

THE MILITANT

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Mme. Nhu Can't Match Napalm "Barbecues"

By Joseph Keller

OCT. 14 — Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu, wife of the sinister head of the secret police in South Vietnam, is currently touring this country and favoring us with her charms. Her purpose is to win friends and influence people and, particularly, to ensure the continued and unrestricted flow of \$1,500,000 per day which the U.S. has been piping into dictator Ngo Dinh Diem's treasury. To date, at least \$2½ billion in funds and goods have been handed out by the American people to prop up Diem and his ruling family, including his sister-in-law, the silk-brocaded Mme. Nhu. These handouts do not include, of course, the far larger sums spent for equipping Diem's conscript army of more than 500,000 and for the U.S. armed forces in South Vietnam, now admittedly numbering some 14,000.

President Diem is reportedly spending \$75,000,000 for a new palace to replace the one bombed in February 1962 by dissident members of his own air force. He and his close relatives are the "Cosa Nostra" of South Vietnam. They own and lease out much of the best rice land, run a most lucrative business in the licensing of all industry and commerce, hold "interests" in tin and rubber, and generally put a merciless squeeze on the peasants and workers in return for "protection" from the "communists."

Diem's sister-in-law, whom U.S. correspondents term the "First

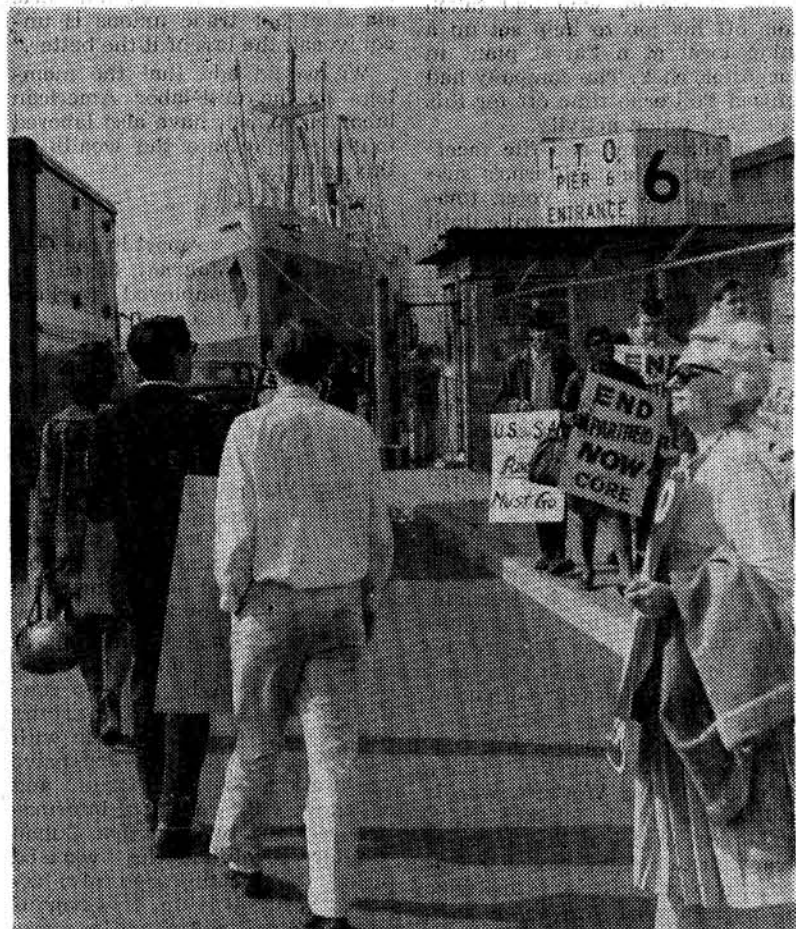
Lady" of South Vietnam, has not received a uniformly favorable press in this country. U.S. newsmen have been censored and expelled from South Vietnam and several of them have been badly roughed up by the storm troopers of Mme. Nhu's husband. But the image of Mme. Nhu is projected most vividly in remarks that display shockingly sadistic arrogance and cruelty.

She is a fanatic instigator of the religious terrorism waged by the Roman Catholic Diem family against the Buddhist majority, who number about 90 per cent of the Vietnamese. She secured passage of a "morality" law which prohibits dancing and, when she drove many dance-hall girls into loss of their livelihood, she said with prim brutality, "The problem is not so much how to find work for the taxi dancers, but how to starve them."

When a Buddhist priest burned himself to death in a Saigon public square as a desperate protest against the May massacre of Buddhists carried out by Mme. Nhu's husband and his storm troopers, she aroused world-wide indignation and revulsion by saying she would "clap my hands" over more "barbecues of bonzes" (Buddhist monks).

Even the U.S. press could not stomach this open display of savagery, made all the more revolting by the dainty femininity of

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Militant photo by Jack Arnold

HIT APARTHEID. Civil-rights fighters carried the struggle against racism to the waterfront Oct. 10 when 30 members of the Congress of Racial Equality and the American Committee on Africa set up a picket line at Pier 6 in Brooklyn, N. Y. They were protesting the unloading of cargo from the Union of South Africa ship, South African Pioneer, because of that country's vicious racist policies. When members of Local 181 of the International Longshoremen's Association refused to cross the picket line because of sympathy with the demonstrators' views, unloading operations came to a halt.

Selma, Ala., Sheriff's Posse Assaults Negro Demonstrators

— See special report page 3 —

Civil-Rights Bill Faces Axe; Attacks on Negroes Mount

By Fred Halstead

OCT. 16 — It is "business as usual" in Washington. Congress is preparing to yank the teeth out of the civil-rights bill even though racist officials in the South have stepped up their repression against civil-rights demonstrators and refuse to budge an inch on Negro demands for equality.

Despite the new proof of the need for federal action on behalf of civil rights in the South, all the talk in administration and congressional circles is about weakening the already pitifully inadequate civil-rights proposals — on the excuse that the bill won't pass at all unless its most meaningful sections are cut out of it.

The sad fact is that there is presently no heat whatsoever on Congress to pass a strong bill. This is the payoff for the fact that the leaders of the March on Washington were afraid to "antagonize" the administration and the congressmen. This is the payoff for the policy of refusing to march directly to the Capitol to show the congressmen that this civil-rights revolution must be recognized or there will be no business at all.

This is the payoff for that timid and irresponsible policy: "business as usual" in Washington and hell to pay for civil-rights fighters in the South.

Police in Plaquemine, Louisiana, used tear gas and electric cattle prods again last week to break up student demonstrations for school desegregation. Police under the command of Chief Dennis Songy threw eight tear-gas bombs into



James Farmer

the Freedom Rock Church Oct. 9 when students gathered there after being driven off the streets by more tear gas during an attempt to march to the white high school.

Negro students have boycotted the Jim Crow high school since Oct. 4, protesting segregation and the dismissal of 35 students for leading a "freedom-song demonstration." On Oct. 10 police again used tear gas, throwing gas grenades at some 40 Negro teen-agers, who were walking, arms locked, down a street singing a freedom song.

A teen-agers' "Committee on

Freedom" has taken over from CORE, which originally sponsored the demonstrations, but which was subsequently placed under a court restraining order. Nine of the teen-agers staged a sit-in Oct. 10 in a downtown restaurant and were driven out by police. One Negro girl was held by policemen while Chief Songy poked her several times with the electric cattle prod.

A warrant has been issued in Louisiana for the arrest of CORE national director James Farmer.

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — Under leadership of Mrs. Gloria B. Rackley, newly elected co-ordinator of the NAACP-sponsored Orangeburg Movement, Negroes in this university town are girding for a showdown in the anti-bias struggle in which some 1,500 persons have been arrested up to Oct. 11.

Among these is Mrs. Rackley who was fired Oct. 7 from her position as an elementary-school teacher because of her participation in the anti-discrimination demonstrations. Shortly after her dismissal she was arrested and jailed for using a courthouse restroom marked "White Women." She was in the courthouse awaiting a hearing in Juvenile Court for her 13-year-old daughter and five other children arrested in demonstrations. Mrs. Rackley was released on bond.

The attractive teacher's dismissal and subsequent arrest have raised a furor in the Negro community. As a result of her arrest over 80 per cent of more than 5,000 Negro school children walked out of their classes in protest. Joining the children were most of their teachers, cafeteria and maintenance workers and some administrators.

At a meeting of the Orangeburg Movement on Oct. 9, Mrs. Rackley was elected co-ordinator of the Movement. At the same time, the teachers voted to respect picket lines set up in front of the schools. The next morning "the areas around the schools looked as if martial law had been declared," reported Mrs. Rackley. "Officers were everywhere on hand turning

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U.S. Sees Cuba Storm Toll As Propaganda Opportunity

By Harry Ring

OCT. 16 — The Cuban people and their government are devoting their energies to rescue and recovery operations in the wake of the terrible hurricane that battered their island for five days. A short-wave broadcast from Havana last night put the death toll at more than 1,000, but this figure may still be incomplete.

Meanwhile, government officials here, as well as most of the press, TV and radio propaganda machine, are hardly able to suppress their glee at Cuba's misfortune. But they tried to conceal their satisfaction behind a mask of pious charity as they sought to exploit Cuban suffering with a strictly political offer of Red Cross "aid." This propaganda stunt was rejected by Cuba as a piece of cynical hypocrisy.

Continuing reports of the storm damage are severe. In addition to the heavy sugar-crop losses, last night's broadcast from Havana said the entire banana and rice crops of Oriente and Camaguey Provinces had been destroyed. In one town the entire population was wiped out by the terrible floods.

Four thousand survivors have been rescued from flood areas by army helicopters.

Dock and rail workers are toil-

ing around the clock to keep vital supplies moving. Members of the sugar-mill workers union have mobilized to repair railroad tracks, roads and sewers.

Meanwhile other countries, primarily in the Soviet bloc, have extended aid. A shipment of emergency supplies from the USSR arrived yesterday. Czechoslovakia has announced it is sending medicine, food and clothing. A shipload of food and clothing is en route from Hungary. Poland has appropriated the equivalent of nearly \$2,000,000, at the official rate of exchange, for Cuban relief.

Radio Havana also announced that the United Nations' World Health Organization is shipping food and antibiotics. Aid is also supposed to be coming from the International Red Cross in Switzerland.

Cuba accepted the offer of help from the International Red Cross while rejecting the U.S. Red Cross suggestion that Cuba make a request for help of it.

This was rejected by the Cuban Red Cross and by the Cuban government in an Oct. 8 statement in New York by Carlos Lechuga, Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations. "We will not accept any offer of help from official or semi-

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Cop Claims Negro Beat Self to Death

Two prisoners have been found dead under mysterious circumstances in the jail in Hamlet, North Carolina.

Police Chief Ernest King claims that the latest victim, Benjamin Bogans, a 39-year-old Negro arrested on a charge of drunkenness, "beat his head against the cell during the night and killed himself."

This bizarre explanation of Bogans' death — from obvious bruises on the head — came two weeks after another prisoner had been found dead in the same cell.

A MILITANT INTERVIEW

A Negro Runs for Mayor of New Haven

By Tom Leonard

NEW HAVEN — Independent Negro candidate Raymond H. Paige is running for mayor of this city. In the last mayoralty election Democratic Mayor Richard C. Lee beat his Republican opponent by less than 4,000 votes. Since there are over 25,000 Negroes in New Haven both big-business parties are making great efforts to win their votes which could be decisive. Consequently Paige's campaign has received considerable publicity.

Paige was a Republican candidate for alderman in 1959. He is on the state executive board of the Negro American Labor Council. He is also a member of the NAACP, CORE, and Local 10 of the United Auto Workers.

When he opened his campaign headquarters on Sept. 14, he made a speech indicating his aim of splitting the Negro-labor vote. Democratic Mayor Lee, he said, "is going to be disappointed this year. His political machine won't win by putting the labor vote together with the so-called ethnic vote." Paige had earlier protested the New Haven AFL-CIO's endorsement of Lee, attributing it to "smug leaders who have got it made."

Citing the labor leaders' support of Mayor Lee despite his opposition to justified demands of municipal workers and his poor record on civil rights, Paige declared: "What I am protesting is political scabbery and that is what I call support of either party."

Though Paige's campaign centers on local issues, most of these are local manifestations of national problems and developments in the civil-rights struggle. They have been reported in the New Haven press as follows:

- 1) "Many unions, which control hiring, discriminate against Negroes in apprentice-training programs and union membership."
2) Both Democrats and Republicans "will cover all issues and problems including lip-service as usual for civil rights."



Raymond H. Paige

3) In a letter to President Kennedy Sept. 21, Paige said: "Unfortunately, the city of New Haven, under the administration of Mayor Lee for the last ten years, is still the most segregated city in the nation." Among the causes of this, Paige listed de facto segregation in schools, no construction of low and middle-income public housing for over ten years, no breakthrough in equal job opportunities for the city's 35,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The letter to Kennedy concluded: "It is indeed unfortunate and unfair to you, that the splendid work you are doing for the advancement of the civil-rights program is being undermined by the inactivity and insincerity of Mayor Lee."

In an interview with The Militant, Paige said: "The main rea-

son I am running is that I was born in New Haven and I have seen the deterioration of civil rights in the city. I am protesting against this deterioration."

Paige's party calls itself "Citizens for Political Equality." Asked who are in it, he replied, "The whole movement is Negro but I think we should encompass everyone." John Fernandez, state secretary of the Negro American Labor Council, is Paige's campaign manager.

False Rumor

As to a rumor that some former supporters accuse him of "selling out" to the Republican Party, Paige said: "I had two campaign workers who went over to the Democratic Party. There are Uncle Toms in the civil-rights movement, too — using civil rights for their own personal gains. I have been accused of selling out to the Republicans. A rumor was circulated saying I was offered \$10,000 to run for office by the Republicans and \$50,000 not to run by the Democrats."

Asked about his campaign workers and how he collected the signatures to qualify for a place on the ballot, Paige replied: "They're all Negro. All the people who got my petitions were working people. Some of them took time off from work to appear before the judge when I filed my petitions."

To the point-blank question whether he was in any way connected with the Democratic or Republican parties, the Negro candidate answered: "No! This is strictly an independent movement. We are now city-wide but we are making gains and will hit throughout the state." Nor would his campaign committee be disbanded after the elections, he said. "We intend to make this a permanent state-wide committee."

Supporters of Militant Secure 3,000 New Readers in First Month of Drive

By Carolyn Kerry

What better way to commemorate the 35th Anniversary of The Militant than to fulfill the campaign quota of 5,000 new readers by the anniversary date, Nov. 15, 1963!

Thirty-five years ago on Nov. 15, 1928 we published the first issue of The Militant and have continued weekly publication ever since. It hasn't been easy! That we are able to record this achievement is tribute to the splendid support received from generations of Militant readers beginning with our very first issue.

Even more, tribute is due to the self-sacrificing hundreds and thousands of comrades and friends who, over the years, have provided the subscription-getting troops of our wonderful Militant Army.

We have gone through many difficult and stormy periods together. We have won many magnificent battles and held on in grim determination in periods of adversity certain in our knowledge that the cause for which The Militant has fought is a just cause and one that must triumph in the end.

There has never been any lack of issues around which The Militant has rallied its supporters to fight the good fight for freedom; freedom from injustice and capitalist wage slavery; freedom for the exploited and oppressed of all nations; freedom under socialism for the whole of humanity.

We are justly proud of our unblemished record and of the banner we have upheld in 35 years of struggle. But we can truthfully say that the current campaign around the slogan "Freedom Now" spearheaded by courageous legions of Negro freedom fighters is among the most important in

which The Militant has engaged.

What better way, we ask again, to commemorate our 35th anniversary than achieve our goal of 5,000 new subscribers by Nov. 15? That it can be done is attested to by the fact that in a period of one month, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, some 3,000 new readers have been added to our subscription list. If we can only continue at the same rate for the next month we'll have it made!

Some areas have forged rapidly ahead; others are just getting under way, some are lagging very badly. It has been demonstrated beyond argument that the introductory subs are there to be gotten — if only there are enough people with the initiative to go out and get them. In some cases single individuals have gotten more subs than entire areas. Can we make it? We think we can. Its up to you!

Table with 3 columns: City, Quota, Subs. Lists cities like Chicago, New York, Detroit, Boston, Newark, etc., with their respective quotas and subscriber counts.



After six weeks on the picket line 1,000 members of Locals 1573 and 3186 of the United Steelworkers voted to end a strike against the Erie Forge and Steel Corporation in Erie, Penn.

The terms of their new contract represent a significant victory for the company which had threatened to close down its Erie plants if the workers did not agree to a cut in wages and fringe benefits.

Taken away from the workers were: a 17-cent-an-hour cost-of-living adjustment; seven and one half cents an hour in fringe benefits; and a half-hour paid lunch period.

The total loss in wages to the steel workers will come to \$9.60 a week. On top of this the company and the union agreed to join in an effort to reduce operating costs. In plain shop talk that means work harder, keep your mouth shut — or quit.

K-9 dogs were used by Maryland State Police to intimidate United Packinghouse Worker pickets in the first week of their strike against the Trappe Frozen Food Co., in Trappe, Md. Later special cops walked their police dogs within ten feet of the strikers as they marched in their picket line. During the course of the strike, which started in August, the company attempted to break the strike by recruiting scabs from nearby communities. When this failed, the company began to use migratory workers as scabs.

According to the union, the migratory workers were threatened by crew leaders with expulsion from their camp if they refused to cross the picket line.

Some 500 members of Local 3751 of the United Steelworkers recently walked off their jobs at Farrel Corporation plants in Ansonia and Derby, Conn. They were protesting the company's 60-day suspension of Local President Frank Poliferno, who had taken time off his job to help set up a union local at a Farrel plant in Rochester, N. Y. The company had refused Poliferno time off for this important union activity.

At a mass rank-and-file meeting the day after Poliferno's suspension, the workers voted unanimously to remain on strike until the dispute was settled. After a week on the picket line, they returned to work when the company reduced President Poliferno's 60-day suspension to two weeks.

UAW President Walter Reuther has come out on the short end of an internal union power fight with AFL-CIO President George Meany. The issue was the election of a new vice president to fill a long-standing vacancy on the AFL-CIO executive council. Reuther's nominee, Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers, was rejected by Meany on the grounds that that union was still "tainted" with communism. In his place Meany nominated John J. Grogan, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, who is also the mayor of Hoboken, N. J. The real object of the Reuther-Meany faction fight, however, appears to be an attempt to mobilize the necessary support to name a future successor to President Meany. The portly plumber is long past the retirement age.

When A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, initiated a struggle at the 1961 AFL-CIO convention against unions which discriminated against Negroes, he got a hostile reception from President Meany. The AFL-CIO head actually challenged



Meany

Randolph's right to speak on behalf of Negro unionists. He also attempted to minimize Randolph's discrimination charges by referring to his own experiences with union locals in New York City and said, "I am proud of what they are doing."

If Meany, who comes from the Plumbers' Union bureaucracy, was referring to the integration record of plumbers locals in New York, recent figures reveal that he has little to be proud of. Here's the record: Local 1 — 2,600 members, six Negroes; Local 2 — 4,100 members, 16 Negroes; Local 371 — 275 members, no Negroes; Local 638 — 4,000 "A" members, no Negroes. Out of a total of 10,975 members in the four locals, only 22 — two tenths of one percent — are Negroes.

Here's a twist on demands for a shorter work week by Arthur Hoppe in a recent column for the San Francisco Chronicle. Said Hoppe "... the American labor movement has done little else but fight against labor. It has fought against labor for children, labor for ladies, and labor for the elderly. And when it comes to labor for us healthy adult males, the historic stand of our trade unions is unequivocal: the less of it the better."

We would add that the members of the anti-labor American labor movement have also labored mightily to create the wealth of this country.

According to a report in the Oct. 1, Wall Street Journal, 55 out of every 100 unemployed workers are women and teenagers.

200 at New York Forum Hear Students on Cuba

NEW YORK — More than 200 people jammed into the Militant Labor Forum Oct. 11 to hear Phillip A. Luce and Albert Maher, students who had defied the State Department ban on travel to Cuba.

It was an exciting meeting in content and circumstances. The hall was ringed by a large contingent of male ushers. Downstairs there was a squad of police with barricades set up. The extensive preparations by the forum and police were the results of information received by both that Cuban counter-revolutionaries would picket the meeting and also attempt to break it up. However, if any counter-revolutionaries were there they decided not to make their presence known.

Luce, one of four students indicted for violating the travel ban, spoke on the fight for freedom of travel. Maher described the development of art and culture in Cuba since the revolution.

The meeting, comprised mainly of young people, contributed nearly \$100 to the defense of the indicted students.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO
A Student's View of Cuba. Hear Mike Brown, one of the students who defied ban on travel to Cuba. Fri., Oct. 25, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, Room 210, 302 South Canal. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

DETROIT
First-Hand Report on the South. Hear Martha Prescod, SNCC field worker who spent summer in Greenwood, Miss., and Albany, Ga. Fri., Oct. 25, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

MINNEAPOLIS
CUBA — An Eye-Witness report by Cedric Cox, New Democratic Party member of British Columbia, Canada, Parliament. Fri., Oct. 25, 8:30 p.m. Hall 240, 704 Hennepin Ave. Contrib. 75c (students, 50c, unemployed free). A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK
BENEFIT HOOT FOR BERMAN GIBSON, Hazard, Ky., mine pickets' leader facing 30 years on federal "conspiracy" frame-up. Address by Berman Gibson. All-star entertainment: Jean Ritchie, Dave Van Ronk, Danny Kalb, Thadd Beebe. Sat., Oct. 19, 9 p.m. 52 West 9th St. (Near 6th Ave.) Contrib. \$1. All proceeds to miners' defense. A usp. student Committee for Hazard Miners.

JAMES HIGGINS, newspaper editor, commentator on the current scene and humorist, discusses Kennedy in Valachiland. Fri., Oct. 25, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Place. Contrib. \$1 (students, 50c). A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

LEVI LAUB, PHILLIP LUCE, ALBERT MAHER, STEVE MARTINOT of the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, speak on: The trip, the travel ban, the federal indictments, at Eisner and Lubin Auditorium, New York University (Washington Square Campus), Tues., Oct. 22, 5 p.m. A usp. NYU Socialist Club.

REPORT FROM SELMA, ALA.

Voter-Registration Drive in 'Bull' Connor's Home Town

[A Special Report by the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee]

Selma, Alabama, a city of some 29,000 people, is the county seat of Dallas County. The majority of the residents of the county are Negro (57.7 per cent), the minority, white (42.3 per cent). But only nine-tenths of one per cent of the Negroes of voting age are registered to vote, while registration of eligible whites is 64 per cent.

Nearby Wilcox County has never had a Negro voter, although 78 per cent of that county's population is Negro. Lowndes County, which also borders Dallas County, has never had a Negro voter.

Two and a half years ago, the U.S. Department of Justice filed suit to enjoin discriminatory practices which prevented Negroes from voting in Dallas County. The suit is still in the courts and, in the meantime, conditions have not changed.

Selma is the birthplace of the Alabama White Citizens Council and now has the largest chapter (3,000 members) in the state. Selma is the home town of Eugene "Bull" Connor, the Democratic National Committeeman from Alabama and former police commissioner of Birmingham.

White Posse

The Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee first went into Selma in the fall of 1962. The SNCC voter-registration project began in February, 1963, in co-operation with local Negro groups including the Dallas County Voters League and the Dallas County Improvement Association.

The County Sheriff, Jim Clark, has attended every mass meeting held by these groups, with his gun on his hip and frequently with an electric cattle prod in hand. The Sheriff's department maintains a 300-man militia composed of white civilians. This specially deputized posse was used to hinder union activity in Dallas county (there is only one union in the county now) and has been used to intimidate Negroes at mass meetings.

Members of the posse are empowered to carry weapons and make arrests. One of them struck 23-year-old Willie Robertson from behind on Sept. 16 as Robertson was leaving a sit-in at Carter Walgreen's Drug Store in Selma. The young Negro required seven stitches.

On Sept. 23, the *Selma Times-Journal* reported that at least 50 state patrolmen, headed by Al Lingo of the State Department of Public Safety who is notorious for terrorizing Negro residents in Birmingham, had come into Selma at Sheriff Clark's request. These state troopers kept the First Baptist Church — at which mass meetings have been held and from which some demonstrations have



James Forman

originated — surrounded. When demonstrations or trips to the County Courthouse for voter registration are planned by Negroes, "Selma is in a state of siege," declared SNCC Staff Co-ordinator Worth Long. "Everywhere you look you see state patrolmen or members of the special posse brandishing clubs and cattle prods."

To date, some 300 Negroes, mostly high-school students and students at Selma University (Negro), have been arrested on charges such as "truancy." Local Negro leaders and even a local white Catholic priest — Rev. Maurice F. Ouellet, have allegedly been threatened with arrest for "contributing to the delinquency of minors" because they have supported the voter-registration campaign.

The Trailways bus station is the only desegregated public facility in the county.

Fifty-two per cent of the families in the county have an income of less than \$3,000 a year, or less than \$54 per week. However, six per cent of the families have incomes of \$10,000 per year or more. Located around Selma are some 20 small industries and Craig Air Force Base.

The president of one of the largest manufacturing companies is also the president of the county's White Citizens Council. Reginald Robinson, a field secretary for SNCC, reported in the fall of 1962, "Businesses which do not support the White Citizens Council cannot make loans in the local bank."

The local White Citizens Council placed an advertisement in the *Selma Times-Journal* last June appealing for funds to "prevent sit-ins, mob marches and wholesale Negro voter-registration efforts in Selma."

The leading businessmen of Selma placed a fullpage advertisement in the *Selma Times-Journal* of Sept. 22, 1963 which makes clear the connection between business interests and the system of segregation. The ad insisted on the maintenance of the status quo and demanded: "Responsible Negro leaders should take immediate steps to put down agitation among their people. In this effort, they can count on the full co-operation of our white citizens, the governmental bodies of our city and county and of all our law-enforcement facilities."

The commander of Craig Air Force Base has thus far refused to direct his attention to the rigid segregation policies which affect both the citizens of Selma and the men under his command. The Clover Leaf Cream Co., which supplies dairy products to the base, and which has a government contract, hires no Negroes. The Air Force has declined to act on a request from SNCC that Selma be declared off limits to personnel from Craig Air Force Base.

With the white power structure connected to the Citizens Council and with the U.S. base maintaining a supporting position by adhering to the status quo of this black-belt county, the hope of fair employment for Negroes is dim indeed. The USO itself does not admit Negro servicemen.

"One Man — One Vote"

The first demand of the Negro community in Selma is for "Voter Registration Without Intimidation." The Selma movement has adopted as its own the SNCC slogan: "One Man — One Vote."

Without the vote, the Negroes of Selma have no way of influencing the choice of those who hold public office, even though they are in the majority. Further, they have no channels for redress of grievances. It is not possible for them to appeal to the sensibilities of influential whites to pressure city officials to relieve the oppression.

The businessmen are organized against change. The average white citizenry cannot be appealed to when between 200 and 500 white men in town are deputized in the special vigilante force. Negroes cannot go to local and county law-enforcement officials. These have made it plain they are there, not to protect the rights of protest and the vote, but to keep down any dissent or any concerted attempts to get the vote. Billy clubs and cattle prods have been used on Negroes just for standing around the 16th Street Baptist Church.

Feds No Help

The Negroes cannot count on the protection of the federal government which, at best, filed suit two years ago to enjoin the registrar's practices. But these practices go on. On the basis of past experience there is little hope that the federal government will now prosecute those presently depriving Selma Negroes of their constitutional rights.

The following is a partial chronology of harassments of voter-registration and protest efforts during 1963.

April 17 — Voter-registration worker Lonnie Brown reported that "persons unknown" fired two shotgun blasts into his home.

June 12 — SNCC voter-registration worker Bernard Lafayette, 22, was beaten by two white men in front of his house. Two stitches were taken in his head after the beating.

June 17 — SNCC worker Bossie Reese, 19, was punched, shoved, and "literally thrown" into the sheriff's office while he watched Negroes take a voter's test. He was arrested and charged with "failure to obey an officer." On

Who's Who in Selma Power Structure

On Sunday, Sept. 23, 1963 a full-page advertisement appeared in the *Selma, Alabama Times Journal*. It declared for the maintenance of the status quo in racial relations in Dallas County, and urged that "agitation" among Selma Negroes be "put down." The ad was signed by the chief officers of the following firms and organizations:

Selma Retail Merchants Association, Dallas County Farm Bureau, Selma Retail Credit Bureau, Dallas County Bar Association, Selma and Dallas County Clearing House Assn., People's Bank and Trust Co., Selma National Bank, Citizens Bank and Trust Co., City National Bank of Selma, Marion Junction State Bank, Selma Automobile Dealers Assn., Dallas County Druggist Assn., Selma Board of Realtors, Dallas County Cattlemen's Assn., Dallas County Dental Study Club, Alabama Service Station Assn., First Federal Savings & Loan Assn., Accountants of Selma and Dallas County, Selma Junior Chamber of Commerce, Committee of 100 Plus.

The Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee comments: "The unwritten message in this declaration should be an opening for people to see that those who support the White Citizens Councils of the South and their principles, are not just 'white trash' and 'riff-raff.'" They are, rather, businessmen and elected leaders, and often, as in the case of Birmingham, Northern money interests which condone and advocate the measures used to maintain segregation.

July 12 he was convicted of "conduct calculated to breach the peace."

July 23 — SNCC worker Alexander Brown, 16, was arrested two days before he was scheduled to testify at a Justice Department hearing on discrimination against Negro voters. He was charged with "false identity."

Sept. 11 — Five Negro students were arrested during a sit-in demonstration here and two others were beaten by bystanders. Lula Brown, 15, was knocked off a lunch-counter stool at the Carter-Walgreen Drug Store by an electric cattle prod. Sixty-three other youths were arrested during a march into downtown Selma.

SNCC worker Worth Long, 27, reported he was beaten in the County jail by Deputy Sheriff W. T. Marvell. Twenty-two arrested demonstrators witnessed the beating.

Getting Rough

Sept. 18 — SNCC worker Wilson Brown was arrested as he stood watching a picket at the Carter-Walgreen store. He was wearing a T-Shirt with "don't buy downtown" printed on it.

Sept. 20 — A boycott of classes by Negro students protesting school segregation went into the fifth day, with over 500 students participating. The city library closed after 25 Negro students made application.

Sept. 23 — State patrolmen, headed by Al Lingo, surrounded meetings at the Brown Chapel AME and First Baptist Churches as SNCC Chairman John Lewis spoke. SNCC worker Benny Tucker, 21, a clergyman, sought sanctuary in the Baptist church when he learned of a warrant out for his arrest.

Sept. 24 — Police arrested Worth Long and Rev. Tucker in the middle of a prayer led by Tucker at the First Baptist Church. Tucker was charged with "contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile," with bond set at \$2,500. A total of 122 young Negroes were arrested on charges of "unlawful assembly." Eighty-five others were picked up earlier on charges of "truancy" when they left school.

Sept. 25 — SNCC Chairman Lewis and 27 students from Selma University were arrested for picketing the courthouse demanding "Voter Registration Without Intimidation," and "One Man — One Vote."

Oct. 2 — John Lewis and Lillian Gregory, wife of comedian Dick Gregory, were found guilty of "unlawful assembly." Each was sentenced to 180 days in jail and a \$300 fine. Bond was set at \$2,000.

Oct. 7 — Two SNCC workers,

Carver Beblett and Alvery Williams, were brutally beaten and arrested by police as they attempted to take refreshments to Negroes waiting outside the Dallas County Courthouse to register to vote. The courthouse is open for registration of Negroes only two days out of the month. When a group of about 400 Negroes showed up to register, Sheriff Clark insisted that anyone who left the line for any reason would lose his place and could not return. They stood in the sun all day as registrars stalled, processing only about 40 Negroes. When the SNCC workers tried to take them food and drink, the police pushed the two young men down and "stomped them on the ground," according to SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman. Author James Baldwin also witnessed the beating.

Three other registration workers were arrested at the federal building as they carried signs urging Negroes to register. Forman wired Attorney General Robert Kennedy asking for federal marshals to protect Negro voting rights in Dallas County.

"This is going to get rough," Forman later said. "The White Citizens Council is not going to easily give up political control of this county."

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Vol. 27 - No. 37



Monday, October 21, 1963

Kennedy Administration Seeks 'Democratic' Latin Dictators

Suspicion that the Kennedy administration intends to recognize the military usurpers in the Dominican Republic and Honduras, without what liberals consider a "decent" interval of mourning for the "democratic" regimes they overthrew, has stirred a protest in the Senate.

Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has introduced an amendment to the foreign-aid bill barring Alliance for Progress funds to Latin-American regimes which have taken power by coups this year. It would also cover future military overthrows — except in Cuba and Haiti.

Morse's amendment would apply only to "Alliance for Progress" aid; the White House would not be hampered in giving funds and supplies to the military dictatorships under such programs as export-import bank loans, general economic-support aid, excess agricultural commodities and military aid.

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has aptly described U.S. diplomatic policy as one of withholding recognition of military regimes for a matter of days or weeks and then seizing upon a promise of "elections" by the militarists as the pretext for according recognition.

In an Oct. 6 policy statement, Edwin McChesney Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, indicated that is precisely the policy, with a few beguiling frills, the White House intends to follow.

Martin warned against being too unfriendly toward the Latin-American militarists. "We must use our leverage to keep these new regimes as liberal and considerate of the welfare of the people as possible," he said. "In addition, we must support and strengthen the civilian components against military influence and press for new elections as soon as possible . . ."

This, he claims, is what U.S. policy achieved in Argentina and Peru, where the military produced what he calls "two of the most progressive regimes either country has ever had," and in Guatemala and Ecuador, where he claims the military has announced "reform programs of substantial significance."

Martin's statement was followed the next day by a State Department briefing of reporters. It was explained that instead of being dismayed by the recent military coups in Latin America, one should realize that this in its own way was a measure of the success of the Alliance for Progress. These new military regimes, State Department spokesmen asserted, were more enlightened and progressive than old-time Latin-American dictatorships.

Martin's statement and the briefing provoked something of an uproar — they were just a bit too raw. Morse declared that Martin was laying down a "smokescreen" for recognition of, and aid to, the dictatorships which had just taken over in the Dominican Republic and Honduras.

Queried about the State Department line at his Oct. 9 press conference, President Kennedy talked out of both sides of his mouth. He defended Martin's statement. He also claimed it represented no departure from previous U.S. policy which he defined as one of abhorrence of military dictatorships.

The White House intends to follow the same line toward Latin American dictators as it does toward the Diem dictatorship. Its only concern is to dress them up with a few "democratic" frills. Sometimes for the imperialists even that is quite a problem — as Vietnam shows.

Kennedy and Automation

The elimination of jobs through automation and other technological changes is helping maintain a permanent army of about five million unemployed workers. Instead of benefiting man, automation — in the hands of big business — is breeding misery and poverty.

The most effective immediate solution would be to reduce the work week without any cut in take-home pay. This would create new jobs for those displaced by the automated machines. Militants in the unions have popularized this under the slogan of 30-for-40, i.e., a 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay. The trade-union leadership have given lip service to the idea of some reduction in the work week.

When President Kennedy on his recent "non-political" speaking tour said in Whiskeytown, Calif., that national parks were needed for the increased leisure that would come when people worked fewer hours per week, the naive thought he had given up his long-standing opposition to the shorter work week.

Queried about this back in Washington, Kennedy protested, "No! No!" At Whiskeytown he had been talking about the dim, distant future. In other words — pie in the sky. Right now, Kennedy repeated, the 40-hour week had to prevail to keep U.S. business "competitive." As for those workers thrown on the scrap heap by the automated machines, Kennedy had nothing to say about them.

THE MOSCOW-PEKING CONFLICT

Differing National Interests Come to Fore

By Tom Kerry

Chinese opposition to the nuclear test-ban treaty has brought into focus the underlying cause of the widening rift between Peking and Moscow. What emerges from the welter of charges and counter-charges is the deepening conflict of national interest which lies at the root of the ideological-political dispute over a whole series of controversial questions.

This is most clearly disclosed in the heated exchange over the nuclear-test-ban treaty. The Chinese charge that the Soviet leaders view the test-ban treaty as the first step in a process of accommodation with American imperialism, in which the colonial liberation movement and the world struggle for socialism are to be offered up as sacrificial lambs.

"The real aim of the Soviet leaders," the Chinese charge, "is to compromise with the United States in order to seek momentary ease and to maintain a monopoly of nuclear weapons and lord it over in the socialist camp." (Hsin-hua, Aug. 15.)

Own "Deterrent"

The Chinese insist upon their right to develop their own nuclear "deterrent." They reject the contention of the Soviet spokesman that "the rocket shield possessed by the Soviet Union was a reliable means of their [China's] defense." To accept this reasoning, they contend, would convert China into a Soviet satellite completely subordinate to the power politics of the Kremlin.

"In fighting imperialist aggression and defending its security," they insist, "every socialist country has to rely in the first place on its own defence capability, and then — and only then — on assistance from fraternal countries and the peoples of the world. For the Soviet government to describe all the socialist countries as depending on the nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union for their survival is," they add, "to strike an out-and-out great-power chauvinistic note and to fly in the face of facts."

The central "fact" which the Chinese underscore is the conspiracy of the two major nuclear powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, to prevent China from developing its own nuclear arsenal. While the U.S. provides its allies with nuclear warheads, posts Polaris missile-firing submarines in Japan, establishes rocket bases in Europe, Africa and Asia, the Soviets have refused to make available to China the nuclear know-how that would obviate the need to resort to atmospheric testing.

Aimed at Them

The Chinese, therefore, with good reason see the partial nuclear test-ban as being aimed directly at them. As if to confirm their worst suspicions, there appeared recently in the American press an "inspired" article spelling out in detail: "The Real Meaning of the Test Ban." (*Saturday Evening Post*, Sept. 28)

Stewart Alsop, Washington editor of the widely circulated weekly magazine with a direct pipeline to the White House, writes with bloodcurdling cynicism of the lengths to which the Kennedy administration is prepared to go to prevent China from becoming a nuclear power.

"The Chinese Communists," Alsop declares, "who have raged that the test-ban agreement is a 'plot' to 'manacle' China by denying it nuclear weapons, have understood the real meaning of the test-ban better than the senators who opposed it. For the fact is that the President and his inner circle of advisers have agreed in principle that China must be prevented, by whatever means, from becoming a nuclear power. The



test-ban is the first essential step — but only the first step — to that end." (My emphasis)

Alsop explains what is meant by the phrase "by whatever means," as direct military attack, sabotage, or both. Under the circumstances China can only develop its own nuclear "deterrent" through atmospheric testing. "What the test ban does," says Alsop, "is to provide a quasi-legal rationale for preventing China from conducting atmospheric tests." It does so by providing "an implicit understanding on what is known in current Washington cryptology as 'the nuclear sterilization of the Chicom's.'"

Will Require Force

This "sterilization," observes Alsop, "will ultimately require force — the policy-makers have no illusions on this score. But it will not require very much force . . . In the words of one expert," Alsop adds, "the operation would be no more serious than a tonsillectomy."

Just a minor surgical operation! "Thanks to the U-2's, and to other secret devices," Alsop assures us, "the intelligence community knows precisely where the two main Chinese atomic plants are. Such plants are highly vulnerable to even a single high-explosive bomb."

Thus, the "nuclear sterilization" of China, Alsop informs us, is "technically an easy problem — the job could be done with a few rather small bangs." As an alternative to a Pentagon "tonsillectomy" there is the more "oblique

approach" which could be adopted.

"Experiments in using the U-2 for specialized weapons carrying," says Alsop, "were conducted as long ago as 1956. The Soviets have not provided the Chinese with the SA-2 missile which can shoot down the U-2. And," he slyly adds, "atomic plants are dangerous places after all — because of an accident, a British plant, Windscale One, had to be abandoned and buried in concrete in 1957. Accidents do happen." (My emphasis) And, to assure us that this does not exhaust the repertory of our imaginative "sterilizers," Alsop adds: "There are other oblique approaches."

To quiet any misgivings, Alsop comforts us with the assurance that Khrushchev shares with Kennedy and his chief advisers, the view that under no circumstances can the Chinese be permitted to become a nuclear power. Khrushchev, he points out, "has called the Chinese 'maniacs' for wanting a war which would create 'hundreds of millions of corpses' and in which 'the living will envy the dead.'"

What this means, he adds, "in the view of top American officials is that the United States can take whatever measures may be necessary to deny the 'maniacs' the power to start a nuclear war, without risking war with the Soviet Union."

Sell-out

By falsely smearing the Chinese as "madmen" advocating nuclear war as a solution to the problems of humanity, the Soviet leaders aid in creating an atmosphere in Washington which the real warmongering cabal in Washington finds favorable for setting in motion another exercise in nuclear brinkmanship.

Small wonder that the Chinese arrive at the conclusion that "the tripartite treaty once again shows that the Soviet leaders seek only to preserve themselves and would leave other people to sink or swim. They have repeatedly said that so long as they themselves survive and develop the people of the world will be saved."

"The fact is," they add, "they are selling out the fundamental interests of the peoples of the world in order to seek their own momentary ease. All countries and peoples subjected to oppression and aggression are now engaged in earth-shaking struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism headed by the United States and for their own independence and freedom. Yet the Soviet leaders, of one mind with U.S. imperialism, have collaborated with it in a fraud and want the peoples of the world to believe that the U.S. imperialists are 'peace fighters,' thus lulling their fighting will and undermining the cause of world peace."

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More Voices Join in Asking Freedom for Morton Sobell

Morton Sobell is buried alive in a federal prison but his case refuses to die. His fate increasingly disturbs the conscience of people who realize that he and the Rosenbergs never had a fair trial, that indeed it reeked of frame-up.

Recently leading rabbis abroad, including the Chief Rabbi of Israel, the Chief Rabbis of London, Amsterdam and Rotterdam sent appeals to President Kennedy asking clemency for Sobell. Among noted Jewish scholars supporting the appeal was Dr. Martin Buber.

Over 1,500 clergymen of various faiths have questioned the Sobell trial and called for his freedom. A study by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, one of America's leading Protestant theologians, and an independent group called the case against Sobell "vague in content and slender in proof."

Typical of the growing feeling about Sobell's imprisonment is the following article by the editorial writer who uses the pen name Theophrastus Such in the liberal magazine *The Progressive*. It is reprinted from the September issue.

The continued existence of Morton Sobell is an offense to the things we hold dear. The things we hold dear are peace and quiet. Sobell, by his continued existence, leaves us none.

If he were dead and buried — like his "fellow-conspirators," the Rosenbergs—we'd have peace and quiet. If he were free, we'd have peace and quiet and never hear of him again. (He's no genius as a scientist.)

But alive, and 13 years in prison, and 17 to go, he torments us.

With the Rosenbergs he was convicted on disreputable testimony — there was no evidence — at the peak of the McCarthy panic in the Korean War. They "gave the atomic bomb to the Russians," said the judge; and now we know that the Russians had the basic "secrets" in 1940 — before we had them.

If the Rosenbergs had confessed, they'd be alive; clemency by telephone was available to them even in the death chamber. (Ten years later the Circuit Court of Appeals held that their trial was unfair under, alas, the present interpretation of the law). If Sobell had confessed (like the state's witnesses), he'd be free and (like them) in clover.

No Confession

But the criminals didn't commit the crime — indeed, as we know now, nobody did — so they wouldn't confess. And Sobell won't. He was kidnapped by "persons" acting secretly for the United States Government. He was falsely accused, falsely tried,



Morton Sobell

falsely convicted, and falsely imprisoned — all by the due process of law. The Supreme Court has never reviewed the record.

There's new evidence, and no way to get it heard. Mr. Kennedy turns his courageous profile away from his executive power. The parole board — without saying why — refuses a parole after the most competent possible witnesses testify that Sobell is an ideal candidate for it.

This living ghost of McCarthyism haunts us from his cell and shames our pretense that we are different from them because the state exists for man in our society.

Morton Sobell is no great shakes. Neither were Sacco and Vanzetti. We made them great. We can unmake Sobell, and deprive him of his power to torment us, only by freeing him. But the Rosenberg case will break wide open again.

Do we dare? Do we love our country? Do we love it enough to want to set it free from its shame? The address of the Sobell Committee is 940 Broadway, New York 10.

...Attacks on Negroes Mount

(Continued from Page 1)

back and arresting pickets and ushering the children into school." With the breaking of the picket lines by police, most of the children and teachers returned to school.

OCT. 13 — In Albany, Ga., the trial of Dr. William G. Anderson, former president of the Albany Movement, on trumped-up federal charges of intimidating a juror, ended in a hung jury yesterday. The all-white jury failed to agree after a four-day trial to which Robert Kennedy's U.S. Department of Justice had sent a special prosecutor and in which an FBI agent was a principal witness against the Negro leader.

Anderson and two other Albany Movement leaders were indicted in August on charges of "conspiracy" to retaliate against a federal juror. Six other civil-rights workers were indicted on charges of perjury in connection with the case. The case against the "Albany Nine" is ridiculously flimsy, and the fact that the Justice Department pressed it is seen in civil-rights circles as an attempt by the Kennedy administration to woo the Dixiecrats.

The charges allege that the Albany Movement picketed a grocery store owned by Carl Smith because of the way he had voted in a case involving a Negro. In fact, the grocery store in question was only one of several being picketed because the owners had refused to hire Negro clerks.

An Observer's Report

Dominican Military Never Lost Power

By Arthur Daron

The man I faced was stocky, dark-haired and intense, with a face that had known struggle and pain. Dato Pagan was the head of the School of Political Science in Santo Domingo and a founder of one of the four Marxist parties which functioned there with relative freedom before the recent coup. He had just returned to Santo Domingo from Cuba. A veteran Marxist, he had been jailed by Trujillo, had spent 17 years in exile, and now — assured by President Bosch that all would be well — he had returned home.

"All is far from well," he said. "Bosch is a mild reformer. His instincts are good, but here it is still Trujillismo without Trujillo."

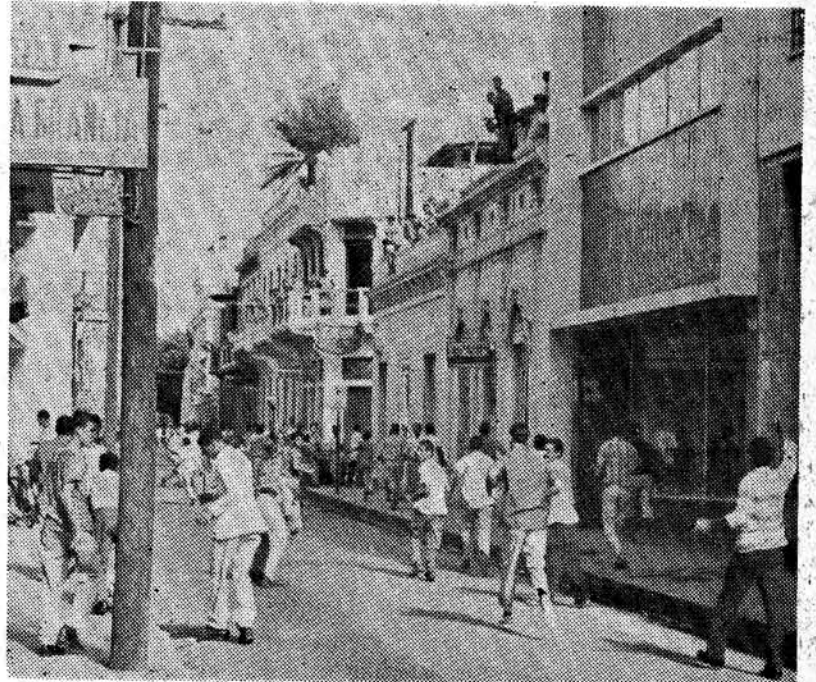
It was my second day in Santo Domingo. In the course of the ensuing week (I left five days before the coup), I learned the truth of Dato Pagan's observations.

With few exceptions — notably members of the Trujillo family who left in the fall of 1961 after looting the national treasury — most of Trujillo's chiefs of the army, air force and navy were still in their posts of command. Similarly most of the old administrative personnel remained in office. A few hundred of the more notorious strong-arm goons and torturers attached to the secret police were given American visas and are said to be in New York now; but most of them — numbering thousands — are still in the Dominican Republic.

"Loyal" Thugs

The Trujillo dictatorship had depended mainly on the military forces, maintaining only a small police force for traffic and related duties. In the post-Trujillo era, while the military establishment was kept intact, a police force of 12,500 thugs in gray uniforms and steel helmets was built up in addition.

I saw them everywhere in Santo Domingo. They had been chosen for their "loyalty" and were better paid than police had been in Trujillo's time. With the blessings of the U.S. State Department, this



STILL THERE. Students hurl rocks at hated secret police in Santo Domingo during 1961 uprising that ended Trujillo dictatorship. But secret police and army machine were maintained and a dictatorship has consequently been re-established.

police force had been organized by General Antonio Imbert Barrera. As in the "good old days" of El Jefe, U.S. imperialism did its bit to help. According to the Sept. 27 *New York Times*: "United States helped develop the police force into a modern anti-riot contingent. U.S. specialists trained the force through the Administration for International Development at a cost of \$429,000."

When Juan Bosch became President, Col. Imbert Barrera entrusted his police storm-troopers to another Trujillista, Col. Belisario Peguero Guerra. When the leaders of the coup against Bosch were named, that of Imbert Barrera led the list, followed by Peguero Guerra, whose 12,500 police played a leading role in the arrests, beatings, torture and terror which followed. Washington, tongue in cheek, expressed horror at the actions of the force which it had helped create and train.

Despite the legacy of Trujillo, under which he labored from the outset, President Bosch tried to maintain a semblance of freedom. In the face of severe criticism he permitted travel to Cuba. Students and others went and returned freely, via Mexico or Prague, whichever way was possible.

A strongly pro-Castro party, *Movimiento Popular Dominicano*, published *Libertad*, a Marxist-Leninist monthly, and functioned openly.

One Percent

Partido Socialista Popular, acknowledged as Communist and pro-Khrushchev, operated in a clandestine fashion. It had no office, organ or public meetings, but its leaders were known to politically sophisticated Dominicans — and to the ever-present secret police.

At Santo Domingo University, progressive students, known as the FRAGUA, had won the student council elections.

Most impressive on the left was the June 14th Movement. It derives its name from the day in 1960 when Dominican exiles undertook an unsuccessful invasion to liberate their country. The June 14th Movement was headed by Manuel Tavares Justo and Leandro Guzman, also on Trujillo's honor roll of the jailed and tortured. Its membership was estimated at 30,000. The other groups had much less.

Thus the total leftist movement in the Dominican Republic constituted roughly one per cent of the population. None of the groups had participated in the elections. They had as yet no solid representation in any segment of the community or government though

they were active among the youth (especially high-school and university students), intellectuals and certain professions. Their influence was growing slowly but they posed no threat whatsoever of "taking over." Such a "threat" was the Trujillistas' pretext for the coup — as it had once been Hitler's.

The hysteria was on. It began Dec. 20, 1962 when Bosch won the elections with a decisive 59 per cent of the vote. After rule of the mailed fist for 31 years, any semblance of freedom was regarded as "communism" by the military, the oligarchy and the church.

Insulted

In the seven months that Bosch was in office, he was subjected to unparalleled insults and indignities. In June, for example, he was summoned to Air Force Headquarters at San Isidro where Col. Elia Wessing y Wessing told him he was too soft on Communists. Crack down on them, he warned, or else.

Bosch went on the air and exposed these threats. He named Wessing publicly and the fact that a priest, Air Force Chaplain Marcial Silva, had been present with Wessing. This disclosure shocked the public. The priest was relieved of his duties by "highly surprised" church officials. Col. Wessing supposedly was disciplined but, lo, his name popped up as one of the conspirators behind the coup and he was promoted to brigadier general.

Washington professes anguish at the overthrow of the elected government in the Dominican Republic. The Potomac is swollen with crocodile tears. But it was well known that any growth of democracy in the Dominican Republic would be a myth as long as the deep-seated cancer of Trujillismo was not uprooted.

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... Mme. Nhu and Napalm "Barbecues" Pauling's Nobel Peace Prize Is a Slap at Smear Artists

(Continued from Page 1)

Mme. Nhu. She had bared in one sentence the true character of the Diem regime and why the Vietnamese people are in mortal civil war against it.

"Whip-tongued," "acid-tongued" and "razor-tongued" are a few of the descriptive phrases applied to Mme. Nhu in the American press. An Ohio congressman, Democrat Wayne Hayes, has even called for an investigation of how a visa came to be issued to her, exhausting his denunciatory vocabulary in describing her as "a comic strip Dragon Lady," an "evil woman" and even a "20th Century Lucrezia Borgia."

But she is being given a royal reception by middle and upper-class circles, university forums and the broadcasting media. In addition to visiting 12 U.S. cities, her schedule at the start of her tour included 15 appearances as guest of honor at luncheons and dinners, and some 17 appearances on radio and television. All this, of course, in the interests of "free speech."

The truth is, of course, that the genteel middle and upper-class ladies and gentlemen who are competing to welcome and associate themselves with Mme. Nhu view her as one of their own. Her hard, contemptuous, brutal attitude toward the "lower-class" freedom fighters in South Vietnam evokes their admiration. Oh, if they only had the chance to be as barbarous to the American workers and, especially, to the Negro people. In fact, a large section of the Roman Catholic press is openly championing Mme. Nhu as a pious, saintly lady fighting off "atheistic Communism" with her own two little claws.

Not Unique

If Mme. Nhu, despite her elegant silks and satins, arouses a feeling of loathing and revulsion in people of genuine moral sensibilities, we must still keep our sense of proportion. She is not unique. The history of Western capitalism provides more than one example of the ferocity of ruling-class females when their privileges and luxuries are threatened by the "lower orders." It suffices to recall the elegant ladies who paraded out to view the thousands of dead and dying proletarians of the Paris Commune of 1871 and wreaked their revenge by thrusting out the eyes of the prostrate victims with the tips of their pretty parasols.

Mme. Nhu gloats over the ghastly spectacle of Buddhist monks burning to death. But we must remember that more than just a few Buddhist monks have died by fire in the past couple of years in South Vietnam. U.S. aircraft, with American pilots or "advisers," have been incinerating alive thousands, and very likely tens of thousands of Vietnamese peasants — men, women and children, elders and infants — with flaming jellied gasoline (napalm) or blasting them to bits with rockets.

A little more than a decade ago, U.S. correspondents were regaling us with sickening descriptions of the results of napalm bombings in



THE FIGHT GOES ON. Scene at Dien Bien Phu during historic battle in 1953 when Vietnamese smashed French colonial forces. Ten years later people of South Vietnam are fighting to liberate their land from U.S. colonial forces and Diem dictatorship.

Korea. More than two million Korean civilians were slaughtered in this fiendish fashion and more than four million made homeless.

What is the box-score of the crematoriums, fueled by U.S. napalm, in South Vietnam? How many Vietnamese have U.S. aircraft and pilots "liberated" in South Vietnam by "frying" them to death, as correspondents used to describe the napalm method of slaughter in Korea?

Despite the triple censorship of U.S. news dispatches from South Vietnam — by the Diem regime, the U.S. military brass and newspaper editors here at home — enough has leaked out to clearly indicate that the U.S. military for almost two years have been carrying out what the *New York Times* described editorially on April 1, 1962, as "a relentless scorched-earth program."

I have before me a recent Associated Press photograph, published on Aug. 23, 1963, in the *Times*, showing smoking ruins in a peasant village, with the caption, "Government troops following up napalm bombing of a village in the Mekong Delta area of South Vietnam yesterday."

No Distinction

An account in *Newsweek*, Dec. 10, 1962, has a telling passage: "It is sometimes impossible to distinguish Viet Cong soldiers from neutral or loyal farmers . . . Unquestionably many non-combatants are counted as enemy casualties."

An article from Hong Kong by Jerry A. Rose, former Far Eastern correspondent for *Time* magazine, tells in the May 4, 1963, *New Republic* magazine of a conversation he had with a U.S. army officer:

"But a tough-minded American Colonel in Vietnam said to me: 'I hope like hell those enemy KIA's (killed in action) go down, and fast!'"

"Why?" I asked, astonished. "Because when the enemy's casualties decrease, the Colonel replied, 'it means that less innocent peasants are being killed.'"

On his return from a half-year assignment in South Vietnam, Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondent Homer Bigart last year wrote an illuminating article for the *New York Times* on what was happening in that tortured country. He told of "a struggle that has shocked American military observers with its senseless brutality." It takes a lot to shock the typical member of the U.S. officer caste. Bigart reports:

"American advisers have seen Vietcong prisoners summarily shot. They have encountered the charred bodies of women and children in villages destroyed by napalm bombs . . .

"Moreover, one rarely sees a

uniformed Vietcong guerrilla; generally the Communist rebels are indistinguishable from peasants. Thus, many of the 'enemy' dead reported by the South Vietnam Government were ordinary peasants shot down because they had fled from villages as the troops entered . . ."

A Saigon dispatch reports in the July 8, 1962, *Times*: "Tactical air support is used extensively, but it often is difficult to ascertain whether the people killed by napalm or fragmentation bombs were guerrillas or merely farmers."

Guerrillas and farmers in South Vietnam are, of course, one and the same.

In the spring of 1962, the U.S. military "advisers" initiated a plan to "pacify" once and for all the Vietnamese people, separate the Vietcong fighters from the peasant masses and crush the rebellion by a 15-to-1 superiority of Diem's armed forces over the battalions of the guerrillas.

Poor Madame!

In his latest *New Republic* article, published October 12, Jerry A. Rose reports that since April 1962 Diem's troops and their U.S. "advisers" have rounded up 76 per cent, or 9.6 million, of the population of South Vietnam, herding them into 8,227 so-called "strategic hamlets." These are long open communal huts on stilts into which the peasants have been driven. Their own homes were burned down. The "hamlets" are surrounded by deep moats, earth walls and barbed wire. They have a 9 p.m. curfew. All persons over the age of 12 require a pass to get in or out. South Vietnam is a gigantic concentration camp.

But in spite of this "hamletization," Rose reports, and although "it only takes one government-oriented peasant to inform on the movements of the Viet Cong, one peasant actively supporting the government . . . that one active individual is lacking in most areas of the Mekong Delta, the economic heart of South Vietnam." (Original emphasis). Today, writes Rose, "the grass-root strength of the Viet Cong appears so strong, particularly in the Delta, that it seems unlikely any leader could shake it."

Poor Mme. Nhu. She has come all the way to this country to improve her image with the U.S. ruling class and wangle more support for the Diem dictatorship. But she won't improve her image with the Vietnamese people. Not while she claps her hands as U.S. napalm "barbecues" the peasants alive. She may beguile Fordham University priests and students. In her own country, she has all the allure of a poised cobra.

Dr. Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology, who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1954, has now been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1962 (omitted last year without explanation). Pauling made a major contribution to the struggle for a ban on nuclear testing with his calculations of the harmful effects of radioactive fallout. He performed the valuable service of refuting Dr. Edward Teller, the American Lysenko, who pretended to argue scientifically that fallout was not harmful and testing should go on.

Campaigner

Pauling campaigned successfully to create a public awareness of the crime of testing, especially in the international scientific community, among whose members he circulated a petition against nuclear testing. The petition was signed by 11,021 scientists in 49 countries. Because of such activities Pauling was hounded by witch-hunters and generally smeared by the U.S. press as "pro-Communist." The noted chemist was refused a passport in 1952.

But his first Nobel award made things embarrassing for the smear artists. In 1960 he successfully defied the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's demand to see his petition and related international correspondence. In 1962 he picketed the White House before attending a protocol dinner for Nobel-prize winners.

The Nobel award was a slap to those who have tried to smear Pauling in the past and hardly anyone in the "establishment" is pleased about it. The liberal *New York Post*, for example, complains editorially regarding the award that Pauling was associated with



Linus Pauling

the "Communist-sponsored World Peace Council." Far from being a Kremlin apologist, Pauling denounced Soviet resumption of testing in 1961.

The noted scientist is continuing his struggle for peace. In an article to appear in the November *Minority of One*, he cites the U.S. nuclear stockpile's capacity to destroy the Soviet Union 12 times over and the Soviet stockpile's corresponding eightfold capacity and comments, "we are forced to the conclusion that we are doomed to die if the world continues along the path of insanity."

To avoid this catastrophe, he advocates "agreements leading to general and complete disarmament," no transfer of nuclear weapons to NATO, "where they may come under the control of the West Germans," and immediate steps for "demilitarized zones in the areas of greatest tension, beginning with Central Europe."

... Cuba's Hurricane Toll

(Continued from Page 1)

official organizations of the United States," he declared. "For us, all offers of help from the United States, official or semi-official, are hypocritical."

At the same time Ambassador Lechuga stressed that the Cuban people would gladly accept aid from individual U.S. citizens.

Lechuga's insistence that the American Red Cross was acting for the government was borne out by the first report of the agency's offer to Cuba in the Oct. 8 *New York Times*, which said: "The United States is prepared to help Cuba and Haiti recover from hurricane damage if it is asked to do so on humanitarian grounds by the Red Cross of those nations. Despite the low state of Washington's relations with both Caribbean nations, the Administration is ready to furnish emergency aid through unofficial channels."

Deceit

If Cuba had accepted the offer, the U.S. would have exploited a small amount of widely publicized aid to gloss over the continuing fact of its efforts to starve out the Cuban revolution.

The duplicity of the aid proposition was made all too clear within 48 hours when Kennedy announced Oct. 9 that the U.S. was prepared to sell wheat to the USSR "with the commitment that these commodities are for delivery to and use in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe only."

This means no wheat for Cuba. Any doubt on this score was dispelled in advance by Secretary of State Rusk who declared Sept. 29: "Our policy never has been one of denying Cuba essential foodstuffs and medicines. But if an agreement for the sale of our wheat to the Soviet Union is concluded, it will be with the understanding that it will not go to Cuba."

This shameless doubletalk was uttered by the same man who

later piously declared he was "shocked" by Cuba's refusal of U.S. "aid."

Equally deceitful is the claim that Cuba's rejection of the trick offer constitutes proof of a lack of concern on its part for the welfare of the Cuban people. This charge is refuted by the measures taken by the revolutionary government since the hurricane warning was first sounded. In the brief period before the heavy winds hit, more than 35,000 people were evacuated from Oriente Province. Since then an estimated 150,000 have been evacuated from flood areas.

The result of these government efforts, unprecedented for any Latin American nation, is pointed up by this single dramatic fact: In Haiti, where the storm lasted 24 hours, more than 5,000 are estimated dead. Yet in Cuba, where nearly half the island was ripped by the storm for five days, the casualty figure is about one fifth of Haiti's.

Editor James Higgins To Speak at N.Y. Forum

NEW YORK — James Higgins, the newspaper editor who has a wide following for his humorous commentaries on the state of contemporary society, will be the guest speaker at the Militant Labor Forum on Friday night, Oct. 25. His subject will be, "Kennedy in Valachiland — Or, Is a Gang Secretly Running the U.S.?" The meeting will be held at 8:30 p.m. at 116 University Place.

Mr. Higgins has won respect for his vigorous and plain-spoken opposition to the "hate-Cuba" campaign and his numerous efforts in behalf of civil liberties and civil rights causes.

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Letters From Our Readers

[This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters under 400 words. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

Nhu-Goldwater Ticket

Los Angeles, Calif.
Although I enjoyed and concurred with the opinions expressed in your Sept. 23 editorial, "Diem 'Ends' Martial Law," there are important aspects of this naive tragedy that you failed to mention, but which are of immediate interest to Americans.

There is a grass-roots move-

ment in Indiana, Alabama and other international-minded centers to have Madame Nhu, "blood-thirsty first lady of the Diem family clique," more popularly known as the Dragon Lady, run for U.S. vice-president on a "dream ticket" with Barry Goldwater. Their administration is to be known as Barry and the Pirates, and their chief goal will be the Nhu Frontier, with free barbecue shows for everyone, regardless of race, creed or color.

R.M.

Appreciates Defense of Cuba

Red Bank, N.J.

I note that you have offered a special introductory subscription to *The Militant* for 50 cents. I wish to take advantage of it. Enclosed please find 50 cents for a four-month subscription.

It is very pleasing for me to note that *The Militant* is one of the few publications in this country which prints the truth about the Cuban Revolution and makes available to the readers such great social documents as the *Second Declaration of Havana* and the speeches of Fidel Castro.

Also, I would appreciate it if I could receive more information about the Socialist Workers Party in the form of pamphlets, etc.

D.B.

Of Khrushchev and Mummies

New York, N.Y.

Thought your readers might be interested in a joke currently making the rounds in Poland:

In the encyclopedia of the 21st Century, the entry under "Khrushchev" reads:

"Famous art critic of the Mao era."

This reminded me of another — of a somewhat older vintage:

A team of archaeologists uncovered the burial place of an ancient Egyptian city. To their great delight, they found a well-preserved mummy. However, they were at a loss to identify it. The mummy was sent to Paris, but the scholars there were equally mystified. The archaeological society in Rome, the learned group at the British Museum, were also unable to give name or date to the poor mummy. Finally, the remains were sent to Moscow. The following day the team of archaeologists were amazed to receive a cable reading, "Ramses the 1st, founder of the 19th dynasty, King of Egypt 1320-1318 B.C."

The team was simply amazed at the speed with which their Russian colleagues had solved this scientific mystery and could not resist asking them how.

The return cable read, "He confessed."

R.P.

The "Charity" Racket

Minneapolis, Minn.

Recently a number of professional "charity executives" were convicted of fraud in Minneapolis Federal court. This particular case involved the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation, whose national headquarters is located in Minneapolis. The local papers howled with self-righteous anger and the State Legislature passed a charities law to supposedly protect the public.

But, as the annual United Fund campaign approaches, many workers undoubtedly wonder how they

are to be protected from the legal pickpocket activities of such schemes.

Many people long ago learned what the Red Cross represents. Likewise, the hospitals are regarded with no small amount of suspicion when they claim they cannot make highway-robbery rates cover expenses. (Let alone wringing out a little profit). These suspicions necessitated a charity plan that would cover a lot of ground and allay the doubt. Now every year the shop foreman comes to everyone — not to ask if they will give — but rather how much! Some union bureaucrats even get into the act. Some companies go further. They deduct a percentage from the paychecks after coercing the workers.

Many people have learned how to deal with these counterfeit humanitarians — they simply refuse point blank. After all, the solution to the problems of racism, unemployment, ill health, and housing is not charity. Working people generally do not want charity. They want what is due them and the historic development of the trade-union movement has given them the means of attaining it. As true as this is for the white workers, how much more true for the Negroes and other oppressed minorities. They have shown a willingness to stand up and fight for justice and Freedom Now. The outlawing of racism, the 30-hour work week at 40 hours pay, minimum wage for all workers and

union representation for all workers will provide the solution. Charity swindles will not!

David Condon

Situation in India

Detroit, Mich.

The report in your World Events column from the *Ceylon News* that "the Russian faction of the Indian CP has eliminated the Chinese faction by getting members of the latter discredited in the public eye as traitors to India or even getting them imprisoned" needs amending.

According to a Calcutta dispatch Sept. 28 leaders of the pro-Peking faction of the Indian Communist Party told a rally of 10,000 people the time has come for "mass action" to force release of political prisoners and seize food for the hungry. The main speaker was A. K. Gopalan, a pro-Peking member of the Indian parliament. He acted in defiance of a CP directive to shun association with this "convention."

India remains in the grip of imperialism. The government is incapable of resolving the crisis of agriculture, of introducing massive planning on the land. Millions can find no employment. Industrial development continues stagnant. Eighty per cent of foreign investment is still in the hands of British capitalists (this from Nehru himself in a January interview with the *Satevepost*).

Even in military production India is retarded! A new muni-

tion factory at Ishapore will only begin to produce 2,500 semi-automatic rifles a month next December, rifles the troops were lacking in the border war with China last winter.

Thus we see the logic of history at work. In Calcutta, an industrial center and a CP stronghold, the pro-Chinese wing is making a bold comeback under pressure of the anti-war sentiment among the masses of India's poor.

The World Events column is a welcome feature. It appears infrequently for a paper with a revolutionary international view. Much interesting news is thus passed by.

T.P.

Correspondent

Red Bank, N.J.

As a student I was very much interested in a letter you printed in the Oct. 7 issue of *The Militant* from an Indian socialist.

Therefore, I would appreciate it if you would give me his complete address. Also, I would like to make one other comment about your interesting weekly. I feel that one of its strong points is its many informative articles on the Cuban revolution and other socialist revolutions, such as Algeria.

Student

[The address of Chandulid Bhatt, the Indian socialist who wrote that he would like to correspond with American socialists, is: Chahpur Chakla, Ahmedbaud, India.]

10 YEARS AGO

IN THE MILITANT

"British Guiana is a crown colony on the northern coast of South America. Producers of bauxite and cane sugar, rum, rice, gold and diamonds, its 427,000 colored people live in the poverty one sees everywhere in the Caribbean area, its 3,000 whites in the luxury customary to colonial exploiters. Last week this colony of Great Britain saw troops move in from abroad and depose the lawfully elected government . . .

"Six months ago, the people there won a limited constitution from their British overlords. It was rigged to prevent formation of a genuinely popular government. Nevertheless, so strong was sentiment against foreign rule that in the election last April the Peoples Progressive Party won 18 out of 24 seats in the lower house. "British Governor Sir Alfred Savage continued to wield veto power over the legislature. But the workers pushed forward in such strength that the British decided it was time to raise the cry of 'communist menace' and snatch back the few democratic rights that had been wrested from them . . .

"Wall Street spokesmen are spouting about a Monroe Doctrine to safeguard the Western Hemisphere from 'communism.' The cynical N.Y. *Times* says, 'We are committed against any intervention in the domestic affairs of our American neighbors. This, however, does not preclude our anxiety over the actual and potential intervention in their affairs by the international Communist conspiracy.'"
— Oct. 19, 1953.

20 YEARS AGO

"Negroes at home have no desire to see Negro troops slaughtered on the war fronts. Nevertheless they are getting angrier and angrier about the Army's policy of not using Negro soldiers for combat duty. This may seem like a contradiction but it's not.

"Because while not used as combat troops except on very rare occasions, the Negro soldiers are facing danger and death just the same. Employed for the most part as 'engineers' which is a fancy name for labor battalions, they are active on the fighting fronts in building roads, clearing demolitions and handling supplies. Dispatches from North Africa and Italy confirm that the proportion of casualties is at least as great for this kind of work as for any other in the armed forces . . .

"Government officials express concern over the effects of Japanese propaganda on the American Negro people. Yet a thousand Japanese agents working night and day for five years couldn't do as much to arouse discontent among the Negro masses as the U.S. brass hats do every day in the week."
— Oct. 23, 1943.

It Was Reported in the Press

Anything for the Boys — To bring good cheer to GIs abroad, the American Motors Corp. is sending an entire musical review to tour 100 military bases outside the U.S. Along with the show they are sending display models of the 1964 Rambler and sales representatives who will deliver sales talks to the assembled GIs.

Sounds Like New York to Us — "Radio Liberty," the anti-Soviet propaganda outfit, issued a special press release on the oppression of Moscow cab drivers. The station's intelligence service discovered that the cab drivers there are convinced that the police, in traffic accidents, consider them guilty until proved innocent. The station's man in Moscow also came up with this: "Other complaints heard from Moscow cab drivers: a majority of the pedestrians seem to have suicidal tendencies; daily earnings of cab drivers are substantially lower than those of Moscow truck drivers."

The Vanishing Small Businessman — Only 16 per cent of those who earn more than \$10,000 a year are self-employed. In 1947, 38 per cent of the people in that income bracket were their own bosses.

Self-Help — The Dallas, Texas, Red Cross is offering a medical self-help course of five weekly sessions. The curriculum will include coping with such problems as radioactive fallout, health problems that arise in a fallout shelter and emergency childbirth. The Dallas County Medical Association, which is associated with the project, apparently does not feel that the training given the volunteers will cut into the medical trade.

From the Horse's Mouth — Edward Teller, loudest advocate of bigger and better nuclear bombs, is on the payroll of Rockefeller Brothers as a "scientific consultant." His advice is said frequently to lead to their investing in various industries.

Why Not Just Remove the Guns and Clubs? — To improve their image with the city's children, the New York Police Department has invested \$10,000 of the taxpayers' money to publish a million comic books designed to show that cops really love kids and do a lot for them.

How-to-Do-It — A new guide list of 4,500 "how-to-do-it" books includes *How to Make a Fast Buck*. We assume it includes directions on how to get a book published entitled, *How to Make a Fast Buck*.

"Happy Motoring" — After being convinced by a TV commercial that you need Brand X gasoline in your car, you may wind up with some other brand in the tank. A House committee hearing disclosed that the major gas companies often contract with smaller

regional refiners to service their stations in a given area. A gas refiners' publication says the effect of a possible government investigation of this practice "is not expected to be great, apart from some bad publicity."

Portable Big Ear — An ad in the *Diner's Club Magazine* by a New York electronics firm offered, "The Snooper — world's only private listening device," guaranteed to amplify conversations 500 feet away. The ad says the device weighs only four pounds and can be attached to a tape recorder, adding, "Have Fun!"

It Figures — The retrial of Garth Martinis in a New York Court for vehicular homicide has been postponed until after the elections. Young Martinis was acquitted of walking away from an accident drunk and assaulting a cop. Five people died in the collision in which he was involved. The retrial resulted from strong public belief that the acquittal was related to Martinis being the son of a municipal judge.

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Thought for the Week

"If we use production as a yardstick, we are not only not entitled to a raise, but we should be returning part of what we're now getting."
—Rep. Arthur Younger of California commenting on a current move to hike Congressional wages from \$22,500 a year to \$35,000.

2 Young Civil-Rights Pickets Convicted of 'Assault' in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 — Three N.Y. Negroes who participated in a picket-line demonstration in front of the United Nations on Sept. 20, have been tried on charges of disorderly conduct and assaulting policemen.

The picket line was protesting the Birmingham, Ala., bombings to President Kennedy who was speaking at the UN that day. When the pickets tried to extend their protest by marching to the U.S. Mission to the UN, they were driven back by club-swinging and mounted cops. During the resultant confusion, Willie Blackmon, 19, was arrested and charged with striking a plainclothes policeman and disorderly conduct.

Subsequently, the civil-rights pickets regrouped and decided to march the half mile to the 51st Street police station to demand Blackmon's release. There they were informed that he had been transferred to the 35th Street precinct.

While peacefully demonstrating at the latter station, they were attacked and driven away by mounted cops. During this second police attack Calvin Hicks, 30, was arrested for disorderly conduct merely for stopping and asking a cop what they were trying to do.

Thadd Beebe, 19, a professional guitarist, was arrested for allegedly striking a cop and disorderly conduct.

Blackmon's trial took place last week. Today he was sentenced to 30 days in jail. He has been placed in the workhouse on Rikers Island to start serving his sentence.

Both Hicks and Beebe were tried yesterday. Hicks was acquitted. Beebe was convicted on two charges — third-degree assault and disorderly conduct despite witnesses who testified he had not struck the policeman and had not been disorderly. Stanley Faulkner,



Thadd Beebe

Beebe's lawyer, said he would appeal the conviction before Beebe is sentenced on Nov. 6.

The attack on the picket line at the UN marks the first time that mounted cops have been used against civil-rights demonstrators in the New York area. It is becoming clear that the city administration has given orders to the cops to employ harsher measures against civil-rights advocates.

The city administration also appears to have passed the get-tough order down to the judges. Besides the conviction of Blackmon and Beebe, participants in a protest demonstration against discrimination in hiring at the construction site of the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn were recently given heavy sentences.

Detroit Rally for a 'Freedom Now' Party Hears Call for a Statewide Slate in '64

By Evelyn Sell

DETROIT — "1964 is the year we are going to shake up the white power structure. 1964 is the year the Freedom Now Party is going to run a full slate of candidates in Michigan."

This announcement was made at the Oct. 11 rally here sponsored by the Michigan Committee for a Freedom Now Party. Petitions to put the party on the ballot were circulated among the audience of 300.

The featured speaker was Baltimore Afro-American correspondent William Worthy who issued the first call for a Freedom Now Party at a Harlem street meeting last June.

A look at the other speakers at this rally shows the wide support the Freedom Now Party has gained from the most militant Negro groups in this area. Local speakers were: Tony Brown, member of the Detroit Council for Human Rights and a reporter for the *Detroit Courier*; Richard Henry, president of the Group on Advanced Leadership; Luke Tripp, chairman of Uhuru, a group of very militant Negro students; Charles Thomas, chairman of a similar group in Ann Arbor called the Direct Action Committee; Wilfred X, minister of Muhammad's Mosque #1; Reginald Wilson, chairman of the Detroit chapter of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants; and the Rev. Albert Cleage, contributing editor of *Illustrated News* and the leading voice of militant Negroes in this city.

The rally's chairman was Lamar Barron, chairman of the Michigan Committee for a Freedom Now Party. Noting the meeting's historic importance, he declared, "We're starting something that can change the future of the



William Worthy

whole country — and of the world."

The problems and the future of the civil-rights revolution were examined by the speakers. Most of them attacked the two major parties for playing political football with the lives and destinies of Negroes. Luke Tripp got a very warm response from the audience when he stated, "They put two eggheads up there and tell you to pick one. No matter which one you pick, you're going to catch hell!"

In the course of his remarks Rev. Cleage outlined what he called a "strategy of chaos" for the civil-rights struggle. Deliberately we have to tear up everything that does not give us an even shake . . . If they won't give our children first-class education, we won't vote for millage [tax increase for schools]. Brownell [the school superintendent] warns us if millage is defeated they'll have to put 50 in a classroom. Our children have been 50 in a classroom for years! If they have to close down the schools, let them! Our children aren't getting educated anyway. If they won't bring the Negro child up to be equal with the white child — well, then we'll bring the white child down to be

equal with our children."

Cleage warned: "The main argument you'll hear from Negroes against the Freedom Now Party will be, 'You can't elect a full slate of Negroes; we'll just be wasting our votes.' You know just to run a full slate is a wonderful thing! Talk of wasting our votes — we threw our votes away when we put Kennedy into office . . . No party can now have Ross Barnett and me."

"When you vote for the Freedom Now Party," he explained, "you're going to register a protest that's going to shake the foundations of the government in Washington."

William Worthy told the audience that the Freedom Now Party will be "a force inside the United States supporting independence and liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America . . . The Freedom Now Party aims at a complete reconstruction of American society both internally and in its relations with other countries."

Picturing the chain of events it could begin in the U.S., he said: "One possible effect is that a genuine Labor Party may arise as white workers look around and see that an independent Negro party really accomplishes things. Of course, if they want to accomplish the same things, they would have to get rid of their present labor leaders."

Noting the various groups represented by speakers, Worthy continued: "What you see on this platform is typical of what is happening across the country. These are the new leaders of the struggle . . . The traditional Negro leadership will be moved off the scene because they are not doing what has to be done."

The rally launched the state organizing drive to get on the 1964 Michigan ballot. To qualify, 15,000 valid signatures must be collected in ten counties by May. Those interested in helping should contact: Lamar Barron, Michigan Committee for a Freedom Now Party, P.O. Box 5351, Milwaukee Jct. Station, Detroit 11, Mich.

Socialist Candidate Rips Democrats

Scores Doubletalk on Voter Registration

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 — "The members of the national committee of the Democratic Party are a bunch of hypocrites," Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Brooklyn Councilman-at-Large, told a street-corner rally in Brooklyn Oct. 12. DeBerry was commenting on the announcement by the Democratic National Committee that it was financing a voter-registration drive among Negroes in Brooklyn.

"They have the unmitigated gall," said DeBerry, "to appeal to Negroes with a voter-registration campaign in Brooklyn while leaders of their own party — including members of the national committee itself — are using force, violence and every dirty trick they can think of to stop Negro voter-registration drives in Mississippi and Alabama."

"Black people here in Brooklyn should register to vote all right," said DeBerry, "and they should do so 100 per cent. But they don't have to register as members of the party of Eastland, Wallace, Kennedy and Barnett. They can register independent."

Through the week ending Oct. 12, the Bedford-Stuyvesant Registration Crusade, a non-partisan committee financed largely by Negro church groups in Brooklyn's ghetto, had been running a voter-registration drive. The Democratic Party also formed a committee — with the same initials as the non-partisan group — and set up card tables with voter-registration material and pictures of President Kennedy on street corners in Brooklyn.

"It burns me up," said DeBerry, pointing to one of the Kennedy

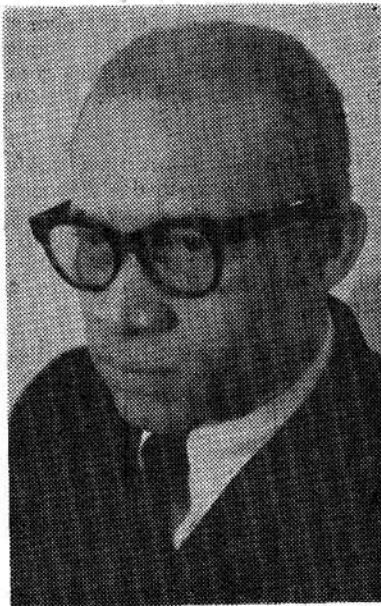


Photo by Lee Forrest

Clifton DeBerry

displays, "to see that man's picture being palmed off with voter registration. He doesn't do a damn thing to protect Negroes in the South who are being beaten by Alabama state troopers just for trying to register and vote. The Democratic National Committee isn't setting up those card tables in Selma, Alabama, or in the Delta of Mississippi. But they expect Northern Negroes to save the next presidential election for them."

"The Democrats are running scared," continued DeBerry. "They know the Negroes in Northern cities are the balance of power. But they want to have it both

ways. They want the Negroes in the North to vote for them and they don't want to lose the Dixiecrat vote either."

DeBerry was sharply critical of Assemblyman Thomas R. Jones, Negro Democratic Party leader of the 17th District, who organized the card-table campaign. "Jones," said DeBerry, "is just window dressing for the white power structure. Jones, I challenge you to take your fellow Democrat Bull Connor, the Democratic National Committeeman from Alabama, by the hand and go down to Dallas County, Alabama, and help those Negroes to register."

"I challenge you to get the Democratic National Committee to spend its money helping Negroes to register to vote in the black-belt counties of the South. And until you can get them to do that — which will be never — I challenge you to get the hell out of the party of the Dixiecrats and the mealy-mouthed 'liberals' and start acting like a representative of your race, instead of a representative of the white power structure."

The Democratic Party registration drive in Brooklyn also came in for criticism from another source — Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, a former Democratic Party co-leader from Kings County (Brooklyn) and pastor of the church which started the non-partisan registration drive with a donation of \$10,000. Rev. Taylor said the Democratic Party's drive was "confusing" the voters. He said "President Kennedy has talked a better game on civil rights than he has played so far."

In the Soup

Tomato-Picking at Campbell

By Howard Sievers

CHICAGO — The true class allegiance of the government's so-called public agencies was exposed again here recently. The Cook County (Chicago) Department of Public Aid together with the Illinois State Employment Service made a deal with the heads of the Campbell Soup farms in the area.

These farms, with harvest time arriving, found themselves unable to obtain tomato-pickers from the "free-labor market." This was not surprising since they pay such workers a piece-work rate of only 12 cents a crate! Not many people nowadays volunteer themselves into slave labor.

After some behind-the-door dealings, the high brass of the Welfare Department ordered that all male welfare recipients deemed able to work by the Welfare Rehabilitation Service be told to report to these farms on the outskirts of Chicago for a few days' "private employment." The welfare recipients involved were told that they must report to work and fully co-operate or their meager subsistence checks would be stopped. For those who would co-operate the reward would be that an amount of money equal to what they earned on the farms would be deducted from their welfare checks. Moreover, if their em-

ployers were not satisfied with their work, their relief checks would be stopped by the Welfare Department.

Official reports of the wages of the welfare recipients the next day ranged from a high of \$4.80, earned by a husky former migrant farmer who worked without let-up all day, down to those less physically fit for such back-breaking work, who barely broke even after paying bus fare.

A veteran welfare official, questioned about the ethics of forcing aid recipients into slave labor, thus helping to increase the super-exploitation of migratory farm workers, evaded the point by replying that the recipients had it better now than before. Last year they finished their first day's labor only to discover that buses back to the city had stopped running for the night. They were forced to spend their earnings — and to borrow in advance — to buy food and pay \$5 apiece for a bed at a nearby motel.

On that occasion, the welfare officials responded in their usual big-hearted manner by telling them that if they reported to the Welfare Office they would be reimbursed for the bus fare.

This year again the question is raised — just whose welfare is the real concern of the welfare agencies?