statement opposing, not the criminal and brutal acts of the Birmingham police, but

the "timing" of the Negroes' demonstrations. In effect he publicly rebuked the demonstrators.

Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, head of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which began the demonstrations five weeks ago, rejected Kennedy's suggestion and together with Rev. Martin Luther King declared: "We are ready to negotiate, but we intend to negotiate from strength . . . We want promises plus action."

The mass movement then pro-

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THE MILITANT

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Huge Response in Algeria As Revolution Deepens

PARIS — The popular response in Algeria to the far-reaching measures recently undertaken by the Ben Bella government is running extremely deep. An impressive example of this was the mass turnout on the plateau of Arbattache April 20 when Ben Bella inaugurated a national reforestation campaign.

In one day 130,000 trees were planted. That is a lot of trees to put in the ground between dawn and sunset. Even more astonishing was the size of the crowd that carried out the task. The estimate was 800,000.

These people came ten to twelve miles, some of them starting the previous evening, to plant "their tree." Special trains, buses and trucks brought many. The roads swarmed with cars, motorbikes and bicycles. About one-third walked.

The government delegation followed detours to avoid bottlenecks and becoming stuck in the crowd. (While touring the country a few weeks ago, government cars were bent out of shape by pressing crowds and the clothing of officials was torn ragged by people wanting to touch them.) The plan proved futile and Ben Bella had to make his way on

foot through the packed masses the final mile and a quarter.

"The plateau and surrounding hills were black with people," writes *Le Peuple*; "Women, children, old people, youth. Many youth; they came from schools, colleges, universities. All the national organizations were there, all the administrations. All of greater Algiers was present at Arbattache."

The people themselves thus turned the occasion into something much more than a tree-planting ceremony and the speakers responded in kind.

At the microphone, Col. Boumedienne recalled, says *Le Peuple*, that the "first objective of our Revolution was the return of the land to the fellah [agricultural worker]."

"This objective," he added, "is being attained today. This Socialist Revolution will succeed if all the people back it."

Paraphrasing the speech, *Le Peuple* continues: "Its enemies exist. They are those who see in 'socialism' only a word which for us has a content. It is a reality as

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Socialist Youth Fight Frame-Up Indictment

By Charles Gardner

Choosing May Day to make it sensational and symbolic, a grand jury in Bloomington, Indiana, directed by a witch-hunting prosecutor, indicted three college students for subversion.

The indicted students, all officers of the Young Socialist Alliance chapter at Indiana University, are James Bingham, 24, Ralph Levitt, 25, and Thomas Morgan, 22.

The indictments were a new stage in the campaign of Prosecutor Thomas Hoadley against the militant student organization. For months he had pressured university authorities without success to revoke their recognition of the YSA as a legitimate campus organization. Simultaneously he undertook to inflame local public opinion against the young socialists with false statements about them and their activities.

The indictments were brought under Indiana's Communism Act, a 1951 "anti-subversive" law. Conviction under it would put the students in the state prison for one to three years. The law is considered by many to be unconstitutional since comparable laws in other states have been struck down by the federal courts. However, this will be the first time the Indiana law has been tested.

The indictment charges that the three students assembled on March 25 "for the purpose of advocating or teaching that the government of the United States, or of the State of Indiana, should be overthrown by force, violence or any

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1963. SUBVERSION CASE SPLITS INDIANANS. Arraignment set for YSA members.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1963. INDIANA U. DOUBTS SUBVERSIVE CASE. Socialist Students Indicted Under 1951 State Law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1963. Say D.A. Violates Jury Secrecy To Distort YSA Stand. Bingham Surrenders. Posts Bond; Seek Others.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1963. Grand Jury Indicts Three I.U. Students Over YSA Activities. Hoadley Tries YSA Prosecutor Calls Action 'Courageous'.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1963. Freed YSA's Levitt and Morgan surrender to county sheriff.

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STATE NEWS Edited by Students for the Michigan State University Community East Lansing, Michigan Thursday, May 2, 1963

Subversive Activity Charge Confronts Indiana Socialists

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Vietnam Revelation

Kennedy's scandalous deception of the American people about the U.S. role in South Vietnam was pointed up again May 5 when the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information leaked facts to the *Associated Press* about an official document sent a year ago by Secretary of State Rusk to the U.S. ambassador in Saigon.

The AP said the document "contains two main points on how to deal with U.S. newsmen trying to cover the indecisive jungle war."

"1. Keep American reporters away from areas where fighting is being done entirely or almost entirely by U.S. troops."

"2. Keep American reporters away from any area which will show the extent of President Ngo Dinh Diem's failure to attract the full allegiance of the South Vietnamese people."

Don't Pierce Curtain, Says HUAC

Travel to Cuba Arouses Inquisitors' Ire

The infamous and grotesque House Un-American Activities Committee devoted May 6 and 7 to a probe of Americans who have visited Cuba. Purportedly an investigation to determine whether or not the State Department's iron curtain around that island is tight enough, the investigation was really an effort to harass and smear those who visited Cuba and upon return described favorably what they had seen there.

Among those before the inquisitors on the first day was Conrad Lynn, counsel for the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants. In answers to questions, he told how he had gone to Cuba to take testimony from Robert F. Williams concerning the racial disturbances in Monroe, N.C., out of which the "kidnap" case was concocted. His trip was authorized by the court and the State Department and HUAC's inquiry into it constituted

a violation of the privileged nature of matters between an attorney and his clients.

Lynn was asked if he knew how Williams had got to Cuba, where the Castro government granted him and his family asylum. The fiery civil-rights attorney replied: "We reconstituted the Underground Railway and he went through Canada." Asked who "we" was, Lynn answered: "Friends who didn't want him victimized because of his stand in support of self-defense by Negroes." When the probers eagerly inquired if there had been any Communist Party members in that underground, Lynn told them that he knew of none.

The witch hunters then threateningly said, "You helped him contrary to the law, then?" Lynn replied: "No, because he wasn't violating any law when he left North Carolina."

Lynn took strong exception to the committee's use of terms such as "Communist Party front" to describe organizations such as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the now defunct American Forum for Socialist Education. Of the latter organization, Lynn declared: "We have to find a new way to get the American left together to function more effectively. I am of the left and I object to a government which permits the brutalization of people such as is taking place in Birmingham."

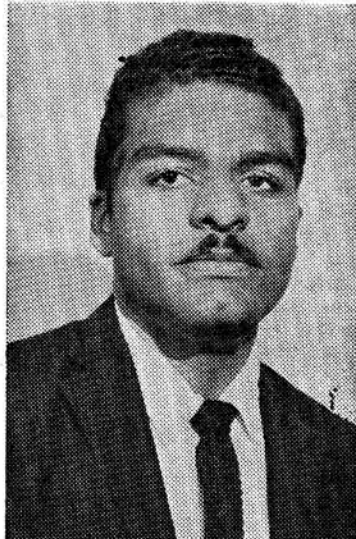
Others compelled to appear before the witch-hunters on May 6 were Elizabeth Sutherland, an editor of a publishing house and a journalist. She attempted to answer questions concerning herself but not to talk about other people. HUAC subjected her to considerable harrasing. She replied to

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national Organizational Secretary, spoke. His subject was the Negro struggle for equality. McRae, who is a Negro, spoke in support of his people's right to defend themselves from racist violence. Hoadley made McRae's statements the basis for his charges and the grand jury made them the basis for the indictments.

In a May 6 press release, Barry Sheppard, national chairman of the YSA, stated: "The Young Socialist Alliance does not and never did advocate the use of violence to 'overthrow the government.' As Marxists, we believe that socialism can only be introduced by the working people — the majority of

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Leroy McRae

... Birmingham Negroes' Freedom Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

ceeded to develop momentum. By Sunday, May 5, over 1,100 had been arrested. On May 6, large numbers of Negro school children stayed out of school to demonstrate. Some 1,000 were arrested. Comedian Dick Gregory, who led the first wave, was also jailed. On May 7, some three thousand persons, including many teenagers, infiltrated past the police cordon and demonstrated in downtown Birmingham. Police made very few arrests — the jails already being overfull with some 2,400 demonstrators — but used special high-pressure hoses against the demonstrators.

One special high-pressure stream caught Rev. Shuttlesworth as he led a group of some 300 Negro children outside a church. He was hospitalized.

The intransigence of sections of the Negro leadership and the involvement of ever greater numbers of the Negro population in this heavily-working-class city has brought a mass movement of unprecedented power into existence. And this in the Jim Crow capital of U.S. big cities. So far, the new mass movement has refused to

The Mind of a Cop

Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, for years Birmingham's leading integration fighter, was injured May 7 when hurled against a church by a high-pressure stream of water. Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor, who arrived as Shuttlesworth was being taken away said: "I waited a week to see Shuttlesworth get hit with a hose. I'm sorry I missed it." A newsman noted that the Negro leader had been taken away in an ambulance. "I wish they'd carry him away in a hearse," commented the commissioner.

subordinate to Washington's policy. This has assured its success and has put every individual and organization in the country which is concerned with civil rights on the spot.

This has produced "dismay" and "frustration" in Washington, according to newsmen there. It is explained that the administration was counting on no new civil-rights "disturbances" until next fall's school-desegregation cases. Even there, Kennedy hoped to arrange for some token integration and thus forestall any need for taking action which would embarrass him with his Dixiecrat friends.

The Kennedys, several reports make clear, were counting on cooperation from Rev. King in the Birmingham situation. But they didn't get what they wanted and hence their frustration. Ted Lewis's May 7 Washington column in the *Daily News* says: "The advice of Attorney General Kennedy obviously would have been that King should go slow on demonstrations until the 'moderate' city administration took office . . ." Lewis says that "why King moved in so fast with his direct action campaign is the vital question . . . King, it's believed here, felt that if he had waited, some other Negro leader would move in and get the demonstration rolling."

Actually, the demonstrations were already set when King got to Birmingham early in April. They were sparked by Rev. Shuttlesworth, who has been fighting for years in Birmingham, and by students at Miles college who have co-operated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Shuttlesworth's organization is affiliated with King's Southern

Christian Leadership Conference. Due partly to a new mood among the Negro masses and partly to the nature of Birmingham itself — a large industrial city — the new mass movement has a logic of development which could transform the whole struggle for equal rights for Negroes in this country.

Already certain symptoms have begun to appear. A case in point is the incident which occurred on Saturday, May 4, after police worked over an area filled with demonstrators with hoses for about an hour. The demonstrators retreated to the front of a church they had used as a headquarters and then hoses were set up across the street ready to spray the church.

The Rev. James Bevel, an official of the SCLC, borrowed a loudspeaker from police and urged the crowd to disperse. According to reporters on the scene, this met argument "from a group that wanted to meet force with force."

"Go home," the group told Rev. Bevel. "They don't even want us standing at our church. How far do you want us to back down?" Rev. Bevel replied: "As far as 'Bull' Connor (Birmingham police commissioner says until the Federals get here.)" The crowd finally dispersed following Rev. Bevel's pleadings. But it is clear that the question of self-defense is already an issue in the new mass movement in Birmingham, and that the new movement will develop the flexibility of tactics appropriate to an independent and working-class-based movement whose demands are bound to go deeper than surface integration.

All major civil-rights groups — including the NAACP, SNCC, CORE and even the Anti-Defamation League — have joined in the demand for federal action in Alabama. The NAACP has called for mass demonstrations in all major Northern cities in support of this demand. A picket line called by the NAACP at New York's City Hall May 7 demanded action from Kennedy. Slogans carried included: "Bobby Kennedy, No More Cool Off, Federal Troops to Alabama," "Action Si, Compromise No," and "Call Off the Dogs, We Demand Federal Protection."

Meanwhile, ten Freedom Walkers arrested May 3 upon crossing into Alabama on the William Moore Memorial Trek are remaining in jail. The trek was sponsored by CORE and SNCC in memory of the integrationist shot down while walking alone on highway 11 in Alabama last month.

... HUAC Cuba Travel Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

a question, for example, that while in Cuba she had attended the Congress of Writers and Artists and that there had been about a half dozen Americans present. "Who were the other five?" HUAC insistently but unsuccessfully demanded.

Fred Jerome refused to answer questions on the grounds of his rights under the First and Fifth Amendments. Questions to him centered about an abortive attempt last fall to arrange a trip to Cuba by U.S. students via Canada.

Leo Huberman, editor of *Monthly Review*, was quizzed the next day. He answered all questions, denying that publication of numerous articles favorable to Cuba made him a Cuban propaganda agent. "I had similar views about revolution in underdeveloped countries when Castro was maybe ten years old," he said.

Edward Shaw, who was asked about a trip to Cuba and membership in the "Trotskyite Communist" Socialist Workers Party, exercised his right under the Fifth Amendment not to reply over 40 times.

An audience of about 100 was almost unanimously sympathetic to the inquirers' victims, whose replies they frequently applauded. When the noted journalist I. F. Stone entered and took a seat at the press table, the audience broke into loud applause. Stone stood up and took a bow.



Conrad Lynn



It may appear strange, but big steel companies are not happy with the results so far of the Kaiser profit-sharing plan which was recently negotiated with the United Steelworkers. The first payout to workers under the plan occurred last month, and will continue each month from now on. For the month of March, 3,930 Kaiser workers at Fontana, California, got monthly bonuses averaging \$79 per man. The amounts were so high, that demands for wage increases are expected to be stimulated in other steel companies.

Just how the Kaiser profit-sharing system will work out in the future is unclear, but Steelworkers officials at Fontana expect the monthly bonuses to continue to be not much lower than the level of the first month. Kaiser figured its savings from "efficient use of materials and from increased productivity" to be \$962,000 for March over the base period of 1961. Of this 32½ per cent goes to the bonus plan, which applies to all employees except the 38 per cent already on "incentive" — a form of piece-work. The March bonuses amounted to hourly raises ranging from 31½¢ to \$1.35.

Kaiser officials were reportedly "enthusiastic" about the plan, since the workers now are looking around for ways to improve productivity. This will increase speed-up in the plant, but is not expected to result in a loss of jobs immediately since the contract prohibits layoffs due to technological changes.

The unemployment rate figured by the U.S. Department of Labor was up slightly to 5.7 per cent in mid-April from 5.6 per cent the month before.

Figures on the railroad unemployment fund, operated by the federal government, give an idea of what is happening to jobs in the industry. In 1945, 5,800 railroad workers drew unemployment checks. Last year 201,000 drew them. The railroad unemployment system is now operating in the red and has so far had to borrow about \$300 million from the Railroad Retirement Fund — the railroad workers' social-security system.

Several thousand New York City school teachers, members of the United Federation of Teachers, demonstrated outside City Hall May 2 demanding a bigger budget for the school system. They carried signs saying "No Contract No Work." Inside, Mayor Robert F. Wagner spoke at the budget committee hearings saying he sympathized with the teachers but there just wasn't any more money for the schools. UFT representative David Selden told the committee that the teachers were "absolutely determined that we will not continue to teach under present conditions."

"The Boeing company today made a significant improvement in their contract proposal. Because of this development, the President of the United States along with the negotiating committee, have recommended this offer be submitted for a ratification vote." — So said A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists May 2 as he announced a new vote May 10 on the contract proposal. The previous agreement negotiated between IAM officials and the company was turned down when submitted to the 26,000 IAM

members at Boeing plants and work sites across the country.

As far as A.J. Hayes is concerned, at least, Kennedy has accomplished one of his major labor policy objectives — to subordinate the unions to the government. That is quite a phrase: "the President of the United States, along with the negotiating committee have recommended . . ."

International Woodworkers of America members at Seaside, Oregon, had a sad duty recently — cutting up the oldest and largest Douglas fir in the world. The tree, a living legend among loggers, was toppled by a storm last month at an estimated age of 727 years. At chest height it was 15.7 feet in diameter.

"I would urge . . . that we alert our members that while they like to walk home and open the door of the home that has the 30 or 40 year mortgage on it, and while they drive the car home that has the year or two more payments to make, and while they recognize that they will get their vacations through the summer, that they not forget this was brought about by blood, sweat and toil right here in San Francisco where they called it what it was — a revolution! Not a revolution for bad, but a revolution to be released from the shackles and the harness that you wore for years. And now you are accepting it just as gently as if you were a broken colt with the saddle, the bridle, and then they'll put the spurs to you . . ."

—Teamster President James R. Hoffa speaking on government anti-labor moves before the convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The AFL-CIO spends 23 per cent of its funds on the cold war, according to AFL-CIO President George Meany. He testified recently before a House subcommittee investigating "the U.S. ideological offensive" in the cold war. He said the money is spent directly by the AFL-CIO or through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to fight "Communist efforts to control unions" and to try to get new unions in developing countries to adopt the ideological line of the U.S.

Meany said that if the representatives sent abroad by the AFL-CIO were employees of the U.S. government "they would loose their usefulness right away." Workers in the developing countries, he pointed out, are distrustful of U.S. government personnel.

Passage of a bill requiring equal pay for equal work for women was predicted for this year by Senator Pat McNamara (D-Mich.).

Oscar Brand to Perform For N.Y. Peace Group

NEW YORK — Oscar Brand, leading American folk singer, will be the featured artist at a Children's Folk Singing Concert sponsored by Women Strike for Peace.

The concert will be held Saturday, May 25, 1 p.m. at the Joan of Arc Junior High School, West 93 St., (between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenue). Mr. Brand's program will include songs of interest to children ages four to eleven.

Tickets, at \$1.25 each, may be purchased in advance by writing Mrs. Doris Rosenblum, 310 W. 97th St., or phoning MO 3-5099.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO
REVOLUTION AND REACTION IN IRAQ. Speaker, Tom Warren. Fri., May 17, 8 p.m. Debs Hall 210, 302 S. Canal St. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

DETROIT
Two Views on What Is the White Man's Place in the Negro Struggle for Equality? Speakers: Rev. Malcolm Boyd, Episcopal Chaplain, Wayne State University, and Robert Himmel, Wayne County Chairman, Socialist Workers Party. Fri., May 17, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

MINNEAPOLIS
Eye-Witness Report from Hazard, Ky., on miners' strike for jobs. Speaker, Jeff Giles, Carlton College student who was on first picket line this spring. Fri., May 17, 8:30 p.m. Minneapolis Labor Temple, 117 SE 4th St., Hall B5. Contrib. \$1 (students, 50c). Aup. Twin Cities Labor Forum.

NEW YORK
David Dellinger, editor of Liberation, Russ Nixon, general manager of National Guardian, and William Worthy, Afro-American correspondent, discuss Kennedy's War in Vietnam. Sat., May 11, 8:30 p.m. Academy Hall, Broadway & 14th St. Contrib. 99 cents (students, 75c). Aup. NYC (off-campus) Chapter, Student Peace Union.

Three young socialists indicated for "subversion" in Indiana. Part of the "evidence" — a speech on *Black Revolt in America* by Leroy McRae, national organizational secretary, Young Socialist Alliance. Hear McRae's report on national civil-rights struggle and on what he really said in Indiana. Chairman, Barry Sheppard, national chairman, YSA. Fri., May 17, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Pl., Contrib. \$1 (students, 50c). Aup. Militant Labor Forum.

Chamber Music Concert. Sat., May 25, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place. Aup. Militant Labor Forum and Young Socialist Alliance. Details next week.

Protest HUAC's Interference in Monroe Case. Hear David Dellinger, editor *Liberation*; James Farmer, nat'l director CORE; Maxwell Geismar, literary critic; Paul Krassner, editor *Realist*; Conrad Lynn, counsel CAMD; William Worthy, correspondent Afro-American; Melvin Wulf, nat'l legal director ACLU. Wed., May 15, 8 p.m. Community Church, 40 E. 35th (Between Park and Madison Aves).

OAKLAND
Two Views on Political Action. Speakers, Howard Jeter, 1962 Democratic Congressional candidate, and Paul Montauk, 1963 Socialist Workers candidate for Oakland City Council. Fri., May 17, 8 p.m. 563 16th St. Aup. Militant Labor Forum.

WEST COAST
West Coast Vacation School. Socialist Educational Encampment. Aug. 30 to Sept. 8. For further information — reservations — brochure, write to 1702 East 4th St., Los Angeles 33, Calif. In Los Angeles area phone AN 9-4953.

THE MILITANT

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Monday, May 13, 1963

The Indiana Students Case

The prosecutor's avowed purpose in the Indiana University case is to drive the Young Socialist Alliance off the campus.

Not since the attempted reprisals in San Francisco against student opponents of the House Un-American Activities Committee and HUAC's issuance of the falsified film, Operation Abolition, has there been such a serious attempt to victimize students and silence voices of dissent and protest on the campus.

There are two Indianas involved — that of reaction which in the past made the state the KKK's Northern stronghold and in 1958 saw the founding of the John Birch Society in the state capital; and the Indiana of Gene Debs, the present-day unions there, and the socialist-minded students such as those now under indictment.

The entire American left and all believers in civil liberties should certainly give their support to the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, Box 625, Bloomington, Indiana.

Let Labor Act

For months the Negro people of Greenwood, Miss., have been conducting a militant struggle for the right to vote. But they fight under very difficult circumstances — not just the shootings, arrests and other violence which they have met bravely, but economic reprisals, which in many ways are even more difficult to cope with.

As one person in the struggle recently said: "The planters seem determined to break the back of the movement through an economic squeeze before we can get enough help into the area." The aid which is being organized — by civil-rights groups — is not nearly enough. The Greenwood fighters are carrying on without significant aid from the national labor movement which stands to benefit greatly from their victory.

Recently, United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther wired President Kennedy: "The UAW wholeheartedly supports the recommendations by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission that you consider cutting off all federal aid funds to the State of Mississippi where constitutional guarantees and rights of so many citizens are being openly and flagrantly violated."

It is correct for the labor movement to take such a position, but it is not enough. The embattled Negroes of Mississippi's Delta area deserve and must get more from the labor movement than a few paragraphs of support in a press release if they are to win their struggle. (Reuther, moreover, has not repeated his statement since Kennedy flatly rejected the Civil Rights Commission's proposal.)

What is needed was pointed out by a meeting of the Tool and Die Unit of Ford Local 600 shortly after the issuance of Reuther's statement. The unit unanimously endorsed the statement and simultaneously called on the UAW to collect food and clothing and send it by labor caravans to Greenwood.

The UAW has close to a million members. The trade-union movement as a whole has over 17 million. Undoubtedly most members would be willing to contribute some cans of food or a dollar to such a cause, and hundreds of thousands would volunteer to drive the aid down to Greenwood. Real material aid from the labor movement can make the difference between victory and defeat. Such a project is easily within the resources of the labor movement and it would do more than a thousand resolutions or speeches by union leaders to show that the labor movement is seriously concerned about civil rights.

Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Per cent
Chicago	\$ 1,400	\$ 900	64
Detroit	900	500	55
Connecticut	200	107	54
Allentown	150	75	50
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,000	430	43
New York	5,800	2,475	40
San Francisco	750	302	40
Boston	750	284	38
Newark	225	82	37
San Diego	400	144	36
Philadelphia	300	101	34
Oakland-Berkeley	750	249	33
Milwaukee	350	115	30
St. Louis	100	26	26
General	395	81	20
Los Angeles	6,300	1,040	17
Seattle	600	94	16
Denver	130	15	12
Cleveland	500	31	6
Totals to May 6	\$21,000	\$7,050	34%

'The Revolution Is an Organic Whole'

Castro on the Revolutionary Process



KEY STAGE IN REVOLUTION. Fidel Castro and companeros during period of guerrilla warfare in Sierra Maestra. At left is late Camilo Cienfuegos, a hero of the revolution who died tragically in an airplane accident in 1959.

[The Havana newspaper *Revolucion* published the following statement by Premier Fidel Castro on its front page April 16, the day it announced he would visit the Soviet Union. The statement is taken from an interview Castro gave to members of the Chilean *Instituto Popular* on July 31, 1962.]

There is but one Revolution. It is like a child who goes through his stages of development until he reaches manhood. It cannot be segmented into two different revolutions. It has only stages. The basic premises are the conquest of revolutionary power and the creation, of course, of the military strength to back up that revolution.

Military Strength

The conquest of power is ephemeral if it cannot create the military strength to destroy the ruling classes. That force must not be at the service of imperialism and of the oligarchy.

Every revolutionary law is a step forward on the road of the Revolution. The Agrarian Reform Law brought aggressive economic measures from the imperialists; this hastened the taking of new

measures against them. The law against the electric and telephone monopolies was followed by new aggressive measures and counter-measures: the suppression of the sugar quota. Imperialism, with the collaboration of the oligarchy, had recourse to military aggression, which in turn led to the nationalizations of Yankee and pro-Yankee firms. The increasingly open clash with imperialism led to the radicalization of the revolution and to our ideological advances, and linked the Revolution to the progressive forces of the whole world.

Battle for Socialism

The open aggression of the mercenaries brought on new attacks, and the declaration of the socialist nature of the Revolution was made after the bombing which preceded the invasion. And in this manner the battle which the people fought was already a battle for socialism.

The Revolution is a dynamic and developing process. But it is one revolution. If it is not a revolution, there is no revolutionary process. And, if it is halted, it is not a revolution. If the proper conditions exist for a revolution, it will continue its uninterrupted

march forward. And that is why it goes so far — as only a true revolution can — since it carries within itself the necessary conditions for the development of the revolution. If it is a revolution in the first stages, it will be a revolution in the last stages.

Once political power has been conquered and once the military forces on which the ruling classes base their power have been destroyed, the revolution continues its ascendant curve.

All other divisions are artificial and the revolution cannot be capriciously divided into stages.

Revolutionary Laws

How is power attained? There are different roads, of course. Let us suppose that power was attained through peaceful elections. This would not be enough if armed forces unconditionally supporting the new power were not immediately created.

Once power has been conquered, revolutionary laws have to be promulgated. The reduction of rents is not a socialist law; neither is the law authorizing the recovery of stolen properties. The nationalization of business enterprises, the establishment of peoples' farms and co-operatives, the nationalization of education, these are all socialist measures. Nevertheless, there is an interdependence between the new laws and those which preceded them, between the first and the last, as there is between A and Z.

Militant Fund Drive

An Account Madison Avenue Can't Get

By Marvel Scholl

National Fund Drive Director

Last week a story appeared in the *New York Times* which illustrates clearly the difference between methods used by *The Militant* to raise money and increase its circulation, and those resorted to by people who are willing to use Madison Avenue techniques to sell their "product."

The Baptist General Convention of Texas has decided to go all out in an advertising campaign to sell their brand of religion to the Japanese people. It seems that in the 70 odd years the Baptist missionaries have been working in Japan they "have not been able to reach the Japanese mind." Less than one per cent of the population has been won over by simply preaching Christian doctrines.

So a new method is now being tried. The Japanese are being sold on this particular denomination's interpretations of Christianity by cowboy bands, symphony orchestras, TV and radio detective

serials, billboards, magazine and newspaper ads.

What has all this got to do with *The Militant's* drive to raise \$21,000?

Just a difference in method (as well as the product offered). Naturally we don't have the money which would lure a Madison Avenue public-relations firm to seek our business. But if we did, we would not hire them anyway. We'd increase the size of the paper or its frequency of publication.

There is another good reason why Madison Avenue will never seek us out. We deal in a commodity they find repugnant — the truth!

Send your Truth Dollars to 116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y. You will be doing your bit to help spread the truth about what is going on in Birmingham, Ala., and Bloomington, Ind., right now.

Tall Tale No Help For Pen-Prone Man

The 21 U.S. citizens released from prison in Cuba after conviction for counter-revolutionary activity were generally reluctant to talk to newsmen when they arrived in Miami April 21. One exception was a John Gentile of Cleveland, who asserted he had seen prisoners beaten, bayoneted and shot by guards on the slightest provocation.

It will be interesting to hear what tales Gentile has upon release from the Cleveland jail into which he was clapped on his return. He had been wanted for some time on charges of passing bouncy checks.

The Mississippi Story: A Chron

The material that follows on these two pages is but a partial listing of the acts of violence and intimidation committed against Negroes in Mississippi from the beginning of 1961 up to March 27, 1963. The compilation was placed in the Congressional Record of April 4, 1963 by Rep. Robert N.C. Nix, Negro Congressman from Philadelphia. It is reprinted here intact with the exception of a few sentences of elaboration deleted for reasons of space.

Among the racist acts not included in Congressman Nix's harrowing documentation were such incidents as the arrest of several hundred Freedom Riders in Jackson and their imprisonment in Parchman State Penitentiary in the summer of 1961.

Continuing acts of violence since March 27 include the April 12 fire-bombing of the home of NAACP leader Dr. Aaron Henry in Clarksdale while Negro Congressman Charles C. Diggs was a guest in the house.

1961

January 1, Greenville, Washington County: Two young white men rode a motorbike through a residential area and, according to the local police chief, fired a volley of shots into a group of Negroes. George Mayfield, 18, was seriously wounded in both legs; Percy Lee Simmons, 19, was shot in the right leg.

March 30, Jackson, Hinds County: Club-swinging police and two police dogs chased more than 100 Negroes from a courthouse where nine Negro students were convicted for staging a sit-in demonstration. Several were struck by the clubs and at least one person was bitten by the dogs.

May 7, Jackson, Hinds County: Several white youths, riding in an open convertible, lassoed 9-year-old Negro Gloria Laverne Floyd with a wire and dragged her along the street. The girl suffered a deep gash in her head that required three stitches, cheek bruises, a laceration of her right shoulder, and burn marks on her neck. Police made arrests.

August 15, Amite County: Robert Moses, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee — SNCC — registration worker, and three Negroes who had tried unsuccessfully to register in Liberty, were driving toward McComb when a county officer stopped them. He asked if Moses was the man "who's been trying to register our niggers." All were taken to court and Moses was arrested for "impeding an officer in the discharge of his duties," fined \$50 and spent two days in jail.

August 22, Amite County: Robert Moses went to Liberty with three Negroes, who made an unsuccessful attempt to register. A block from the courthouse, Moses was attacked and beaten by Billy Jack Caston, the sheriff's first cousin. Eight stitches were required to close a wound in Moses' head. Caston was acquitted of assault charges by an all-white jury before a justice of the peace.

August 26, McComb, Pike County: Hollis Watkins, 20, and Elmer Hayes, 20, SNCC workers, were arrested while staging a sit-in at the F. W. Woolworth store and charged with breach of the peace. They spent 36 days in jail.

August 27 and 29, McComb, Pike County: Five Negro students from a local high school were convicted of breach of the peace following a sit-in at a variety store and bus terminal. They were sentenced to a \$400 fine each and eight months in jail. One of these students, a girl of 15, was turned over to juvenile authorities, released, subsequently rearrested, and sentenced to 12 months in a State school for delinquents.

August 29, McComb, Pike County: Two Negro leaders were ar-

rested in McComb as an aftermath of the sit-in protest march on city hall, charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. They were Curtis C. Bryant, of McComb, an official of the NAACP, and Cordelle Reagan, of SN-CC.



DIANE NASH BEVEL was convicted in Mississippi of "contributing to the delinquency of minors" and sentenced to two years in jail for teaching students to help their elders register to vote. She has refused further appeal on that conviction, saying either Mississippi drops the case or she goes to jail.

August 30, McComb, Pike County: SNCC workers Brenda Travis, 16, Robert Talbert, 19, and Isaac Lewis, 20, staged a sit-in in the McComb terminal of the Greyhound buslines. They were arrested on charges of breach of the peace and failure to obey a policeman's order to move on. They spent 30 days in jail.

September 5, Liberty, Amite County: Travis Britt, SNCC registration worker, was attacked and beaten by whites on the courthouse lawn. Britt was accompanied at the time by Robert Moses. Britt said one man hit him more than 20 times. The attackers drove away in a truck.

September 7, Tylertown, Walthall County: John Hardy, SNCC registration worker, took two Negroes to the county courthouse to register. The registrar told them he "wasn't registering voters" that day. When the three turned to leave, Registrar John Q. Wood took a pistol from his desk and struck Hardy over the head from behind. Hardy was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.

September 13, Jackson, Hinds County: Fifteen Episcopal ministers — among them three Negroes — were arrested for asking to be served at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal. They were found not guilty of the charge on May 21, 1962, by County Judge Russell Moore.

September 25, Liberty, Amite County: Herbert Lee, a Negro who had been active in voter registration, was shot and killed by white State representative E. H. Hurst in downtown Liberty. No prosecution was undertaken, the authorities explaining that the representative had shot in self-defense.

October 4, McComb, Pike County: The five students who were arrested as a result of the August 29 sit-in in McComb returned to school, but were refused admittance. At that, 116 students walked out and paraded downtown to the city hall in protest. Police arrested the entire crowd, but later released all but 19, all of whom were 18 years old or older. They were charged with breach of the peace and contributing to the delinquency of minors and allowed to go free on bail totaling \$3,700. At the trial on Oc-

tober 31, Judge Brumfield, finding the students guilty, and sentencing each to a \$500 fine and six months in jail, said:

"Some of you are local residents, some of you are outsiders. Those of you who are local residents are like sheep being led to the slaughter. If you continue to follow the advice of outside agitators, you will be like sheep and be slaughtered."

October 5, McComb, Pike County: Charles Sherrod was arrested on the street, thrown into a police car, and charged with resisting arrest. Cordelle Reagan was also arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Both were fieldworkers for SNCC.

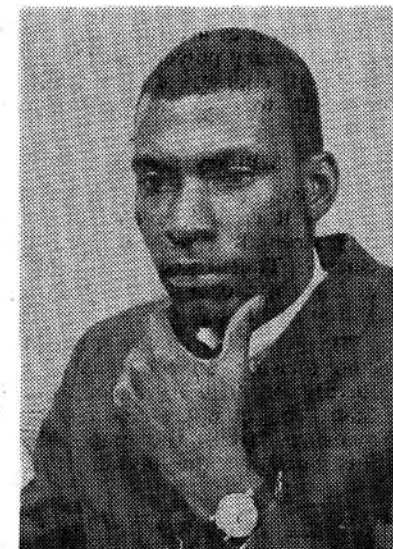
October 11, McComb, Pike County: Paul Potter of Philadelphia, a vice president of the National Student Association, and Tom Hayden of Atlanta, both white, were dragged from their car and beaten as they drove alongside a group of Negroes making an antisegregation march.

October 13, McComb, Pike County: Police Officer B. F. Elmore shot and killed a Negro motorist. Police Chief George Guy said that Elmore said he had stopped Eli Brumfield at 4 a.m. for speeding. Brumfield allegedly jumped from his car with a pocket knife in his hand and attacked Elmore. A coroner's jury ruled Elmore fired in self-defense.

October 22, Jackson, Hinds County: Dion Diamond, a SNCC worker, was arrested for "running a stop sign" after being followed all day. In court the next day, the arresting officer told the judge:

"He is a Freedom Rider. Throw the book at him."

Diamond was refused legal counsel and fined \$168.



TRAVIS BRITT, voter registration worker, was attacked and beaten in broad daylight for taking Negroes to the Amite County Courthouse to register to vote in September, 1961.

November 9, McComb, Pike County: Jerome Smith, 22, Congress of Racial Equality — CORE — field man, and four companions, Dorothy Smith, 18; Alice Thompson, 22; Thomas Valentine, 23; and George Raymond, 18, were attacked by a mob of 30 to 40 whites when they sought service at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal in McComb. Smith, who suffered head injuries when he was slugged with brass knuckles during the attack, said FBI agents were present at the time of the attack, but did "nothing but take notes" while the mob kicked and beat his companions. The victims were rescued from the mob by a Negro truck driver and Negro cab drivers.

November 10, Jackson, Hinds County: Jessie Divens, 12-year-old, was arrested for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus . . .

November 18, McComb, Pike County: Persons unknown fired a shotgun blast into the bedroom of Dion Diamond and John Hardy at 702 Wall Street . . .

December 1, McComb, Pike County: Four white men attacked three newsmen on the street, sending one crashing into a plate glass window of a store. The newsmen were Tom Uhrborck and Don Underwood, *Life* magazine, and Simmons Fentress, *Time* magazine.

December 2, McComb, Pike County: Police broke up an attempt by white attackers to drag three Freedom Riders from an automobile at the Greyhound bus terminal. Four men kicked at the locked car and beat upon the windows in an attempt to reach the young Negroes and their driver. Thomas Gaither, field secretary of CORE. The police, who were standing by when the riders arrived aboard a bus from Jackson, pulled the men away from the car, but made no arrests.

December 26, Jackson, Hinds County: Rafford Johnson, Negro, was severely beaten by two law officers after being involved in a minor collision with a car driven by a white woman. Johnson underwent surgery for skull injuries.

1962

February 6, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Miss Bessie Turner, 19, a Negro, was walking with a young man down a Clarksdale street when Clarksdale police officers stopped them and accused Miss Turner of having been involved in a theft. Miss Turner said the officers took her to the jail, forced her to undress and to lie on her back. She said one of the policemen then beat her between the legs with his belt. A few minutes later, Miss Turner said, the other officers beat her across her naked breasts. Miss Turner filed Federal charges against the officers.

March 15, Shelby, Bolivar County: Aaron Henry, State president of the NAACP, was convicted in Justice of Peace court on charges of making perverse advances on a white teenage hitchhiker. Henry stated that the charges were a complete fabrication, and presented an alibi supported by sworn witnesses. The conviction has been appealed. When he later stated in a press conference that the prosecutor and the police chief, who figured in the trial, had conspired to frame him, Henry was sued by the two for defamation. A Mississippi white jury awarded the prosecutor \$25,000 and the police chief \$15,000.

April 12, Taylorsville, Smith County: Cpl. Roman Duckworth, Jr., U.S. Army, a Negro, was shot and killed by Policeman Bill Kelly, when, according to an NAACP news release, Duckworth "insisted on his right to sit where he chose on an interstate bus." Policeman Kelly claimed that Duckworth was drunk and started fighting. No charges were brought against Kelly. Duckworth was en route from Camp Ritchie, Md., to see his wife who was ill in a Laurel, Miss., hospital.

April 19, Lucedale, George County: Mrs. Ernestine Denham Talbert, who lives in George County, was notified by the Green County School Board that her teaching contract would not be renewed. Mrs. Talbert had tried in January to register to vote but had been refused.

May 17, Rankin County: The Negro editor of the *Mississippi Free Press* said he and a companion were beaten by Rankin County officers and a highway patrolman, Lawrence Hudson, Jr., of Jackson, said the beating occurred after he was stopped en route from Jackson to Forest to check on a rumor that a Negro man had

A Demand Th

[The following editorial "Needed in Mississippi," is reprinted from the *Atlanta Times*, one of the leading newspapers of the South].

The announcement this week that the President has called on his office to force Mississippi Negro citizens is encouraging. The Commission has focused attention on conditions now existing in the South about the worst we have ever known.

Several years ago we called for the removal of missionaries there with the whites who appear to be about as the most vicious in the Union. The Civil Rights Commission is moralizing in Mississippi and demanding that the government go as far as with the desired ends.

Frankly, we do not now even cutting off federal funds to solve the Mississippi problem. It is in language the whites of that state that of bayonets in the hand we further urge that for the improvement of Mississippi with the Negro people of that state to be in the state with orders to stop. Unless some kind of federal government, the situation is getting worse.

Unless some kind of federal government, the situation is getting worse. get the result that persuades. not. The situation demands take immediate steps to bring

been killed by a white man. He was jailed, refused permission to phone a lawyer, tried the next day on several charges and fined \$151.

June 21, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: A white lawyer from Jackson and four college students were jailed in Clarksdale for 20 hours without outside communication. One of the students was a Negro. William Higgs, the lawyer, and the students were jailed on a Sunday night by county officers and were released the following day, without charges being filed against them.

July 5, Jackson, Hinds County: Jesse Harris, 20, and Luvaghn Brown, 17, SNCC workers, charged that they were beaten and threatened with death while serving a 30-day sentence in the county jail for contempt of court. The young Negroes had refused to move from a court bench customarily occupied by whites while they were attending the trial of Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel. The young men said that, in the courthouse elevator, a deputy sheriff called Harris "a damned nigger" and beat him about the head with his fist. At the county farm, they were singled out as freedom riders and wore striped uniforms. Both were beaten by guards. Harris was beaten by a guard named Keith while other prisoners held him. Keith beat him across the back with a length of hose threatening:

"Nigger, I'll kill you."

August 16, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block, 23, SNCC field secretary, said three white men accosted him in a parking lot and "started beating me with their fists." He said they threatened him and then beat him for about five minutes.

"There is no use reporting it to local authorities," he said.

August 17, Greenwood, Leflore County: SNCC workers Samuel Block, Luvaghn Brown, and Lawrence Guyot were forced to flee from the second story window of their voter registration office. They said armed white men invaded the premises intent upon doing them harm.

ycle of Unbridled Racist Terror

Kennedy Act

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about the desired solution.

August 17, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Mayor Charles Durrrough asked Mr. Lenard Davis, a Negro employed by the city, what he knew about the registration school being conducted at a Negro church. Mr. Davis replied that he did not know anything at all about the school, and did not attend any of the classes. The mayor then told him that he, the mayor, knew what kind of school they were having. The mayor said he knew it — presumably, civil rights for the Negro — was coming, and he was not going to allow it to be forced on them. The mayor said that anyone attending the school would be given a one-way ticket out of town, and if that would not do it, they would use whatever they had available. See entry below for September 3, 1962.

August, Greenwood, Leflore County: Welton McSwine, Jr., 14-year-old Negro, was arrested by police after a white woman's house had been broken into. When police got the youth to the station an officer said:

"All right, nigger, you know why you are here, and we want to know who broke into that white woman's house."

McSwine told them he knew nothing of the incident, saying that he spent all his time in the cottonfield, and suggesting that his mother could corroborate this. McSwine said officers then took him to a cell and beat him, first hitting him in the head with a blackjack; then one of the policemen beat him in the face with his fist while another hit him in the stomach with his club; then the officers made him lie naked on the floor on his side while they beat him with a whip. McSwine was released after intercession of his father's white employer.

August 21, Liberty, Amite County: Sam Wells and Tommy Weathersby went to the courthouse to register. While they were waiting to get into the registrar's office, they stood on the front porch of the courthouse. Deputy Sheriff Daniel Jones told them:

"Get your — off the front porch, and don't come back on."

Weathersby and Wells got off the porch. A few moments later, rain began, and the two wanted to take shelter in the courthouse, but Deputy Sheriff Jones would not permit it.

August 21, Liberty, Amite County: Dewey Greene, Jr., Mississippi Free Press reporter, was taking pictures of Negroes waiting to register at the courthouse. An unidentified young man working in the office down the hall from the registrar's office snatched Greene's camera away, and refused to return it. Greene was told to leave town by three white men, one of whom was flourishing a length of lead pipe. He left.

August 29, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Seven Negroes were arrested after attending a voter registration meeting. David Dennis, CORE field secretary, was charged with failure to yield right-of-way after a police officer had forced him to submit to a long harangue of threats and abuse. Samuel Block, John Hodges, J. L. Harris, Richard T. Gray, and Albert Garner, SNCC field workers, and Dewey Greene, Jr., reporter for the Mississippi Free Press, were forced by Clarksdale police to alight from their car, and were charged with loitering in violation of the city curfew.

August 30, Indianola, Sunflower County: SNCC workers C. R. Mc-Lauren, Albert Garner, J. O. Hodges, Samuel Block, and Robert Moses were arrested by Indianola police on a charge of distributing literature without a permit. The registration workers had been taking leaflets announcing a registration mass meeting door-to-door in the Negro community. Lafayette Surney, 17, another SNCC worker, was arrested and then released to Rev. James Bevel, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference — SCLC.

August 31, Sunflower County: During the trial of Samuel Block on charges of distributing literature without a permit, the Municipal Judge informed Block that he could cross-examine the arresting officer. Block asked the officer:

"Did you actually see me hand out a leaflet?"

The judge turned to the officer and said:

"He can ask you anything he wants to, but you don't have to answer."

The judge told Lafayette Surney if he was caught in Indianola agitating again, he would be sent to the penal farm.

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Because of registration activity, two Negro-owned dry cleaning establishments were closed — allegedly for violating city ordinances.

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Lenard Davis, 49, sanitation department worker, was told by Mayor Charles M. Durrrough:

"We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that school."

He referred to a registration school conducted by SNCC workers in Ruleville.

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Fred Hicks, 40, who drove fieldworkers to the plantations, was told he could no longer use a bus without a commercial license. Hicks said the bus owner told him that, because Hicks' mother had registered to vote:

"We gonna see how tight we can make it — gonna make it just as tight as we can. Gonna be rougher and rougher than you think it is."

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Moses and Amzie Moore, a local Negro leader, were walking down the street. A white man in a pickup truck drew up alongside and asked if they were the "folks getting the people to register." Moses and Moore an-

swered yes, they were. The man asked if they could come out to his plantation to register people. The two answered, yes, they could come. The man said then:

"I've got a shotgun waiting for you, double barrel."

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: A letter from Mayor Durrrough notified the Williams Chapel Missionary Baptist Church that tax exemption and free water were being cut off because the property was being used for "purposes other than worship services." The church was a meeting place for voter registration workers.

September 10, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Marylene Burkes, 20, and Vivian Hillet, 19, were severely wounded when an unidentified assailant fired through the window of Miss Hillet's grandparents' home. The grandparents had been active in voter registration work.

October 3, Biloxi, Harrison County: A Negro frame residence and a gasoline station were targets for two "Molotov cocktails" which caused more than \$4,000 damage. One of the bombs struck the home of Dr. Gilbert Mason, a Negro physician, who is active in integration efforts. The other crashed through the window of a service station operated by Emmett Clark, a Negro.

October 5, Harmony, Leake County: Night riders fired shotguns into eight Negro homes and a Negro store. An elderly Negro said he was struck in the knee by a squirrel shot while he and his nine-year-old grandson were sleeping. He said he was not seriously hurt. Harmony Negroes had recently petitioned authorities for school desegregation.

October 10, Columbus, Lowndes County: A "Molotov cocktail" was

officer what charge should be put on the tickets. The officer said:

"Charge the — \$26 on both charges. Nigger, you got \$52?"

McLaurin replied:

"No."
The officer said:

"Then you're going to jail."

At the jail, McLaurin learned that the officer was Clarksdale Police Chief Ben Collins. McLaurin was in jail a few minutes when his companions posted bond for him in the amount of \$103. They decided to forfeit bond rather than run the risk of a higher fine or incur the legal expense of an appeal.

Flogging Reinstated At Parchman

"The revelation by Mr. Bill Minor of the Times Picayune that corporal punishment via 'Black Annie' has been reinstated at the state penitentiary at Parchman comes as no surprise. But the consistent use of the strap to keep prisoners in line at Parchman indicates a setback in a move for penal reforms in Mississippi . . . The question is whether our prisons are to be places for the rehabilitation of human lives or whether our state pen is to be a place where political debts are paid, where a profit is shown on a sizeable farming operation." — From an editorial in the Pascagoula Chronicle, March 25, 1963.

October 31, Jackson, Hinds County: Thomas E. Johnson, a white minister, and a member of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, saw a group of neighbors dumping garbage on his lawn. Johnson had just returned from taking his car to a safe place because of threats by neighbors to damage it. Johnson sought a peace bond against the man whom he had observed leading the garbage-dumping operations of his neighbors. The man presented eleven witnesses who swore that he had been in their presence at all times on the evening in question. The justice of the peace accepted their testimony and refused the bond. Then the Hinds County Grand Jury indicted Johnson and his wife on perjury charges, because of their testimony at the peace bond hearing.

November 6, Greenville, Washington County: Two WAF's and two airmen — all white — from the Greenville Air Force Base were fined \$55 and given 30-day suspended sentences on charges of creating a disturbance by entering a restaurant and seeking service with two Negro voter registration workers.

December 26, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, students from Detroit, brought a truckload of food, clothing and medicines for distribution to the Delta's needy families who had been cut off from Federal surplus commodities. The medicines had been donated by a physician in Louisville, and were consigned to Aaron Henry, a licensed pharmacist. They were arrested by Clarksdale police and held for investigation. After police searched the truck on December 27, and found what they described as a drug used to ease the pain of middle-aged women, Donaldson and Taylor were charged with possession of narcotics and bond was set at \$15,000. Bond was later reduced to \$1,500.

1963

January 17, Canton, Madison County: The castrated and mutilated body of Sylvester Maxwell, 24-year-old Negro, was found by his brother-in-law less than 500

yards from the home of a white family. Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary Medger Evers termed the slaying a "probable lynching."

February 2, Greenwood, Leflore County: Willie Peacock, SNCC registration worker, complained to the Justice Department that officials had refused to register him on two occasions, and had rejected his poll tax payment for this year.

February 20, Greenwood, Leflore County: Four Negro businesses on the same street as the SNCC voter registration office were burned to the ground. Mrs. Nancy Brand, a worker in the SNCC office, reported an anonymous telephone call in which a man's voice asked her if she ever came to the office. When she said "yes," the voice said:

"You won't be going down there anymore, that's been taken care of."

Sam Block, SNCC field secretary, was arrested two days later for suggesting there was some connection between the burnings and the registration efforts of SNCC. He was charged with circulating statements calculated to create a breach of the peace.

February 28, Greenwood, Leflore County: Three registration workers were attacked with gunfire on U.S. Highway 82 just outside Greenwood. The shots were fired from a 1962 white Buick. The car in which the workers were riding was punctured by 11 bullets. One worker, James Travis of SNCC, was wounded in the neck and shoulder.

March 4, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: The show windows in the Fourth Street drugstore were smashed, as they have been several times in the past. The proprietor of the store, Aaron Henry, found the damage when he returned from speaking at a mass meeting in Leflore County in connection with the voter registration drive there.

March 6, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block and three others were fired on from a station wagon which pulled up beside their car as they were parked in front of the SNCC voter registration office. Both front windows were shattered . . .

March 12, Greenwood, Leflore County: A 12-year-old Negro girl was attacked by an egg-throwing truckload of white teenagers. The girl suffered facial bruises.

March 20, Jackson, Hinds County: Three shots were fired through the windshield of a car belonging to Mrs. Mattie Dennis while it was parked in front of the home of Mrs. Dennis' cousin, whom she was visiting. Mrs. Dennis is the wife of David Dennis, CORE field secretary for Mississippi. Both have been active in voter registration.

March 24, Greenwood, Leflore County: Fire destroyed partially the interior of the voter registration office at 115 East McLaurin Street, making the office unusable and necessitating a search for new headquarters. Witnesses said they saw two white men fleeing the scene shortly before the fire was discovered.

March 26, Greenwood, Leflore County: A shotgun blast ripped into the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., father of the latest Negro applicant to the University of Mississippi. Another of Mr. Greene's sons and a daughter have been active in the Leflore County registration project. Greenwood police said they were investigating.

March 27, Greenwood, Leflore County: James Forman, executive secretary of SNCC, Bob Moses, and about ten other registration workers were arrested and taken from a group en route to the courthouse to register after the police dispersed a group of more than 100 Negroes with the use of police dogs.



JAMES O. EASTLAND, the Democratic Party U.S. Senator from Sunflower County, Mississippi.

tossed from a speeding car into the home of Dr. James L. Allen of Columbus, vice chairman of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

October 29, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Charles McLaurin, SNCC registration worker, was stopped by police as he was walking a group home from the courthouse. The group had tried to register to vote. The officer asked to see McLaurin's driver's license. McLaurin showed it. The officer asked McLaurin what he was doing there. McLaurin told him he worked in voter registration. Then, accompanied by obscene remarks, the officer said:

"Nigger, do you know the way out of town?"

McLaurin replied:

"Yes."

The officer said, with more obscenity:

"Nigger, can't you say 'Yes, sir'?"

The officer's partner asked the

Protest Against Cuba Blockade Set Off Bloomington Frame-Up

That the May 1 indictment of Young Socialist Alliance members in Bloomington, Ind., is a political victimization emerges clearly from the background of the case. It grew out of a demonstration by some 20 Indiana University students last Oct. 24 protesting the blockade of Cuba and Kennedy's threats of nuclear war. The three indicted YSA members, Levitt, Bingham and Morgan, were all prominent in that demonstration.

In fact, the wirephotos which the *Associated Press* sent out nationally with the news story about the indictments were shots of Bingham, Levitt and Morgan taken during the Oct. 24 demonstration.

The anti-war demonstration in Bloomington that day received nation-wide attention because the demonstrators were physically attacked and their signs torn up by a mob of several thousand.

The riot gave vent to the frustration of conservative students and local ultra-right elements. They had become more and more enraged by the small group of Indiana University students who consistently exercised their right of free speech in opposing warlike U.S. policy toward Cuba and in advocating socialism.

The views of the socialists and defenders of Cuba had become well-known in the past two years through a series of controversies over campus recognition for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the Young Socialist Alliance. Right-wing campus groups, especially the Young Americans for Freedom, strongly opposed campus recognition for the YSA for over a year and had previously opposed it for FPCC. But in December 1962, YSA was recognized by the IU administration.

Monroe County Prosecutor Hoadley, who graduated from IU Law School only last June, is a close friend of campus rightists. When their efforts to prevent campus recognition for YSA were frustrated, they apparently turned to extra-mural politics to silence the socialist voice of protest.

Hoadley, supported by prominent right-wing Republicans in

Bloomington, won the election last November for the post of prosecutor. He opened his political career with a drive against the YSA.

During the Oct. 24 riot, two men had been arrested. One had knocked YSA member Levitt to the ground. A policeman trying to restrain the assailant was attacked by another Bloomingtonian, who also was arrested. The trials of these two men were pending.

On Jan. 15 Hoadley announced that he was throwing out the case against these two men to "clear the way" for a "fuller investigation" into the Oct. 24 events. Hoadley said he intended to probe whether the YSA and FPCC had "deliberately" incited to riot "as a provocation." This was like investigating the University of Mississippi riot to prove that Meredith had plotted it all.

On Feb. 18, Hoadley called on IU authorities to withdraw recognition from the YSA. Dropping further mention of the FPCC, he charged the YSA was violating the 1951 Indiana Communism Act and that the university should not have recognized an "illegal" organization.

Despite numerous public comments by prominent state officials to the effect that the 1951 state subversive law was probably unconstitutional, Hoadley declared that unless campus recognition was withdrawn from the YSA, he would convene a grand jury to indict "one or several" YSA members. He announced his determination to test the 1951 law "even if it has to go through the U.S. Supreme Court."

Hoadley's main concern is to suppress campus political activities like the anti-war demonstration during the October Cuban crisis. This was obvious in the grand jury proceedings and in the reasons he gave for the indictment. Hoadley declared: "the important thing in this case is to get this organization [the YSA] off the campus . . ." He also said, "I would have preferred the university to do this rather than to have to proceed in court."

...Algerian Revolution Deepening

(Continued from Page 1) everyone can see and testify to today.

"Taking up the special role of the army in this inspiring work which socialism is, Col. Boumediene said: 'Our army is not and will not be an army of the barracks, an army of members that grow fat.'

"It is a national popular army standing on the side of the people in the work of national reconstruction. It is an army of militants who have undertaken to translate into facts the ideal for which our martyrs fell."

Le Peuple reports Ben Bella's speech as follows:

"Yesterday at Oran, but especially here today, it can be said that not since independence has such an important event occurred.

"No one here or anywhere in the world, even among those who are against us, could deny today that our socialist revolution has been resolutely launched.

"If the problem of erosion and the struggle against it through reforestation is the aim of our meeting today, the spectacle of your presence here strengthens things in itself.

"This mass outpouring is a response to the government, to the Political Bureau, to all those in responsible posts, that we are on the right road. It is the reply that we did right in taking the recent socialist decrees and restoring to the workers the properties of the Bengana's and the Borgeaud's.

"The socialism of Ben Bella is not a mere slogan. Ben Bella and all the militants want to remain

faithful to the revolutionary program of Tripoli. There is no room in this country for the bourgeoisie."

Ben Bella described the ignominious profiteers, "these four or five per cent who found means of amassing fortunes" despite the terrible repression of the Algerian people. While the poor lived in misery, in concentration camps, or fell under the bombs of the oppressor, the profiteers grew fat.

The time has now come to settle accounts, to put the profiteers in a steam bath that will reduce their unhealthy weight.

"The steam bath, that's socialism. Never, under any circumstances whatever, will we submit to our widows and orphans sleeping in the streets, to our glorious fighters being reduced to begging. We are strong. We will break all obstacles to socialism.

"The Revolution was not made for the Bengana's, Borgeaud's and Tamzali's.

"This is the Revolution of the poor, the disinherited, the widows, and the shoe-shiners."

Turning to the obstacles blocking the path to socialism, Ben Bella shook his fist. "We are strong. The proof is given by this unique spectacle. We will break all the obstacles. If it is necessary the people, as on November 1, 1954, will rise to a man and break every fetter, internal or external, to the realization of socialism."

The socialist decrees, Ben Bella said, were not aimed at the petty bourgeoisie or at workers who after years of struggle had set up a small store. "The decrees seek

What McRae Actually Said At Indiana U

On March 25, Leroy McRae, national organizational secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, addressed a meeting of about 100 students at Indiana University in Bloomington. This speech was cited by the county grand jury as the basis for indicting three officers of the YSA chapter which had sponsored the meeting.

Press dispatches reporting the indictment quoted McRae as having said: "We want political power. Those who have power are those who have denied us our rights. We will achieve that necessary power one way or another . . . Rev. Martin Luther King wants all of us to use non-violent tactics, but I say we will be ready to use either non-violence or violence to achieve our aim."

Not Mentioned

The dispatches carrying the above distorted and ripped-from-context quotation failed to mention 1) that McRae is a Negro, 2) he spoke on the Negro struggle for equality, 3) he discussed the merits of Negroes meeting racist violence with passive resistance or self-defense, and 4) he had made the same speech on his current national tour at scores of other colleges without incident.

McRae passed through New York last week and at a May press conference he declared: "I don't think there is anything subversive about Negroes wanting political power and as much of it as we can get. That's the purpose of the voter-registration drives, especially in areas like the Mississippi Delta where Negroes are a majority. And I'm in favor of the use of force — such as federal troops or marshals — to protect voter-registration workers. Nor is there anything subversive about using the tactics of self-defense as well as of non-violence whenever those tactics are appropriate to protect life and limb from racist attack. Even the NAACP — not to mention the Bill of Rights — recognizes the right to armed self-defense."

to lift the standard of living for all the twelve million Algerians and to establish happiness through out the country."

Taking up some of the immediate problems, Ben Bella reported that progress is being made in removing the ten million mines planted by the French armies along the borders which still claim fresh victims every day. "Thirty tanks, sent by the USSR, will arrive very soon at our frontiers to step up the de-mining operation."

To oppositionists "who have perhaps doubted" what was being done, Ben Bella said: "We are continuing to work toward a determined aim but with an open heart. I say sincerely today, the doors are open to every sincere, loyal Algerian. It's welcome!"

Referring to the murderous attempt on Foreign Minister Khemisti who is still lying in a coma in an Algiers hospital, kept alive by artificial respiration and heart massage, Ben Bella said, "It is my duty to tell you that the investigation has shown it to be the act of a single person.

"We are frank and sincere. We don't want to accuse others, who are against us, of this act. In a sense we are happy that there was no group behind this act.

"We want our people, in brief, to banish hate. We want a healthy, pure people.

"I will say, however, that if Ben Bella dies, twelve million Ben Bella's will succeed him, thank God. Proof of that is given here today. We can now say, 'Algeria is eternal!'"

Indiana's 'Extermination' Law

The anti-subversive law under which the Young Socialist Alliance members in Bloomington, Ind., have been indicted was passed by a right-wing legislature in 1951 during the McCarthy frenzy.

The law declares it "the public policy of the state of Indiana . . . to protect the peace, domestic tranquillity, property rights and interests of the state of Indiana and the people thereof from the tenets of the ideology known as Communism . . ." The act also declares it public policy to "exterminate Communism and communists, and any or all teaching of the same."

In the act's definition, the terms "Communism and communist" are not to be "limited to the Communist political party as it presently exists," but refers to any organization "which engages in or advocates, abets, advises or teaches, or has a purpose which is to engage in or advocate, abet, advise or teach activities intended to overthrow, destroy or alter . . . the government of the United States, or of the state of Indiana . . ."

The act makes it unlawful for anyone to be a member of "any party, group or organization which . . . engages in any un-American activities"; what is meant by "un-American activities" is not defined.

The YSA members are charged with violating this law at a March 25 meeting. The particular provision, under which this charge apparently is made, reads as follows:

"Whenever two (2) or more persons assemble for the purpose of advocating or teaching the doctrine that the government of the United States, or of the state of Indiana, should be overthrown by force, violence or any unlawful means, such an assembly is unlawful and every person voluntarily participating therein by his presence, aid or instigation, shall be guilty of felony."

... Young Socialists Indicted

(Continued from Page 1)

the population. Our work is aimed at socialist education and action."

He further noted that the indictment falsely stated that the YSA was the "youth group of the Socialist Workers Party." This error of fact, he said, had been given to the grand jurors by Hoadley, using as his gospel that mine of misinformation — the reports of the House Un-American Activities Committee. That body's reports, including one of Nov. 2, 1962, which so listed the YSA, were completely discredited, Sheppard said.

That the YSA was neither a section nor an affiliate of any other group or party was a matter of public record, the YSA chairman declared. That fact had been proclaimed many times in speeches by YSA officials, in the newspaper *Young Socialist* and was in the YSA constitution. "The YSA states that it is in basic political agreement with the SWP," Sheppard explained, "but it is organizationally independent, electing its own officers and deciding its own affairs and policies."

Obvious Aim

The YSA spokesman charged that the indictment was obviously aimed at harassing or smothering the YSA in Bloomington not for anything illegal it had done or planned, but because of its political views. It is intended to victimize students for daring to think, speak and act according to their own convictions. Hoadley's great "discovery" of proof that the YSA is a "Trotskyite communist organization," Sheppard said, can be found in the YSA constitution which openly states that the organization is based on the ideas of Marx, Lenin and Trotsky.

Sheppard further charged that Hoadley's true attitude to violent acts could be seen in one of his first acts after taking office as prosecutor. This had been to drop charges against two men accused of acts of physical assault last Oct. 24 when a demonstration took place in Bloomington against blockading Cuba. The YSA had supported and played a leading role in that protest demonstration which was attacked by a mob.

Indeed, Hoadley makes no secret of the political motivation of the prosecution. He says: "We are not out to bring disfavor to Indiana U. or to gain a lasting name for ourself. We want only to stamp out Communism and what it stands for before it gets a foothold here."

Bingham, Levitt and Morgan are now out on bail of \$1,000 each. A defense committee, organized by a group of IU students to defend civil liberties last February soon after Hoadley began the witch hunt, has retained James Cotner, member of a local law firm, to defend the indicted trio.

The three young socialists will be arraigned May 9. Cotner says the defense plans at that time to present a motion to the judge asking him to declare Indiana's Communism Act unconstitutional and to quash the indictment. Argument on such a motion would probably come up in mid-July.

The three indicted students are all native Indianans. Levitt and Bingham are from Indianapolis and Morgan is from Terre Haute, birthplace of Eugene V. Debs, the great socialist leader. In fact, Morgan helped on a project last year to make Debs' home in Terre Haute into a historic monument.

A delegation of attorneys and officers of the Indiana Civil Liberties Union met with the indicted students May 4. The ICLU announced it will enter the case by filing a "friend of the court" brief on behalf of the defendants. The national organization, the American Civil Liberties Union, also stated its support of the case, as did the Emergency Civil Liberties Union.

Indiana University announced that its lawyers advised it that the law was "of doubtful validity." University authorities said they would take no action against the indicted students since they had not been convicted.

The local defense committee formed prior to the indictments has undertaken to form a nationwide defense body and has adopted the name of Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students. It announces it will launch an all-out drive to win this case, so important for civil liberties. It is asking for financial contributions necessary for that effort. Its address is: CABS, Box 625, Bloomington, Indiana.

How Cuba Uprooted Race Discrimination

By Harry Ring

16 pages 15 cents

Pioneer Publishers
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

Letters From Our Readers

More on Killing of Cuban

New York, N.Y.

There is an important fact to be added to your article on the killing of the Cuban, Rubén López, at Guantanamo Naval Base in 1961 and the subsequent expulsion of four officers from the Marine Corps for their part in the affair.

The New York *Herald Tribune* for April 30 reported that "in June, 1962, the U.S. State Department sent a note through the Swiss government, which represents this country in Havana in this period of ruptured Cuban-American relations, telling Cuba that the cause of the López death remains unexplained."

This key statement — the only official one by U.S. authorities since they announced finding the body — was made well after the four men were mustered out of the service. It must, therefore, be characterized as a barefaced lie by the U.S. government.

F.B.

[The terrible stench of this entire affair was further indicated

10 YEARS AGO IN THE MILITANT

"The road down which the released GI prisoners [in Korea] were transported to the transfer point was dubbed 'Freedom Road.' But at its end they met a McCarthy-type grilling for possible 'disloyalty' and 'Communist ideology.'"

"The ex-captives were turned over to the U.S. authorities at a place called 'Freedom Village.' But they were promptly walled off from reporters by armed guards until they could be 'examined' and found free of infectious 'dangerous thoughts.' A number were denied permission to talk to the press.

"They were brought back to this country by a 'Freedom Airlift.' But some were rushed off in 'great secrecy' to a secluded military hospital for compulsory 'brain re-washing' to rid them of possible 'Communist contamination' . . .

"Release from Chinese captivity does not mean the ex-prisoners will now travel down the 'Freedom Road' in America. There can be no 'Freedom Road' for them, or the American people generally, with Eisenhower's new 'disloyalty' purge, with McCarthyism rampant, with freedom of thought and expression in all walks of life intimidated, terrorized and smeared as 'disloyal' and 'Communistic.'" — May 11, 1953.

20 YEARS AGO

"The capitalist government will not and cannot keep prices from going up. To succeed in even partially checking prices, price control and rationing must be placed under the control of mass committees based on the trade unions, consumers and dirt farmers organizations. . . .

"The workers can . . . not only hope for wage increases to cover at least in part the skyrocketing costs of living, but can actually secure such increases through their unions and by militancy.

"Yes, the workers should fight and utilize the most effective measures such as we advocate, to keep prices down and 'roll them back' as much as possible. But first of all the already greatly increased prices must be countered by wage raises. The workers must vigorously place as one of the key slogans at the present time:

"A rising scale of wages to meet all increases in the cost of living." — May 8, 1943.

by a May 3 UPI Washington dispatch which said:

"After hearing the Pentagon's views, House investigators were apparently inclined today to go no further in the case of a Cuban's slaying and secret burial at the Guantanamo Naval Base in 1961.

"All those who attended the closed, three-hour meeting Thursday in the office of Rep. Carl Vinson, Democrat of Georgia, refused to comment.

"But a qualified Congressional source said there had been a belief at the meeting that the case was closed and should stay that way for the sake of all involved."

All, that is, except Rubén López.—EDITOR.]

Latin American Revolution

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Herewith is money order for a year's subscription to your fine paper.

We all agree Latin America is ripe for social change, due to the poverty of the masses. However all history shows no ruling class ever gave up their ill-gotten possessions without a struggle. And as the military junta is still firmly entrenched with the exploiting class it is doubtful the masses can at this time make any progress in the elimination of this evil. Until and only until the military changes and goes over to the masses can they expect any results. Without guns, the masses are powerless. Speed the day.

The American masses will also be forced to live under a peonage system before any progress will be made here. Hunger and destitution is the driving force.

R.S.

On Algerian Union Congress

Flushing, N. Y.

It is very heartening to read of the steps toward socialism being taken by the Algerian government, particularly the steps toward popular control of production in the countryside.

Nonetheless, it having long been accepted Marxist theory that the leadership of a socialist revolution is furnished by the urban working class, should not a report of the January congress of the Algerian trade union federation, the UGTA, be printed in order to give a rounder view of current Algerian events?

The newspapers of both wings of the French section of the Fourth International included such reports.

Informations Ouvrières (2/2/63) reports that on Dec. 12, 1962 an agreement had been signed between the officers of the UGTA and the Political Bureau of the FLN wherein it was stipulated that "The workers hold their meetings and freely organize their congress."

Union leaders made it clear that they considered their main role to be to "help in the construction of a planned socialist economy," but that the unions must be run by their members. The following day, Jan. 19, representatives of the FLN Political Bureau arrived at the meeting hall at 6 a.m. and took control of the congress. When union representatives tried to regain control at lunch time, a crowd of unemployed were brought in from the streets of Algiers and told by the FLN representatives that the only elected union delegates were "bourgeois" representatives of a "privileged" group,

"counter-revolutionaries." Union delegates were forcibly prevented from speaking and a new leadership was "elected," after which Bitah, representing the FLN announced that "The UGTA has become, under the aegis of the party, one of the FLN's national organizations."

D. Moreau in the February *L'Internationale*, "leaving aside the facts already known," states that "the pressure organized by the demonstration of delegates favorable to the Political Bureau, constitutes an anti-democratic precedent, one dangerous for the future functioning of a representative mass trade union body and in no case can be justified. Respect for democratic rules of operation for mass organizations is an element essential to a truly socialist evolution of the Algerian revolution . . . The unions, the organs of defense of the special interests of the workers which they represent, cannot be considered purely and simply as transmission machinery for applying government directives . . . This is a rule which cannot be misunderstood without grave peril for the socialist democracy in Algeria."

As social scientists seeking to change the world, we must consider current developments in all

their complications, and this, alas, means seeing the bad as well as the good.

Julia Shaw

Mexican Farm Labor

New York, N.Y.

The labor fakery of the AFL-CIO playing their eternal shell game with the American farm worker and Mexican national, have sold the agricultural workers of the U.S. into the unorganized hell of the agricultural industry for another year.

The AFL-CIO policy, rejecting attempts to organize the Mexican with the U.S. worker, relying instead on the hope that the U.S. government will defeat Public Law 78 (which allows growers to use farm laborers imported from Mexico), shows the mental gangrene of the labor bureaucracy. Their chauvinistic attitude of ostracizing the Mexican worker defeats the unionization fight before it is started. The only way for the agricultural workers to gain a decent standard of living is to organize on a class basis. What is needed is organization on both sides of the border to break the back of the farm employers' monopoly and their lackeys in the U.S. Agricultural Department.

An example of where the present policy of the labor bureau-

cracy leads is the case against the R.T. Englund Company of El Centro, Calif. The Englund Company (charged with falsifying pay records of Mexican nationals to show a lower rate per picker so that the average guarantee wage would be lower), on Jan. 28, 1963 was found guilty as charged. Though found guilty, the Englund Company is still doing business and hiring Mexican nationals.

This is only one example of what happens everyday to both Mexican and American agricultural workers. To continue this policy of fighting through the courts instead of in the fields is comparable to the Negroes of the North suing each business for their civil rights instead of forcing, through direct class action, the exploiters to give in or get out.

Frank Green

Auf Wiedersehen

Bowling Green, Ky.

Your newspaper has been worthwhile and informative and it has an ability to unmask the various deceptive practices of the capitalist press. Unfortunately I am forced to leave college at the end of the term for the summer vacation and I probably will be able to re-subscribe next fall. Farewell until then.

Student

It Was Reported in the Press

And No Yard for Checkers — The May 6 New York *Daily News* offered inside information on the Fifth Avenue co-operative apartment being purchased by the Richard Nixons. The paper's informed source said the apartment will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000 exclusive of monthly maintenance. "But," the report added, "the informant described the apartment as a 'modest' one, in keeping with the Nixons' conservative mode of life."

Welcome to Washington — A major headache for Pedro Sanjuan, director of the State Department's special protocol services, is trying to cope with the problems of Jim Crow encountered by dark-skinned diplomats, assigned to Washington or to the UN in New York, trying to find a place to live. Now, to compound the problem, there is a bill before Congress to bar new embassies from locating in residential districts of Washington. "They don't say it in the bill," commented Sanjuan, "but the ten new upcoming countries are all African, all Negro."

Theological Computer — Msgr. George A. Kelly of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York predicts that by 1980, as a result of what he terms increased promiscuity among young people, 75 per cent of all young girls "won't be virgins."

Tracking Spies? — Ralph R. Roberts, \$21,500-a-year Clerk of the House of Representatives, was the subject of recent newspaper complaints about using his official limousine to go to the races, often while the House was in session. "Why," responded the injured Roberts, "I see FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover out there all the time. There's nothing wrong about it at all. A lot of people like to spend an afternoon at the track."

Scientists at Work — A team of scientists in the Dallas-Fort Worth

area of Texas spent two years seeking to determine what would happen if a nuclear bomb hit each of the cities. They concluded the result would be devastating. An additional problem, opined Dr. Robert Stubblefield, a psychiatrist, is that people with strong property motivations might be reluctant to leave the stricken area. He felt this wouldn't be a problem with the poor but thought poor people "might be in danger of becoming anti-social and aggressive toward their fellow man." Like toward the people responsible, maybe?

Candid Cop? — Tulsa, Okla., police investigating thefts of hub caps from cars at the municipal airport parking lot reported: "A watch order has been placed on the car lot to prevent further larcenies by airport policemen." A spokesman later said the report meant that airport policemen were watching the lot.

Horse Victim of Ass — South African public libraries have been busy burning hundreds of books on the government's banned list, including such authors as Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Hemingway and Faulkner. On the list, until a non-reading censor was told it was about a horse, was the children's classic, *Black Beauty*.

Some of His Best Friends . . . — A San Francisco real estate operator refused to sell a home to Wilt (The Stilt) Chamberlain, famed basketball player, accord-

ing to the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The paper said the Negro star had offered the asking price of \$39,950 for the house but was turned down by development owner Marvin Sheldon who reportedly said he feels "interracial mixing of areas devaluates property." He also was quoted as saying: "I've done quite a bit for the colored people and I still do, and I don't want anything shoved down my throat." Like the law of the land?

Headline of the Week — The lead headline in the April 27 *Memphis World* declared: "All Factions in Church of God in Christ Wiped Out at Memphis Meeting." It reported the election of a new head of the church.

Even in End They Get You — The cost of dying has outpaced the cost of living two to one, according to government figures which show that living costs have climbed 24 per cent in the last decade while funeral costs have increased by 42 per cent.

Livingston Lost Again — Two statues of British explorer David Livingston will be removed from the capital of newly-independent Tanganyika because he "did not discover anything." A government spokesman said: "These places have been known to our people since the beginning of time. Livingston did not discover anything."

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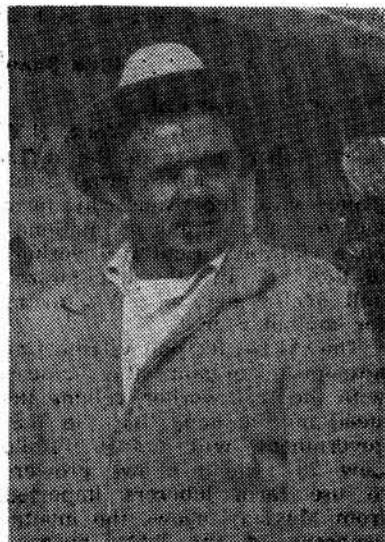
Thought for the Week

"As James Baldwin said in *The New Yorker*, the United States is one major catastrophe for much of the world. I think what we've got to . . . say is, 'The United States today is one big catastrophe for most of us right here . . . in a political sense, in an economic sense, in a social sense, in a racial sense.'" — Journalist William Worthy at a New York symposium on Negro-Jewish relations, as reported in the May issue of *Jewish Currents*.

A Special Militant Interview

Leader Tells How Mexicali Farmers Won

By Della Rossa



Alfonso Garzón

MEXICALI, Mexico—Here in the arid Mexican state of Baja California — just across the border from the rich Imperial Valley of California, U.S.A. — water is as precious as blood, and the hero of the small farmers and agricultural workers is Alfonso Garzón Santibáñez, head of the fighting campesino union called the *Liga Agraria Estatal* (Statewide Agrarian League).

Recently Garzón, secretary of the LAE, led thousands of campesinos in a struggle which forced the Mexican Federal Irrigation District to retreat from a threatened increase of about one third in the cost of irrigation water.

The LAE headquarters in Mexicali is just a few blocks from the border. It is in a neighborhood of small shops and humble homes. Campesinos were out on the sidewalks in front and sitting on benches inside the hall. Picket signs were still in evidence. In translation they read: "Revolt Against Injustice" and "Arise and Defend Your Rights." On the walls were large colored portraits of such heroes as Morelos, the leader of the war for independence; Zapata, the leader of the peasants during the Revolution; and Cárdenas, the president who did more than any other in the way of land reform.

Peasant Background

Garzón agreed to an interview for *The Militant* and invited me and my companions to sit down there in the office. The questions and replies were handled by an interpreter and since the office door was left open LAE members crowded into the room and filled the doorway, listening with great interest.

Garzón is a stocky man, looking perhaps older than his 42 years, with a manner of dignity yet openness. He comes of a poor peasant family in Sinaloa. He has six children and grows wheat and tomatoes on an *ejidal*, a communal land holding. His white sombrero lay on his crowded desk and behind him hung a calendar picture of a revolutionary campesino, gun in hand, and the slogan: "Land and Liberty."

Asked what was the main problem now facing the campesinos since the LAE's 19 days of demonstrations had prevented the increase in the cost of irrigation water, Garzón replied: "It is a question of the salt in the water, which is killing our land. When President Kennedy saw Mexican President López Mateos last year he promised that a new canal

of the people of the valley" after the failure of the CNC (National Campesino Confederation), which is affiliated to Mexico's ruling party, the PRI (Partido Revolucionario Institucional), to do this.

When the government threatened to increase the cost of irrigation water, Garzón had proposed a united front to the CNC and another peasant organization in the state. But they refused to collaborate with the comparatively new LAE. So the latter formulated its own demands and began the campaign which culminated in the demonstrations in Mexicali, participated in by as many as 6,000 campesinos, which went on for 19 days. In winning this fight, the LAE won the support of 80 per cent of the state's campesinos.

Charge Dropped

The LAE is now affiliated with left-wing CCI (*Central Campesino Independiente*) whose formation in January of this year caused such a stir in Mexico. The CCI has the support of *Movimiento de Liberación Nacional*, which supports the Cuban Revolution and whose most prominent spokesman is ex-President Lázaro Cárdenas.

To an inquiry about the disposition of the charges of "social dissolution" under which he and 24 other LAE leaders had been arrested four months ago, Garzón said the judge had dismissed that charge and levied a fine of about \$100 on a lesser charge.

First prominent reports in the Los Angeles newspapers about the events in Mexicali came at the time of Garzón's release from jail when he was carried through the streets on the shoulders of his enthusiastic supporters.

"There are 20 million campesinos in Mexico," the agrarian leader said, "and they are the lowest sector of the economy — without any social security or other benefits. It is necessary for Mexico to industrialize, but in order to do so these campesinos must have a higher income to raise the level of the economy."

Asked how this could be done, he said that the Mexican government was looking for the solution in Alliance for Progress loans. But, he added, "the LAE is afraid that the Alliance money will only make the rich richer and the poor poorer."

would be built which would eliminate the salinity problem by October 1963, but so far the campesinos have seen little action along this line.

Increase in the cost of water had been a new threat, Garzón said. The old problem, and still the main one for farmers in that area, was the salt dumped into the Colorado River in its last stretch through the U.S. before entering Baja California.

This contamination of the Colorado River on the Arizona side of the border, as early as 1952, had caused 31 per cent of the land in the Mexicali Valley to become useless and had damaged the remaining 69 per cent to varying degrees. And each year the problem was becoming more acute. According to Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs Manuel Tello, the irrigation-water dispute is the most serious in Mexican-U.S. relations since President Cárdenas' expropriation of the oil companies in 1938.

(In re-settling the abandoned Wellton-Mohawk Valley in 1952, underground salt water was dumped into the Colorado River just above the Mexican border and Arizona engineers say that it will take 40 years to pump it all out.)

Garzón said the LAE had been formed in September 1958 and that similar leagues now exist in all the states of Mexico. The LAE was formed "to answer the needs



NIGHT SCHOOL. Part of all-night vigil staged by New York teachers at City Hall May 5 to press demand for improvement of school conditions for teachers and students. Earlier in day several thousand teachers turned out for mass demonstration. For more on this, see item in *The National Picket Line* column, page 2.

L. A. Muslims Face Lily-White Jury

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, May 3 — "The Los Angeles Police Department should be on trial here, not the Black Muslims," Malcolm X, a national leader of the Muslims, told newsmen upon arrival here at the end of the first week of the trial of 14 Muslims.

The young defendants, charged with assault and attempt to commit murder, were among those who attempted to defend themselves a year ago when police assaulted them in front of their temple, leaving one Muslim dead and another paralyzed.

On May 1, pickets protesting police brutality demonstrated through the day in front of the court house. Among the signs of the group of about 50 people, mostly white college students, were: "Police Should Obey The Law," and "L.A. Police On Trial." The demonstration was organized by an Ad Hoc Committee Against Police Brutality.

On the trial's opening day six Negro members of the Hollywood Race Relations Bureau, an entertainers' organization, led by Caleb Peterson, picketed the court house with signs such as "The Black Muslims Are Community Head-Sick Delinquents."

Supports Civil Rights

Negro civil-rights leaders here were shocked by the Hollywood entertainers' demonstration. "We support the Bureau's fight for job equality," they said, "and we might not agree with the Muslims' support of race segregation, but we do support their civil rights when murderously violated by the Los Angeles police."

In his opening statement to the all white jury, Deputy District Attorney Harold Kippen said that each defendant will be identified by at least one witness. However, Officer Stanley Kencic, after making a "positive" identification of the man who attacked him, later had to admit he had pointed his finger at the wrong man.

Officer Frank Tomlinson could not identify the man he says shot him, and Kencic was able to make an identification of only one of the defendants allegedly at the scene.

John Henry Morris, the one defendant accused of assault with intent to commit murder, says he was not even at the scene of the riot at the time. Defense attorneys

Earle C. Broady and Loren Miller say they will prove this.

Officer Donald L. Weese, who killed Muslim Ronald Stokes during the clash, admitted on the stand that he was well aware that Stokes had no weapon. Stokes, he said, was walking toward him with hands outstretched and Weese "shot to kill."

"The fact that I shot to stop and the fact that I shot to kill is one and the same thing," he said.

Weese emptied his revolver into the crowd of Muslims. In cross-examination by defense attorney Broady, he was asked, "Did you see any of these men commit a crime when shot at?"

"Yes," the cop said, "they were fleeing."

Chicago Meeting Hears Gregory, James Forman

CHICAGO, May 1 — Negro comedian Dick Gregory and James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, spoke to an audience of almost 1,000 at a meeting in the Tabernacle Baptist Church called by the Provisional Committee for Free Elections in the South.

Forman told the audience: "You people in Chicago have the vote but you don't use it. Papers across the South said, 'Negroes Elect Daley' [mayor of Chicago]. If you elected him, why don't you make him pay off?"

Commenting on the President's refusal to see Congressman Diggs after he returned from Greenwood, Miss., scene of SNCC's voter-registration drive, Forman advised: "Get to Dawson and Daley and see why Kennedy does not have time to see a black Congressman who was born in Mississippi."

Supporting the Civil Rights Commission's recommendation that Kennedy cut off federal funds to Mississippi, Dick Gregory asked: "He threatens the Cubans, why can't he at least threaten Barnett?"

Other speakers included Rev. Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and gospel singer Mahalia Jackson. The audience donated over \$700.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

Protest HUAC's Interference In Monroe, N.C., Case

HUAC's attempt to grill Conrad Lynn, attorney for Monroe "kidnap" defendants, aids North Carolina racists. Protest this new invasion of civil rights.

Hear

David Dellinger
Editor Liberation

Paul Krassner
Editor Realist

James Farmer
Nat'l Director CORE

Conrad Lynn
Counsel CAMD

Maxwell Geismar
Literary Critic

William Worthy
Afro-American correspondent

Melvin Wulf
Nat'l Legal Director, ACLU

Wednesday, May 15, 8 p.m.

Community Church
35th Street, between Park & Madison Aves.

Ausp. Jayvan Covington Defense Fund

Hallinan New Chairman Of S.F. Fair Play Group

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 — Vincent Hallinan was elected chairman of the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee at its recent annual membership meeting.

Hallinan, who was the Progressive Party candidate for President in 1952, is author of the best-selling, recent book, *A Lion in Court*. He succeeds Alexander Saxton as chairman of the FPCC chapter Tom Sanders was elected executive secretary, succeeding Asher Harer.

The new executive secretary announced that the Bay Area FPCC will sponsor a public meeting Friday, May 24, 8 p.m. at which the noted economist Paul Sweezy, who has recently returned from a tour of Latin America, will speak on "The Other Americans — A Report on Latin America." Stanford Professor Paul Baran will chair the meeting. It will be held at the California Hall, Polk and Turk St., San Francisco.