

Kennedy Jolts Liberal Hopes

First Act Is Seal of Approval On Spy and Witch-Hunt Team

By Harry Ring

NOV. 15 — For many liberal voters who had been swindled into believing there was a discernible difference between Kennedy and Nixon, this post-election week has

London March Hits State Dept. Attack on Cuba

LONDON, Nov. 9 — A demonstration in support of the Cuban Revolution was held here yesterday by the Socialist Labor League. About 150 members and supporters of the League, a revolutionary socialist formation in the Labor party, held a rally in the West End and then marched to the Cuban Embassy where a copy of a resolution was presented assailing U.S. plans for intervention in Cuba. The original was delivered to the American Embassy.

been a protracted, head-splitting morning after. The first jolt came with the president-elect's first formal news conference. His campaign declarations that peace was the overriding issue led some people to hope he would quickly announce his choice for the key post of secretary of state. Instead, he announced two reappointments—Allen Dulles as head of the Central Intelligence Agency and J. Edgar Hoover as director of the FBI.

"Nonpartisan"

He said Dulles would remain because "a continuity of stability and direction of this particular post is imperative." And Hoover keeps his job because "the nonpartisan nature of this post is well established."

The reappointment of Dulles brings the prospect of more brinkmanship U-2 spy flights and constitutes an endorsement of his schemes for a Guatemala-type overthrow in Cuba.

The demonstrators were greeted in front of the Cuban Embassy by the Charge d'Affaires who said his country was glad that people throughout the world were backing them in their fight for true freedom. He said he would forward the resolution to the Cuban government and tell them of the support the revolution was receiving in London.

The resolution declared: "This meeting of British trade unionists and Labor party members extends the hand of solidarity to the Cuban Revolution. It fully supports the nationalization of Cuba's natural resources, industries and banks and the land reform carried through by the Cuban government under the leadership of Fidel Castro."

"It warns the American imperialists that the British Labor movement will not stand idly by if they carry out military aggression against Cuba, whether this is done by the same methods used in Guatemala or by supporting criminal Batista agents."

Four more years of J. Edgar Hoover is admittedly a "non-partisan" move. Both major parties have consistently supported this head of the secret police who has spearheaded the drive to impose thought control on the American people.

Meanwhile, a lead story in the Nov. 13 New York Times reported that while it had not been formally announced, the first appointment to the cabinet would be Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina as secretary of commerce.

Hodges, now in Argentina, told newsmen "in all candor" that the appointment was news to him. But the Times, which has good pipe lines in top political circles, appeared confident it had the correct dope.

Hodges supported the sen-
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Thanks to You It Was a Success

By Tom Kerry

Organizational Secretary, Socialist Workers Party

All branches of the Socialist Workers Party, with one exception, went over the top to complete the \$12,000 Campaign Fund quota by the November 15 deadline (see fund scorecard on page 2).

What was outstanding about

A Xmas Holiday In Cuba — \$220

NEW YORK — A Christmas vacation in Cuba! Wonderful idea, but out of the question financially? Not with the ten-day holiday tour announced here by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The total cost, including plane fare and all expenses in Cuba, is only \$220 if you leave from New York and \$100 from Miami.

Departure will be on Dec. 23 from both cities via Cubana Airlines, with return flights to the same cities Jan. 2.

In Cuba, members of the Fair Play tour will stay at the famed Havana Riviera Hotel, one of the most luxurious in the world. Tour members will be free to decide how they want to spend their ten days. Those who want to explore the revolution on their own, or who simply favor a carefree holiday on the beautiful island, can do so. For the rest there will be organized opportunities to study the social changes first hand.

Special features will include a trip from Pinar del Rio province in the west to the jungle-clad mountains of the Sierra Maestra in Oriente province at the eastern end of the island.

For reservations, send your check to: Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y. New Yorkers can phone OR 4-8295.

this campaign is the amount listed in the scorecard under "general" contributed by supporters of our campaign, many having had no previous contact with the socialist movement.

While the total amount contributed by our "general" supporters represents a modest sum, the total number of contributors was impressive. The bulk of the contributions came in amounts ranging from one to five dollars. Many expressed regrets at being unable to contribute larger amounts and in most cases the small sums donated constituted a real financial sacrifice.

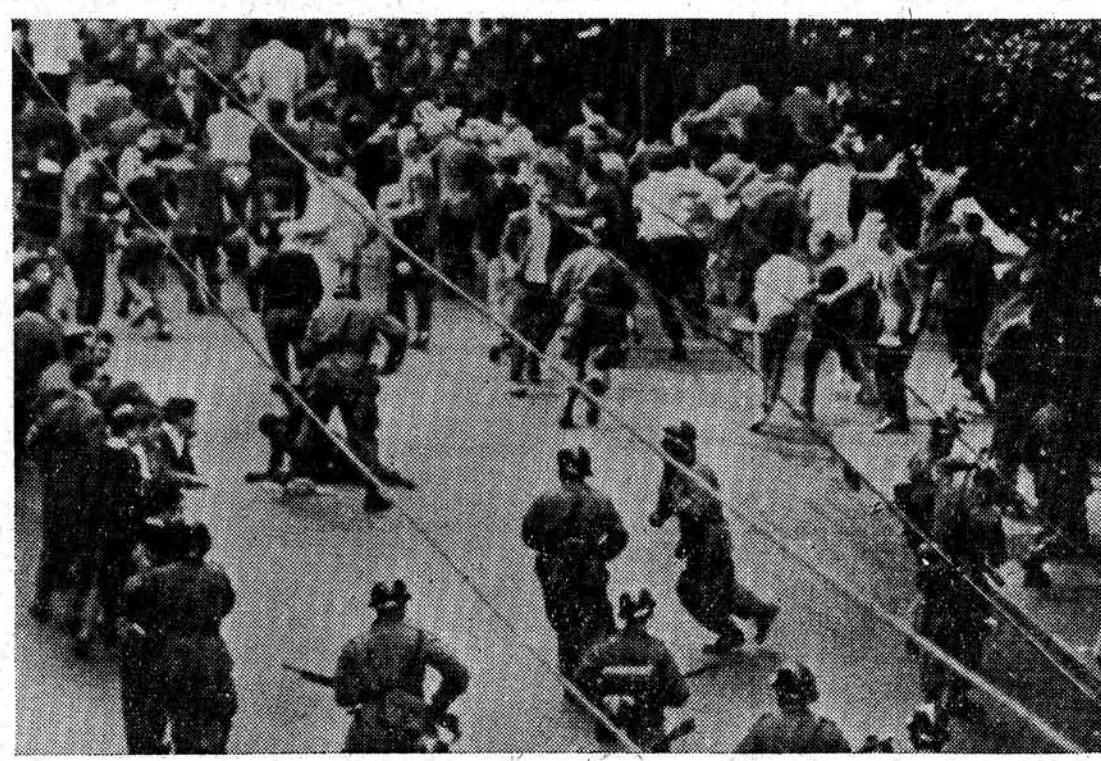
In addition a surprising number of contributors divided the small amounts sent by applying part to the SWP campaign and part for subscription to the Militant.

We are informed by the Militant business office that upwards of 250 new subscribers mailed their subs directly to the Militant within the past few months. Many of these new subscribers came as a result of hearing our candidates on radio and television and then writing for our campaign material.

As a consequence of the campaign Pioneer Publishers also reports an increased sale of books and pamphlets on the labor and socialist movement. These are some of the tangible results of the campaign that, taken along with the intangibles, supplement the actual vote received by our candidates.

We want to take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for the many manifestations of support received during the progress of our 1960 campaign and our thanks especially to the many new friends whose important contributions made it possible for us to conduct what we consider the best campaign yet.

4 Negro Children Brave White New Orleans Mob



French police charge demonstrators on Rue Pasteur in Algiers, Nov. 11, during Armistice Day riots. Fascist-minded mob opposes concessions to fighters seeking an independent Algeria.

Fascist-Minded Rioters Demonstrate in Algiers

Several thousand fascist-minded youth roamed the streets of Algiers Armistice Day in what they called a "patriotic" demonstration for France and against the Algerian people who are seeking freedom from French imperialism.

Helmeted police used tear gas, grenades and at times rifle butts, but sought to go easy. The mobsters threw stones and tomatoes. About 100 persons were injured, mostly police, and some 70 rioters were arrested.

Although the Eisenhower administration has been supplying the French army with the bulk of armaments used against the Algerian freedom fighters, the mob included the United States as one of its targets. They want the Pentagon to go all out in helping to put down the Algerians.

The rioters stormed the United States cultural center on Rue Michelet, smashing the glass door. They broke furniture and typewriters and ruined some 4,000 books and 600 phonograph records.

Among their slogans were "De Gaulle to the Gallows!" and "Liberate Lagallarde."

They apparently won a concession on the latter demand, for the fascist leader, on trial in Paris for insurrection, was released on bail five days later.

Applause swept the courtroom when the judge announced the concession and the defense attorneys began singing "The Marseillaise."

In France the fascists have be-

Cop Forgets Story in N.Y. Brutality Case

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 — Police Commissioner Kennedy has demonstrated a willingness to talk at the drop of a club about why policemen shouldn't hold extra jobs and why Jewish cops shouldn't take time off for religious holidays. But he remains curiously silent about the case of Patrolman William O'Keefe, accused of beating a disabled Negro veteran without provocation, even though O'Keefe offered sworn testimony in the case last week that flatly contradicted his previous sworn testimony.

The assault victim, Samuel L. Mabry, has been in court eleven times in the case and is still waiting final disposition of a disorderly conduct charge filed against him after he was beaten in Washington Square Park May 30.

Quick Clearance

But O'Keefe won quick clearance on felonious assault charges pressed by several of the five witnesses who testified that they saw him ignore identification papers offered by Mabry, knock him to the ground with his club and then beat and kick him.

The witnesses had offered their testimony despite anonymous telephone threats several of them received.

Mabry's original hearing on the disorderly conduct charge ended in a mistrial. As the first witness against him in the new trial, Nov. 10, O'Keefe admitted that he had known William Zanolino, a Parks Dept. employee who backed his earlier testimony "for more than a year."

At the first trial he swore he had never seen Zanolino before.

He also admitted on the stand that he had spoken to Mrs. Clare Finkelman, one of the witnesses who pressed assault charges against him. He had denied this at the first trial.

He also changed the circumstances of a conversation with Gil Turner, another witness against him.

He told the court he must have misunderstood the questions at the first trial.

The hearing also heard testimony by Dr. F. T. Tarsney, a resident physician at St. Vincent's hospital who said Mabry was in "a lethargic condition" when he was brought there after his arrest and that he also "had the odor of alcohol" on his breath.

Under cross-examination, the doctor answered "maybe" when asked if the odor of alcohol could have come from a single sip of wine and if the "lethargic condition" could have resulted from blows or kicks on the head.

Revolt Flares In Guatemala

Armed rebellion against the present regime in Guatemala broke out on Nov. 13. The rebels, led by army officers, were centered in the northeast, chiefly around the Caribbean port of Puerto Barrios.

The Guatemalan government threatened to throw 3,000 troops against the rebels unless they surrendered immediately.

The rebels managed to capture a radio station in the area which, an official Guatemalan army communique said, was broadcasting revolutionary appeals to the country.

Further news is difficult to obtain at this time because censorship of all dispatches sent out of the country has been imposed.

The same day the rebellion was announced, the Nation called for an inquiry into reports that the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington had acquired a large tract of land in Guatemala for \$1 million to use as a training ground for Cuban counter-revolutionaries.

Dr. Ronald Hilton, director of the Institute of Hispanic-American Studies at Stanford University, stated that while in Guatemala recently, he had been told of the existence of such a base. More recently, Guatemalan President Ydigoras admitted the existence of such a training camp.

Cuba Trade Ban Will Cost 5,000 Jobs in Michigan

DETROIT — The federal ban on trade with Cuba will cost the workers of Michigan about 5,000 jobs.

On Oct. 19, the day Washington cut off trade in a move to starve out the Cuban people, Carlos Toro, manager of the World Trade Department of the Greater Detroit Board of Commerce, said that the loss for Michigan would run "anywhere from 30 to 60 million dollars a year."

But Toro refused to estimate how many jobs this politically-inspired cut in trade would cost Michigan.

Since then it has been impossible to get an official estimate, but the unofficial estimate of 5,000 is conservative.

Whatever the exact figure is, the ban on trade with Cuba is a blow against both the Cuban people and the American workers, dictated by the big corporations that exploit both.

World Watches Mighty USA Racked by Integration Crisis

NOV. 16 — While Democrats and Republicans continued to insist that the crisis facing humanity today centers in Moscow and Havana, the rest of the world had its eyes centered on the crisis that blazed up in New Orleans when four small Negro girls entered first grade in two previously all-white schools.

By today the mobs had grown to an estimated 5,000 and they were becoming more and more belligerent as state officials covertly encouraged them to violent action.

Washington observers today said they consider it the worst crisis in "federal-state relations" since federal troops were sent into Little Rock in 1957 to enforce token school desegregation like that now being attempted in New Orleans.

Here is how a special correspondent of the New York Times described the first day in school for the four small children:

"Today hundreds of city policemen began to assemble in the mixed white and Negro residential districts of the two schools. . . . Police officials and detectives stationed themselves around the school buildings and inside the halls. Deputy Federal marshals . . . made a final check and drove to the homes of the four pupils. . . .

"Some 30 minutes after the scheduled start of classes the marshals pulled up at McDonough No. 19 with three pupils accompanied by parents. . . . An angry roar went up from the whites among the mixed crowds of spectators. 'Kill the niggers!' shouted one man. . . .

Meanwhile, at the William Frantz school, "four deputy marshals arrived with a little Negro girl and her mother. They walked hurriedly up the steps and into the yellow brick building while onlookers jeered and shouted taunts. "The girl, dressed in a stiffly starched white dress with a white ribbon in her hair, gripped her mother's hand tightly and glanced apprehensively toward the crowd."

On the second day, firemen were using hoses to disperse racist demonstrators, but the mob continued to collect. That was the situation as four little girls out of Louisiana's 278,000 Negro school children stepped across the color line in the schools for the first time since Reconstruction days. What did it take to achieve this meager token step?

- On Sept. 14, 1952, the New Orleans NAACP filed a desegregation suit for a group of Negro parents.
- On May 16, 1960 — seven years and four months later — federal judge James Skelly Wright ordered the New Orleans school board to begin grade-a-year desegregation in September.
- After a federal court voided state segregation laws, the New Orleans school board, which had bitterly contested the NAACP suit, decided to go along with snail's pace desegregation rather than shut down the schools. This reflected white voters' sentiment.
- A state legislative committee, flanked by armed state troopers, marched into the school-board office and deposited its elected members.
- A federal court restored the authority of the school board which continued in defiance of Gov. Davis.
- A federal order restrained state military and police officers from interfering with the slated desegregation.
- A U.S. attorney general won a court order restraining the state from interfering with federal officials.

And while four Negro children listened to the howls of the mob, a nuclear submarine, armed with twice the power of all the bombs in World War II, was launched at Charleston. Said Eisenhower: The submarine will "perform a service to world peace."

A Cuban View of the Elections — It Was "Two Against One"

The Cuban people took deep interest in the U.S. elections. This was only natural since their future became one of the key issues in the campaign. With Kennedy and Nixon debating which had the best program for smashing the Cuban Revolution, the Cuban people, understandably, felt "little warmth for either."

This was reflected in the Cuban press which did a hard-hitting job of demonstrating that the American people were confronted with choosing between two imperialist bandits.

Third Choice

On his return from speaking at the United Nations, Premier Castro explained to a giant Havana rally that while they had heard only of two big-business candidates and their hate-Cuba campaign, there was a third candidate they hadn't heard about because the monopolists barred him from access to the press and air waves.

This was further explained in an election-eve article which appeared in the Nov. 13

issue of the noted weekly, Bohemia. Entitled, "Two Against One," it summarized the positions of Nixon, Kennedy and Farrell Dobbs.

The article notes that the "news agencies and publicity outlets of imperialism" tried to hide the fact from the American people that there was an alternative to Kennedy and Nixon.

It cited the unusual number of "undecided" voters revealed by the pre-election polls as evidence that the people were preparing to vote with an obvious lack of enthusiasm.

"While Nixon never tired of proclaiming that he would continue the same sinister politics practiced by his party under the auspices of his benefactor, the golfing president, he added a few dangerous and warlike and interventionist ingredients to increase world tension in the event he was elected," Bohemia said.

"The white Catholic millionaire from Boston left nothing undone to wipe out the good impression the Democratic party inherited from the three presidential terms of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Both candidates were the same. They had nothing new to offer. And the people were well aware of the fact. "Standing up against the well-heeled back and the Catholic millionaire," it continued, "the socialist Dobbs presented a reality new program. During his three coast-to-coast tours, he made it clear that he was fighting for peace — a welcome word to all people — for economic security and equal rights. And he was speaking for a real revolution, for the socialization of North America.

