

Johnson Presses His Brutal Attack On Vietnam and Dominican People

By Harry Ring

MAY 11 — Trampling on world opinion, Washington continues to press its military aggression against the people of Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

From the Dominican Republic there came a startling New York *Herald Tribune* report that Johnson was lying to the American people about what was happening there, with the facts to prove it.

And while everyone's eyes were riveted on the Dominican crisis, Johnson laid the basis for further escalation of the Vietnam war by shipping in more than 12,000 additional troops, pushing the total past the 40,000 mark.

As the U.S. continued its daily bombings of North Vietnam, reactionary Catholic leaders in South Vietnam pressed for an invasion of the North and denounced the current Saigon regime as "soft on Communism." According to some reports, the Saigon regime is feeling the stress of the U.S.-imposed war and may have put out some feelers for negotiations.

In the Dominican Republic the fear grew that the U.S. would use its latest handiwork, the "government" of Brig. Gen. Antonio Imbert Barreras, as a front for a new military assault on the Constitutional government headed by Col. Caamaño Deño. In a telephone call to Juan Bosch, the deposed president now in Puerto Rico, Caamaño expressed the fear that the U.S. intended to scrap the cease-fire, recognize the Imbert "government" and then on its invitation begin a war to suppress the "rebels."

Lies Exposed

Meanwhile, the May 8 New York *Herald Tribune* carried a report from Santo Domingo by Barnard Collier who flatly charged that President Johnson and other government officials were lying to the press and to the American people about what was happening in the Dominican Republic.

He offered these examples:

● In his May 3 speech to the American people President Johnson said: "Today, there are between 1,000 and 1,500 dead people whose bodies are in the streets of Santo Domingo, threatening an extreme epidemic."

Collier replied: "Reporters, including myself, who have been through the worst parts of the rebel districts, have seen no more than six to ten bodies in the streets."

He added: "The idea that this



PROTEST DOMINICAN OCCUPATION. Scene at Washington Square demonstration in New York May 8 protesting U.S. intervention in Dominican Republic. Called on short notice by Students for a Democratic Society about a thousand people, mostly young, turned out. They heard attacks on U.S. policy by Dave Dellinger, militant pacifist leader; Russ Nixon, general manager of the National Guardian; Tito Nolesco of the Puerto Rican independence group, Movimiento Pro-Independencia; and Alan Ogelsby of SDS. After the rally some 350 marched to the UN.

figure could be used in good conscience by the President is as disturbing as the unprecedented misinformation system here."

● "At the U.S. Embassy on the night before U.S. Marines occupied the territory now called the International Refugee Zone," Collier reports, "a group of correspondents were told that 12 anti-rebel Dominicans were lined up against a wall and, to cries of 'paredon' ('To the wall, the Castroite cry), were personally machine-gunned to death by the present rebel leader, Col. Francisco Caamaño Deño."

"Not a single reporter has found concrete evidence of this episode . . ."

"U.S. Embassy sources," he continued, "reported that rebels had committed atrocities on their foes — including cutting off the heads of four victims and parading them on spikes . . ."

"Reporters have found no one who can confirm that report."

● "At 10 p.m. Wednesday," he further reports, "a military press officer said unequivocally that no

U.S. patrols were going into rebel territory . . ."

"At 11:30 a.m. that day a cease-fire was signed between the junta and the rebel forces."

"At 4:30 p.m. that day a Marine patrol went fully ten blocks into the heart of the rebel district and was fired upon . . ."

"At the press briefing 90 minutes later, press officers denied that there had been any patrols into the area that day, but said they would check on it. Later they insisted the patrol had merely become lost."

"After the briefing a major admitted off the record that the U.S. troops were under orders to pursue snipers anywhere in the city — even into the deepest part of the rebel territory — if that would secure the area. This order, he said, was in effect despite the cease-fire negotiated by the Organization of American States."

The contempt for the OAS cease-fire agreement is in keeping with the whole U.S. attitude toward that organization, which it

(Continued on Page 5)

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Gov't 'Truth' Squad Hits Stiff Midwest Opposition

By Barry Sheppard

MAY 9 — The State Department's touring "truth team" defending the U.S. war in Vietnam got badly battered on the first three campuses it went to last week. The Johnson administration sent out the "truth team" to a number of Midwest colleges to test out the advisability of attempting to stem the tide of campus revolt against the Vietnam war by sending such "teams" to campuses across the nation.

The contradictory, lying, indefensible position of the Johnson administration presented by the "truth team" certainly didn't make any converts at the University of Iowa, Drake U. or the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Nevertheless, team captain Thomas Conlin found it "exhilarating" that on these campuses "the extremist group is in a minority." Donald Janson, who has been covering the team's losing engagements with the academic community for the *New York Times*, explains that Conlin refers to the "committed" opposition to the administration's war as the "extremists."

Conlin feels, according to Janson, that only about one-third of the campus audiences he spoke to were in this opposition. He made this estimate on the number of persons asking hostile questions as compared to those who remained silent, seemed sympathetic, or asked questions solely for information.

Conlin, with a McCarthyite logic, traces back the cause of the student protests to professors "who

Mass Vietnam Protest Set at Berkeley

At noon on May 21, a 24-hour "Vietnam Day" will begin on the University of California campus at Berkeley. A massive turnout of thousands is expected from all over the West Coast. A motorcade is being organized from seven colleges in the Los Angeles area.

Speakers will include I. F. Stone, Dave Dellinger, M. S. Arnoni, Paul Potter, Senator Gruening, Jack Barnes, Norman Thomas and others. It is being organized by the American Federation of Teachers Berkeley Faculty Union, the AFT Berkeley Employed Graduate Students, and the Faculty Peace Committee.

On May 15, over 100 colleges are holding "teach-ins" in conjunction with the National Teach-In being held in Washington, D.C., that day.

wish to encourage students to commit themselves to causes, such as Vietnam and civil rights, rather than to go passively through classes." Janson says Conlin goes on to explain that the professor "extremists" often teach in such fields as psychology, the exact (Continued on Page 3)

The Liuzzo Murder—Klan Hails Its Victory

By David Herman

The Liuzzo murder trial in Alabama shows once more that the Southern racist legal system ensures that the murder of Negroes and civil rights workers will not be punished in the South.

The trial of Collie LeRoy Wilkins Jr., Alabama Klansman, for the murder of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo ended in a mistrial May 7. The hung jury voted ten to two in favor of a first-degree manslaughter charge. They voted against a finding of first or second degree murder.

Klansmen celebrated their victory with a parade and rally in Anniston, Alabama, on May 9. Almost a thousand participated — some dressed in Klan sheets. Wilkins carried the Confederate flag, and his two co-defendants marched beside him.

Mrs. Liuzzo was murdered after the Selma-to-Montgomery Freedom March while shuttling march-

ers between the two cities. The white woman from Detroit, the mother of five children, was spotted by Klansmen driving out of Selma with LeRoy Moton, a 20-year-old Negro. Four Klansmen, including Gary Thomas Rowe Jr., an FBI informer, followed them. Rowe testified that Wilkins and another Klansman emptied their pistols at Mrs. Liuzzo's car, killing Mrs. Liuzzo.

All-White Jury

No one expected the all-white male jury from rural Lowndes County, Alabama, to convict Wilkins, though his guilt was clear. Even the defense attorney never specifically denied that Wilkins shot Mrs. Liuzzo, but he was confident there would be no conviction.

The prosecution did not ask for the death penalty. When asked why, the assistant attorney general answered: "Frankly, we didn't think we could get it."

Racism pervaded the trial. The prosecutor never attempted to arouse any sympathy for the murdered woman, but went along with the assumption that "she had no business in Alabama."

Defense attorney Matt H. Murphy Jr., the "imperial Klonsel" of

MALCOLM X would have been 40 years old on May 21. Next week's Militant will commemorate the occasion with special articles by Robert Vernon and David Herman, and the text of previously unpublished remarks made by Malcolm at a meeting six weeks before his death.

the Klan, made a straight racist pitch to the jury. Describing the testimony of Moton, Mrs. Liuzzo's passenger, he said:

"That's a 20-year-old nigger talking, gentlemen. The black man hasn't got any sense. He hasn't got any morals or courtesy or decency or anything, when he sits up there on that witness stand and says 'Yeah' and 'No' in front of this honorable white judge."

Reportedly the FBI screened out members of the Klan from the jury. Apparently, they didn't feel that members of the White Citizens Council would be prejudiced. One of the jurors who held out for acquittal said he was a member of the Council and the other said he was a former member.

Though there have been a series of widely publicized murders of Negroes and white civil rights workers in the South in recent years in which the murderers were well known, none of the murder-

ers has ever been convicted. Many were never even brought to trial.

No one has been tried for the murder last summer of the three Mississippi civil rights workers — Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner.

Evers Murder

Though Byron De La Beckwith was brought to trial twice for the murder of Medgar Evers, both juries were divided. He went free though the evidence against him was conclusive.

Mack Parker, a Negro who was in jail awaiting trial for the alleged rape of a white woman, was lynched in 1959 in Mississippi. The state grand juries refused to indict his murderers.

The murderers of 14-year-old Emmett Till were tried in Mississippi and acquitted.

Lemuel Penn, a Negro educator, was shot while driving through Georgia last year. The two Klansmen indicted were acquitted.

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

A settlement in the Harlem Hospital dispute between civil rights organizations and building trades unions and contractors has been announced. Construction on the site of an addition to the hospital was halted in 1963 by pickets demanding more jobs for Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Some of the unions on the job had no Negro members, according to the NAACP, which sparked the action. Full-scale work on the job will be resumed this month under a plan worked out by the State Commission for Human Rights. Negro and Puerto Rican job applicants will file requests for employment at the NAACP's Harlem branch, where they will be interviewed by the N.Y. State Employment Service and, if deemed qualified, will be sent to the appropriate contractor.

Eighteen Philadelphia building trade unions representing 40,000 workers have threatened a strike in that city unless their demand for a shorter workweek is met in current negotiations.

The reduction in hours asked by the union is, however, very modest. The proposal is for a 7½-hour day to start May, 1966, and a seven-hour day to start the following year.

A nine-day strike by Local 888, Retail Clerks International Association, against 13 Korvette department stores in the New York area ended May 5, when strikers voted 996 to 815 to accept a new three-year contract recommended by union leaders.

The main issue in the strike was a reduction in the workweek from as high as 48 hours down to 40, with no loss in pay. Under the new agreement the workweek will be reduced to 40 hours starting in April, 1966, and workers will receive modest yearly wage increases over the life of the agreement.

Previously, Korvette employees received time-and-one-half pay for all work over 40 hours but it is not clear whether this overtime

pay will be included in pay checks when the 40-hour week goes into effect next year.

The closeness of the vote, in which many did not participate, showed that there was considerable confusion and dissatisfaction with the agreement. One union leader was booed when he reported that the contract was the best in the union's history.

When General Electric threatened to move its Schenectady, N.Y., plant last year unless workers agreed to the abolition of an incentive-pay plan, James Carey, then IUE president, went along with the company. The cost to GE workers was a substantial cut in wages. Not satisfied with this concession, GE initiated a speed-up plan to increase production at the expense of working conditions.

Last month the company plastered the plant with signs informing the workers that they had fallen far below production quotas and established an arbitrary goal of 31 per cent production increase.

When the company learned that the workers were threatening a work stoppage to protest the taking of motion pictures of workers to record their work methods, it issued a special bulletin threatening their jobs.

It cynically defended the use of spying cameras by stating that this was "only a minor example of the many new improved and more efficient ways to performing our work which must be a regular way of life."

This is one example of the deterioration of the IUE under the leadership of James Carey and helps explain why he was recently voted out of office when his opponent Paul Jennings beat him by more than 23,000 votes.

A member of the Vermont legislature opposing the passage of a state minimum wage law that raised the hourly pay rate from \$1 to a still puny \$1.25 complained about the effect it would have on sub-teenage children.

"It's getting to the point that it's impossible to hire anybody over seven or eight years old without talking wages to them," he said. "Even youngsters eight years old refuse to work for less than \$1 an hour. This is bad for our young people."

It takes a pretty cynical bunch of boss politicians to agree to a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour for grown workers when even sub-teenagers are smart enough to hold out for a buck.

An Unusually Rewarding Forum

Joe Johnson's Absorbing Story

By Harry Ring

NEW YORK, May 8 — I have attended many excellent meetings of the Militant Labor Forum but this week's was one of the most rewarding in my experience.

The speaker was Joseph Johnson, the Minnesota socialist who faces banishment from his native U.S. because he lived in Canada for a while and there participated in the political life of the country as a unionist and socialist.

I went to the meeting primarily out of a sense of solidarity with Joe and a desire to support his fight against deportation. I came away inspired. His talk embraced much more than the bare facts of his case. What he had to say was informative, stimulating and, given the seriousness of the subject, highly entertaining.

Joe had emigrated to Canada as a young man during the era of the Korean war and McCarthyism to get away from the political climate in this country. While there he was informed by the authorities that he had violated U.S. law by failing to notify his draft board of his whereabouts. He returned to the U.S., gave himself up, and served two years for draft evasion.

Shortly after his release, he joined the Socialist Workers Party in Minneapolis, became the SWP organizer there and several times its candidate for public office. After this, the Immigration authorities notified him that because he had run for public office while in Canada he had forfeited his citizenship and must leave the country for any other that would accept him.

Born and raised in Chippewa Falls, a Wisconsin town of 10,000,



Joseph Johnson

Joe is a big man with a ruddy complexion and blond hair, and a quiet, almost shy manner. Warm, sensitive, with a strong sense of adventure, he is imaginative, discerning and has a sense of humor that evoked repeated bursts of laughter from his audience.

His talk was fascinating throughout. He described Chippewa Falls and its two industries, a wool mill and a water bottling-plant. He told about his upsetting personal encounter with Jim Crow in a town that was all-white and determined to stay that way.

He explained why he chose to leave the country and settle in Canada. There he got a job in a Toronto steel mill among workers with a high degree of class and socialist consciousness. He became involved in union activities, became a socialist and joined the Canadian Trotskyist movement.

He told why he decided to come

back to the U.S. after learning there were charges against him, and went on to a fascinating account of his experiences in prison.

He said that his background and experiences as a working man made it possible for him to adjust to life with his fellow prisoners without difficulty. This was not so with all political prisoners, he explained, and he gave an interesting account of why a group of pacifists were not really accepted by the other prisoners even though they were people of obviously fine character.

He described some of the unusual personalities he met in prison, including Robert Stroud, the legendary "Birdman of Alcatraz." Discussing aspects of Stroud's life that had not been included in the book or movie about him, he offered a thought-provoking explanation of Stroud's philosophical outlook and why it enabled him to survive his long years of solitary confinement.

He described the large Black Muslim group in the prison and their attitude toward him. He told of a man who the guards had warned him was the most dangerous in the prison. A giant of a man with hair cropped off and a ring in one ear, he seemed as fierce as the guards said he was. Joe told how he became good friends with this man, what kind of a person he really was, and the special word he used to get the guards frantic.

The audience listened raptly as Joe described the socialist study group that was organized in prison and the anthology of socialist writings that they succeeded in publishing in a two-copy edition, one of which became part of the prison library.

After the meeting, a young member of the Socialist Workers Party commented that it made him proud to be associated with a man like Joe Johnson. I felt the same way.

California Aluminum Workers Strike for Union Recognition

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES, May 1 — "A strike that reminds you of the Thirties" is the way one old-time steel worker describes the Harvey Aluminum strike, which began April 5 at nearby Torrance.

Harvey Aluminum, a family-owned corporation that employs 2,000 workers, is a basic aluminum producer and fabricator of machined castings. It has fought off unionization drives for the last 14 years.

Last December the workers voted by a 2-to-1 majority for the United Steelworkers of America as their bargaining agent. Late in January, the NLRB certified the union, which offered to open negotiations. Harvey Aluminum refused to recognize or bargain with

the union and started lawsuits against both the union and the NLRB.

The members of Local 6700 then approved strike action in a secret ballot, 1194 to 23. When they got strike authorization from the international union, they struck the plant at midnight, April 4.

Harvey, which has close connections with Democratic Party officials, has gotten a court injunction limiting the number of pickets at plant gates to four. It has the active help of three police departments—Los Angeles City, Los Angeles County Sheriff's department and the Torrance police (notorious for their brutality against civil rights workers) — to herd scabs through the picket line. It has instigated numerous acts of violence against the pickets, and is trying to frame strikers on charges of arson and shooting.

Harvey's attitude has been compared with Kohler of Wisconsin, who fought a long bitter battle to keep the United Auto Workers from negotiating a contract.

Local union circles recognize the Harvey strike as a key action that must be won or it will serve as an example and encouragement for other unorganized companies to prevent unionization.

Some local unions have taken up good plant-gate collections to help the strikers. But the leaders of Steelworkers District 38 have not yet appealed for mass picketing by the tens of thousands of members of sympathetic unions in this area.

Mass picketing is the best kind of action to use against Harvey's blackjack methods of intimidation and coercion. Mass picketing can force Harvey not only to recognize the union but to accede to its demand for parity in the industry. This would mean increases from 35c to \$1 an hour to bring their wages up to those prevailing in basic aluminum plants.

Heralded Right-Wing March On Antioch College a Fizzle

By Arthur Maglin

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, May 2 — The long-heralded right-wing march on Antioch College to encourage a congressional witch-hunt investigation of the school took place here yesterday. It was a complete fizzle.

Melvin McCoy, the march's spokesman, had variously predicted 5,000 and later 2,000 as the number of people he expected to turn out. What was actually produced was a 25-man march and a 25-car motorcade. The motorcade was met with a counter-demonstration as it drove through the Antioch campus. The counter-demonstrators held up placards calling for civil liberties and civil rights for all.

The motorcade was led by a convertible driven by segregating barber Lewis Gegner, who closed his Yellow Springs shop last year

in response to student-led civil rights demonstrations. Riding with him was his lawyer, Harry Kyle of Xenia. Both Gegner and Kyle have a "hero" status in local right-wing circles.

One newsman recognized among the demonstrators members of the Ku Klux Klan and some anti-Castro Cubans.

The march-flop constitutes something of a defeat for the ultra-right in southwestern Ohio. The march had been given ample publicity in the newspapers, radio and TV.

Although the march was called anonymously, the American Legion, Ku Klux Klan, National States Rights Party and National Association for the Advancement of White People were reported to be giving it behind-the-scenes support.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO

CAN A NATIVE-BORN CITIZEN BE DEPORTED? Speaker: Joe Johnson, who faces deportation because of his political views. Fri., May 21, 8 p.m., 302 South Canal St. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES

IF WE MUST DIE. The story of Monroe, N.C. A three-act play presented by the Touring Artist Group. Fri., May 21, 8:15 p.m. Hold the date open. For tickets call AN 9-4953 or WE 5-9238. 1702 E. 4th St. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

THEODORE EDWARDS presents a Marxist view of the news in his bi-weekly radio commentary. Tues., May 18, 6:30 p.m. (repeated Wed., May 19, 9 a.m.) KPFK-FM (90.7 on your dial).

MINNEAPOLIS

WOMEN IN SOCIETY. Speaker Sarah Lovell. Fri., May 21, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave. Hall 240. A usp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

THE NEXT STAGE IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIBERATION. Speakers: Ali Yanya, sec'y, Pan-African Students Org'n; Robert H. Langston, exec. sec'y, Alexander Defense Committee. Fri., May 21, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Pl. Contrib. \$1. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

PHILADELPHIA

PROGRESS OF CHANGE and the Have Nots — see new Bud Outlaw film. Hear A SOCIALIST VIEW OF THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE. Speaker: Robert Vernon. Fri., May 21, 8:15 p.m. Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Vine Sts. A usp. Militant Labor Forum.

Johnson to Discuss Case In East, Midwest, Tour

MAY 11 — Joe Johnson, the socialist who has been declared a "stateless" person by the immigration authorities and faces deportation to an unnamed country, has begun a speaking tour of some of the cities on the East Coast and in the Midwest. Johnson will be explaining the facts of his case to audiences in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago.

So far the case has remained at the level of hearings before the Immigration Service.

A defense committee is organizing legal defense efforts and fund raising, and intends to carry the case into the federal courts if necessary. Funds are needed for the defense work. Contributions can be sent to: Committee to Oppose the Deportation of Joseph Johnson, P.O. Box 8731, North Star Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In RED, WHITE, & BLUE



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Meeting in Los Angeles Celebrates Victory in Case of Wendell Phillips

LOS ANGELES, May 7 — "The fight for liberty and freedom is a task for every day of the year. This day-in and day-out fight requires devotion and struggle, and I give due honor to the Socialist Workers Party for its devotion to the struggle throughout."

This tribute came from A. L. Wirin, general counsel for the Southern California Civil Liberties Union, at the Militant Labor Forum here tonight celebrating the victory of the Wendell Phillips case. Phillips, a welding instructor who was fired from Fullerton Junior College because of charges stemming from his membership in the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party, was recently reinstated after a three-year battle in the courts.

Wiring included the Phillips case among his civil liberties cases which were among the "great and good of our generation."

"We lawyers in this case expected to lose the Phillips case," Wirin said, "unless we got it to the U.S. Supreme Court. We had decided not to oppose an appeal to the State Supreme Court, because we wanted a high-court decision."

CP Stand

Wirin reminded the forum that the Communist Party did not protest the prosecution in the early 1940's of the SWP, the first victims of the Smith Act. "They learned later when they were hit by the Smith Act," he said, "that if a depredation of civil liberties is permitted against one group it can be used against another."

"The Socialist Workers Party," he said, "has made a genuine contribution to the cause of civil liberties by opposing the Smith Act." Wirin also commended the SWP for its support to the Bloomington case, "the first time anyone has ever been prosecuted for campus activity."

Speaking at the forum with Wirin and Phillips was Prof. Vern Bullough of San Fernando Valley State College, who said, "The courage of Wendell Phillips has done a tremendous job for all of us."

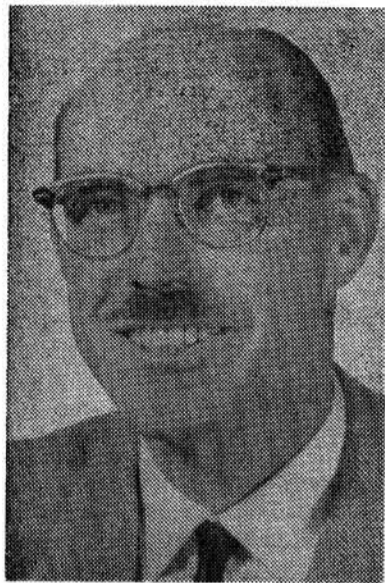
Bullough said that he was fired from a college job after heading the Ohio Committee to Fight the Right-To-Work Law. The college president agreed to rehire him after the Teamsters' Union went to Bullough's support.

Aided Students

(Bullough brought \$20 collected from San Fernando Valley State College to the collection taken at the meeting for the Bloomington students. Sixty dollars was collected for the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students from the audience of around 80 people.)

Bullough said that there was a petition to get him out of San Fernando State College because he signed an anti-war letter that appeared in the *Los Angeles Times*. "I wasn't fired," Bullough said, "partly because of what Wendell Phillips has done in fighting his case through to a victory."

Wendell Phillips said he fought the case for the right of teachers to participate in the community as an organized force. "And teachers, as educated people, have a special obligation to participate" he said.



Wendell Phillips

"But I'm still a critic," Phillips said. "The academic community has not taken that last important step — to realize that capitalism has to go and must be replaced by socialism."

"Fighting for academic freedom is a rough row to hoe, but we must do it, if for no other reason than that we can be Americans who need not be ashamed of our country."

Chairman for the victory meeting was George Novack, whose work in organizing defense committees in civil liberties cases reaches back to the Minneapolis Labor case, first Smith Act case. It was after consulting with Novack that Wendell Phillips decided to fight the case. ACLU Attorney Marshall Ross was the principal attorney in the case, and Leo Frumkin was secretary of the Academic Freedom Committee.

... Government 'Truth' Squad

(Continued from Page 1) sciences and literature rather than political science. "They are out of their field," he said.

Watch out for these extremists who teach literature, psychology, or the exact sciences! The State Department team doesn't expect to make much of an impression on them, Conlin said.

When this pompous and arrogant "truth team" went to the University of Iowa in Iowa City, their first school, they tried to prevent any debate or dialogue from taking place. When professors became enraged at this procedure, the "truth team" tried to shout them down. At one point Conlin "shouted repeatedly at Christopher Lasch, a history professor, to sit down," reports Janson.

No Dice

Janson sums up this effort of the "truth team" to unload its bill of goods on the Iowa professors as "no sale."

"It's idiotic for them to make the trip this far and then listen to themselves," was one Iowa professor's comment. "Why give us the malarkey that we are trying to bolster a government that is democratic in nature when we know it is a government imposed by us?" asked another.

After this fiasco, the undaunted purveyors of "truth" moved on to the traditionally "quiet" campus of Drake U. in Des Moines, Iowa. Janson says that here they "got a breather" from the "heavy attack" they received in Iowa City. Learning from experience, the team narrowly avoided a picket line at Drake by agreeing at the last minute to a debate with some members of the Drake faculty.

"No winner was declared in the debate," says Janson, "but the most prolonged applause from the 400 students in the auditorium was for a faculty member's plea for peace even if the Vietnamese

Debate in Anti-War Movement

Militancy Disturbs Some Peace Figures

By Jack Barnes

The wave of student protest against Johnson's war in Vietnam has divided the peace movement over the questions of what the war is all about and how to oppose it.

The split came into the open on the eve of the April 17 March on Washington with a statement signed by eleven leading figures of the traditional peace movement, including Norman Thomas, Bayard Rustin, and Student Peace Union leaders Ed Clark and Roget Lockard.

This statement expressed "interest and sympathy" with the "concern" of the students, but then got down to its real point by disassociating itself from "some of the elements" in the march. These deans of American pacifism and reformism welcomed the cooperation only of those individuals who "like themselves" were "not committed to any form of totalitarianism" or influenced by the "foreign policy of any government."

Not Influenced?

While warning about being under the influence of the foreign policy of any government, they eagerly added that Johnson's April 7 Johns Hopkins speech "suggested the possibility of a healthy shift of American foreign policy."

In case there was any doubt about the purpose of the statement, Thomas followed it up on April 22 with a letter to the *New York Times* warning the administration against "young people so outraged by our napalm bombs... that they rush emotionally to embrace the Vietcong." On the West Coast, Robert Pickus, regional director of Turn Toward Peace, attacked the student demonstrators, saying, "It is time someone chal-



Norman Thomas

lenged activity which is in fact more hostile to America than to war."

Pickus said that the slogan demanding the withdrawal of American troops "violates the best in American traditions" (!) and that the only solution was for American imperialism to "stay in, but for the right reasons, and with altered means for pursuing our (sic!) purposes."

A. J. Muste, one of the signers of the April 16 statement, felt compelled to "explain" it in an interview in the May 6 *Village Voice*. Muste said the statement was a "very mild resolution" compared to what Rustin wanted. Rustin, according to Muste's revelation, "wanted to torpedo the March on Washington."

Major Event

These attacks upon the student protest movement center on the most important event of the second semester upsurge of opposition to Johnson's war, the March on Washington, because the march conflicted with the traditional peace organizations and leaders on a number of key points.

In the first place, the call for the march issued by SDS told the truth about the Vietnam war, calling it a civil war and demanding that it be ended. It pointed out that the "people and guerrillas are inseparable," and that it is "American prosecution of the war," and nothing else that has deprived the Vietnamese of "peace, self-determination, and the opportunity for development." The call implicitly rejected the "equal blame" theory of the traditional peace movement and put the blame squarely on Washington.

Too Democratic?

The "respectable" peace leaders also balked at the way the march was organized. The endorsement of all student groups that agreed with the call, including revolutionary socialists, was solicited and accepted. Every group was urged to sell and distribute its own literature in Washington.

Unlike what happened to the 1962 SPU Washington demonstration for the cessation of nuclear testing, the control of which was turned over to Turn Toward Peace, SDS rejected a last minute "offer" by the "respectable" adult leaders to take over the march.

The success of the march destroyed some of the most carefully nourished myths of the American peace movement and their "socialist" and "progressive" proponents. It showed that unconditional opposition to American aggression rather than vague "peace" sentiments is a massive mobilizer of protest. It also showed that the red-baiting, exclusionist method of organizing protests against war, which is part of the stock-in-trade of such people as Rustin, is wrong. Those with differing views can join together in effective protest in a spe-

cific action they agree on. Far from hindering the action, the open confrontation of diverse views strengthened it.

The key to understanding the Thomas-Rustin-Turn Toward Peace attack is their politics. It's their position on the Democratic Party and liberalism, their view of U.S. capitalism's role in the world and their acceptance of the State Department's myth of the Communist conspiracy which precipitated their attacks on the students.

In two articles in the April 30 *New America*, Thomas says "our whole policy in Vietnam makes us appear as the imperialists, and white imperialists at that," and this facilitates "Communist propaganda." (Emphasis added.) "What we are doing in Vietnam helps Communism," is his argument.

Thomas' analysis is dominated not only by his blind acceptance of the need to contain the Communist "conspiracy," but also by what Dave Dellinger in the May issue of *Liberation* calls "the divided loyalties of some peace leaders tragically compromised by their devotion to a liberal-labor-Negro coalition within the Democratic Party..."

Covering for LBJ

Thomas and these other leaders not only stumped for Johnson during the last election, but are still covering up for him. Thomas calls on the president, "whose sincerity in seeking peace cannot truthfully be denied," to take the initiative in calling for a cease-fire in Vietnam "under supervision of neutral nations." "Let the contending forces in Vietnam stay within the area that they now control."

Thomas offers the same kind of advice for the Dominican Republic: "the one hope... is that the President will permit or encourage the OAS to provide for a free election in the Dominican Republic in the very near future..." — the "OAS," meaning U.S. occupation troops.

Thomas, Pickus, Rustin and their ilk don't oppose U.S. imperialism in Vietnam or the Dominican Republic. They merely want to reform it, make it less bloody and more "democratic." In the process, they are supporting the government and administration which is carrying out violent imperialist wars.

Key Issue

One of the contributions of the March on Washington was that it raised the correct political questions even though it offered none of the answers. Paul Potter, SDS president, summarized this when he said, "What kind of system is it that justifies the United States... seizing the destinies of the Vietnamese people and using them callously for our own purpose?... We must name that system... and change it."

It is the answers given to this question that will determine whether those who marched on Washington will "change the system" or will go the way of Thomas and Rustin.

Unless the demand is raised for the withdrawal of U.S. troops to insure the right of self-determination for Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, unless the imperialist character of American capitalism is recognized, and unless the wild-goose chase for the "sincere" Democratic Party leader who will not act according to the needs of imperialism is called off, there will be no real protest movement.

There will be only a new generation of "veterans of peace actions" who will bemoan the sad and inexplicable fate of sincere leaders while they prescribe camouflage for the worst excesses of U.S. aggressions, and police any new generation of anti-war dissenters.

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THE MILITANT

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U.S. Offers Sop to Dominicans

The decision of the U.S. puppet junta of Gen. Imbert Barreras in the Dominican Republic to eliminate some of its more odious military figures is an act of deception.

The basic aim of the U.S. occupation of the Dominican Republic is to prevent any change in the island's social structure and class relations.

Washington understands the meaning of the demands for a living wage for the Dominican workers, land for the impoverished peasants, and a democratic government. These things can only be achieved by curbing the power of the ruling capitalist and landlord circles and the powerful U.S. interests that stand behind them. That is why Johnson does not intend to permit such reforms to take place if he can possibly help it.

However, within the framework of retaining decisive power in the Dominican Republic through its military occupation force, the U.S. is not averse to permitting token concessions to the demands for reforms. If pressed hard enough — as it now is pressed — it is willing to make some purely token concession designated to placate enraged Dominican and Latin American opinion. So long as it retains the military power, the U.S. is willing to discard a few of the most hated Dominican brass hats.

Pressed hard enough, the U.S. will even consider a "coalition" government that would include representatives of the so-called rebel forces.

But this would only be window dressing for the U.S. program to retain the oppressive social and economic status quo. The indispensable first step for achieving meaningful reform in the Dominican Republic is an end to the U.S. occupation.

Johnson Opposes Poll-Tax Ban

After the demonstrations in Selma and the demonstrations all over the country in support of the fight of Selma's black community for the vote, President Johnson called for a new law to guarantee Southern Negroes the right to vote. The anti-poll-tax provision of the law has been one of the controversial points in the congressional debate on the act. As this is being written, Congress is about to vote on the point.

The Johnson administration is publicly opposed to including a ban on poll taxes in state and local elections in the bill as proposed by the liberal bloc in the Senate. Poll taxes in federal elections were made illegal by an amendment to the constitution that went into effect last year.

The administration instead supports the Mansfield-Dirksen proposal to direct the attorney general to challenge state poll taxes in the court. Attorney General Katzenbach opposes banning them by law on the flimsy excuse that it raises "constitutional risks."

The current bill being debated in Congress is the fourth bill in less than a decade that is supposedly aimed at securing the right of Southern Negroes to vote. Yet Johnson, who got the almost unanimous support of those Negroes who voted last election and who claims to be an advocate of equality, still fights against the passage of a law banning state poll taxes.

Only four states still retain the poll tax: Texas, Virginia, Mississippi and Alabama. Outlawing it would be only a small step toward black people in the South getting the vote. But even that step is going too fast for the people who control this country.

Their policy is g-r-a-d-u-a-l-i-s-m. They want to drag out any and all steps toward equality as long as possible. They will not move any faster than they are forced to. The experience of the last ten years demonstrates that it will take drastic action to force more than verbal and token concessions.

(As we went to press the Senate rejected the poll-tax ban 49-45.)

Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Boston	\$ 900	\$ 900	100
Chicago	1,800	1,604	89
Detroit	1,200	1,013	84
Oakland/Berkeley	900	602	67
Allentown	200	125	63
Denver	300	187	62
Cleveland	800	480	60
New York	5,800	3,007	52
Twin Cities	1,400	700	50
Los Angeles	4,000	1,294	32
Milwaukee	400	127	32
San Diego	250	88	31
Newark	200	60	30
San Francisco	900	220	24
St. Louis	200	43	22
Seattle	500	50	10
Philadelphia	300	25	8
General	250	92	37
Totals through May 10	\$20,300	\$10,610	52

Setting Dominican Record Straight

What Really Happened in Uprising

By Fred Halstead

The events of the first few days of the constitutional Dominican revolution which began April 24 have been deliberately obscured by President Johnson, the U.S. State Department, and the major U.S. news media as part of the attempt to justify the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic. The following is a review of those events.

The revolution began Saturday, April 24, when a group of young Dominican army officers took over the general staff headquarters and at least two radio stations in Santo Domingo. Together with a representative of Juan Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary Party, they announced over the air that the ruling triumvirate headed by Donald Reid Cabral had been deposed and the Constitution of 1963 reinstated.

(The Constitution was adopted in April, 1963, while Bosch was president. Bosch, a social democrat, had been installed in February, 1963, for a four-year term after having swept the first open Dominican election in over 30 years. He was deposed six months later by a right-wing military coup headed by Air Force General Elias Wessin y Wessin. The Constitution, which embodied basic social reforms, was never enforced.)

Crowds Gather

Almost immediately crowds gathered in the capital demonstrating support for the Constitution. *Constitutionalista* crowds also "poured into the streets of Santiago and San Francisco de Macoris," the next largest cities, according to an April 24 AP dispatch.

The government radio was recaptured the same afternoon by police. The counter-revolutionary forces issued a surrender ultimatum to the pro-Bosch officers. The young officers, headed by Col. Francisco Caamaño Deño, termed the ultimatum "ridiculous" in light of the popular demonstrations and broadcast calls to the population to take to the streets in support of the Constitution.

Juan Bosch later reported (*New York Times*, May 7) that on Saturday evening, April 24, a U.S. Air Force colonel attached to the U.S. Embassy called the Dominican Air Force base at San Isidro and ordered Gen. Juan de los

Morse Condemns U.S. Aggression

"I am particularly concerned that the facts may support the charge that we put down the revolt by aiding the tyrannical military junta which we should never have recognized in the first place. From the very beginning we have given our aid and assistance to that military junta. We have strengthened the military control over the people in Santo Domingo. To that extent we have suppressed freedom in another Latin American country." — From a May 3 speech in the Senate by Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)

Santos Cespedes to prepare to bomb the city early Sunday morning. (Bosch remained in San Juan, Puerto Rico, but was in telephone contact with his supporters in Santo Domingo.) De los Santos, according to Bosch, refused to bomb the city itself, but on Sunday planes from the San Isidro base did strafe the National Palace and military points held by the *Constitutionalistas*.

The pro-Bosch army officers had taken the National Palace Sunday morning. They also retook the government radio and TV station and Col. Caamaño called for support from the population. Crowds poured into the streets again. *Constitutionalista* soldiers distributed arms to civilians who volunteered to stop any attack on the city by Gen. Wessin who held the base at San Isidro.

Pending the return of Bosch, Doctor Rafael Molina Urena, president of the parliament elected along with Bosch, was made provisional president of the country. He decreed the removal of Wessin from the armed forces. The military units headquartered in Santiago declared support for the constitutional forces, as did most of those in the capital. The April 26 issue of the moderate capitalist *Santo Domingo* daily, *Listin Diario*, reports that as of Sunday night, April 25, the constitutional regime was in power

throughout the country, and Wessin was isolated at his base at San Isidro. Wessin decreed a new junta and threatened to march on the capital.

The same paper reports armed civilians and soldiers awaited a possible Wessin attack at the Duarte Bridge, between downtown Santo Domingo and San Isidro. It also reports crowds had sacked the headquarters of three political parties which had supported the triumvirate, a newspaper which had done likewise, and a few business establishments connected with officials in the dictatorship. But it reports no mob killings or general looting such as claimed in the U.S. press.

On Monday, April 26, Wessin's planes continued to strafe certain points in the capital. On April 27, a battle occurred near Duarte Bridge. The U.S. State Department falsely reported — and it was repeated in U.S. papers — that Wessin's forces broke through, swept into the city and forced the *Constitutionalistas* to surrender. Actually, Wessin was repulsed (April 28 *Reuters* dispatch) and the U.S. Embassy intervened to save him.

Juan Bosch later reported (*New York Times*, May 7) that on the night of April 27, his supporters intercepted a telephone call from Wessin to the U.S. Embassy. "Wessin told the Americans he was defeated," said Bosch, "but an officer in the Embassy urged him to buy some time, told him he must order a heavy bombing early Wednesday [April 28] and be confident because [U.S.] marines were arriving that day to support him."

Refused to Surrender

During the afternoon of April 27, U.S. Ambassador W. Tapley Bennet Jr. had held a meeting with the pro-Bosch army officers and Provisional President Molina Urena and "arranged" their surrender. These pro-Bosch leaders knew Wessin was defeated, but were confronted with an ultimatum. They were told, says Bosch, that they must surrender to Wessin because "behind Wessin was all the military power of the United States."

"Some refused to surrender," says Bosch, "and went on fighting. Caamaño was one of them. Others were frightened and ran to foreign embassies for sanctuary."

On Wednesday, April 28, Wessin began what Bosch says were the U.S.-ordered bombings of the city. These attacks — in which rocket bombs were used against the working-class areas of Santo Domingo — caused most of the Dominican deaths.

That afternoon, Johnson ordered the U.S. troops into Santo Domingo on the lying excuse that chaos prevailed and U.S. citizens faced death. Actually, no U.S. citizens were hurt and a popularly-supported, legal government was in control until the U.S. Embassy, and then U.S. troops, intervened to save the remnants of the totalitarian military dictatorship.

MILITANT FUND

A Way to Help the Fight for Peace

By Barry Sheppard
Militant Fund Director

We live in an exciting and revolutionary age. All over the world the masses of the people, the poor and the disinherited, are rising up to make a new life for themselves, breaking old chains of bondage and colonialism, and struggling to establish the new system of socialism to replace the reactionary rule of capitalism.

We also live in the heartland of world capitalism, where the struggle against it is the most difficult and at the same time the most important. No revolution anywhere on this earth will be safe from imperialist attack until the imperialist system with headquarters right here in the U.S.A. is disarmed, and U.S. troops are no longer used to dictate what kind of government the Dominicans or Vietnamese or anyone else will have.

An individual can feel helpless when he is isolated. But there is something you can do right now to help meaningfully in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism in the United States. You can help expose the lies and hypocrisy of our capitalist rulers in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, and you can fight for full equality,

peace, prosperity and socialism, by supporting *The Militant*.

If you read *The Militant* and like it, if you stand for the things it stands for, then you owe it to yourself to support it now, with a contribution to the Militant Fund Campaign.

The Militant frankly needs your help. It depends upon its readers and its supporters for the money to keep coming out week after week with the kind of news, analysis and comment you have come to expect from it. If you haven't already done so, why not clip out the coupon on this page and send in your contribution to the fight for a better world?

The Fund Campaign, which will be over on June 15, now has less than a month to go, and we are still a long way from our goal of \$20,300. Although over \$1,800 came in last week, there are many areas which have fallen behind, and which will have to make a special effort to meet their quotas in full and on time.

Now is the time for each area to really start campaigning and send in its contribution to the struggle for a socialist America.

I Want to Help The Militant

Enclosed is my contribution to the Militant Fund

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4th Int'l Assails U.S. Attack on Dominicans

MAY 2 (World Outlook) — The United Secretariat of the Fourth International, the world-wide revolutionary socialist party founded by Leon Trotsky in 1938, today issued the following statement.

* * *

The United Secretariat of the Fourth International denounces the landing of U.S. Marines in the Dominican Republic as a cynical attempt by American imperialism to maintain a military dictatorship against a popular movement that sought to restore to constitutional office a regularly elected president; one, moreover, who is merely a liberal bourgeois.

This intervention opens a new stage in the hardening of American imperialism with regard to all the colonial and semi-colonial countries that do not servilely obey its orders. After the military coup d'etat in Brazil, the intervention in the Congo, the crisis over Cambodia and the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Yankee imperialism is again displaying its decision to utilize direct military force against any new forward step of the world revolution — even if it is a step taken under a liberal bourgeois regime. Washington is aware that such a regime can constitute only an interlude with an outcome towards the extreme right or towards permanent revolution.

Gunboat Diplomacy

In this way Kennedy's liberal camouflage ("Alliance for Progress"), which sought especially through massive economic aid to contain the colonial revolution at a bourgeois "democratic" stage, is progressively being replaced by a policy which is openly and directly counter-revolutionary, which returns to the "gunboat diploma-

cy" of the rising and triumphant stage of imperialism.

But the world has changed in a decisive way since that era. The political cynicism of Johnson and the Pentagon is arousing mass indignation on a wider and wider scale, compelling even pro-imperialist governments like those of Chile and Peru, which are desirous of maintaining a certain amount of popular support, to oppose the American policy, thus creating the danger for Washington of deeper and deeper isolation in Latin America.

The United Secretariat of the Fourth International appeals to the masses of Latin America to exert the utmost vigilance, because the aggression against the Dominican Republic can be the prelude to a direct attack against socialist Cuba.

The United Secretariat of the Fourth International appeals to the masses everywhere to mobilize and express their indignation over this new imperialist crime, to redouble their blows everywhere against the reactionary and pro-imperialist governments and regimes, and against the foundations of imperialism.

The best way to weaken the imperialist policy of direct military intervention is to increase the number of revolutionary centers, to compel the Pentagon to extend its forces more and more, and to confront them with new fronts each time they think they have "restored" the situation in a country.

Get the American Marines out of Santo Domingo!

Get Yankee imperialism out of Latin America!

Go forward in speeding the Latin-American revolution in accordance with the teachings of the Second Declaration of Havana!

Independence Youth Meet in Puerto Rico

By Peter Camejo

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 2 — Several hundred young members of the Movement for Independence of Puerto Rico (MPI) held their 4th National Youth Conference here this weekend. The conference took place only a few weeks after the death of Albizu Campos, and began with a moment of silence in his honor.

Declaring the forthcoming year the "Year of Growth," the meeting formalized the organizational structure of the MPI youth as an independent organization in political solidarity with the adult MPI. The political resolution adopted calls for the independence and national liberation of Puerto Rico from North American occupation.

Several United States youth representing the Young Socialist Alliance, May 2nd Movement, Progressive Labor, and DuBois Clubs of America attended as supporters of Puerto Rican independence. Also in attendance from the United States was James Shabazz, secretary of the late Malcolm X. Shabazz received three standing ovations during a short talk where he emphasized the need for international solidarity of all the oppressed against imperialism.

The highlight of the conference was a speech by Norman Pietri, newly-elected leader of the MPI youth and founder of the University Federation of Pro-Independence students (FUPI), who outlined the political tasks before the MPI youth. Pietri called for as broad a unity of forces for independence as possible on the principled basis of a revolutionary program against imperialism.

Mari Bras, elder leader of the MPI, received a standing ovation when he declared, "We must nationalize every industry in Puerto Rico." A leader of the late Albizu Campos' Nationalist Party was welcomed by the youth with chants of "unity, unity." Amidst cheers, the Nationalist Party leader declared solidarity with the MPI in support of their common goals.

Since its founding five years ago, the MPI has gradually grown and solidified. Its basic cadre is the new generation of revolutionaries who have been inspired by the Cuban socialist revolution and its leadership.

And even if the U.S. were to carry through so horrifying a slaughter it still wouldn't have accomplished the task of "pacifying" the Dominican people who are determined to end their long oppression.

Barnard Collier reported in the May 9 *Herald Tribune*: "... reliable reports from eyewitnesses say that the most extreme rebel elements have drifted to the north with all the weapons they can carry. Some may have already disappeared into the interior, rebel sources say."

"The rest of the thousands of weapons that were passed out to civilians 12 days ago and that are not being used now by the rebels have been hidden away for future use — a frightening prospect for Dominican stability in the next several years."

Need Change

This is what confronts the American people. Unless they succeed in effecting a drastic change, the power-mad Johnson regime will continue its bloody war in Vietnam, will continue to try to crush the aspirations of the Dominican people and will inevitably find new "rebellions" to crush by force of arms.

And in this Johnson has the support of the overwhelming bulk of the members of Congress. This was made disgustingly clear when the Congress approved, with but seven dissenting votes in the House and three in the Senate, the additional \$700 million demanded by Johnson to further expand the war in Vietnam.

Those who believe that the road to peace and social progress lies in supporting liberal Democrats should reflect on that massive vote of support for Johnson's war by a Congress that includes more liberal Democrats than any since the Roosevelt era.

A Militant Interview

A Dominican's Report

By Peter Camejo

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The following interview was given to me on May 2 by Marcelo Bermudez, a member of the 14th of June Movement in the Dominican Republic. He had spoken in the name of people of his country before the Youth of the Movement for Independence here in Puerto Rico the same afternoon. The Independence youth declared their solidarity with the people fighting in the Dominican Republic through an official declaration and a long, standing ovation for Marcelo Bermudez.

Q: When did your movement begin?

A: The 14th of June Movement was founded in 1960 as an underground organization with a program of national liberation. Our immediate goal was the elimination of the Trujillo regime. We took our name from the armed effort to overthrow Trujillo on June 14, 1959, which was crushed.

Q: How did your movement feel about the Bosch government?

A: After Trujillo was overthrown and the elections were held in 1962, we had a position of constructive opposition to Bosch. We defended the constitution of the republic which established democratic forms previously unknown in our country.

Q: What was your position after Bosch was overthrown?

A: On the 25th of September 1963, the people who had lost the election (that is, the rich oligarchy, who represented the Yankees, and their military allies) carried out what we call a "golpe." This means a military take-over against the people.

After exhausting all legal means available in order to reestablish a constitutional government, the 14th of June Movement resorted to armed struggle. We did this on the basis of article 85 of the constitution which guarantees the people the right to use armed struggle when the constitution is trampled on.

Q: Did you form guerrilla bands?

A: Yes. On the 25th of November six guerrilla fronts were established. I went with Manuel Aurelio Tavares Justo, the captain of the front in Manacles.

In that heroic struggle our lead-

er Manuel, whom we called Monolo, was captured and then assassinated with 28 other guerrillas. The other groups were captured and imprisoned. This struggle did, however, help awaken our people, who began to struggle in many ways. There were two general strikes, important sugar strikes, continuous student demonstrations and protests from intellectuals and professional people.

Q: Were you imprisoned?

A: Yes. On December 25, 1963, after spending 9 months in jail, I was deported.

Q: How do you see the present struggle going on in Santo Domingo?

A: The struggle of today is the direct product of the fight for the liberation of the people of the Dominican Republic from the military tyranny they have been living under. The desire for a return to the constitution has won the support of all sectors of the people and only the extreme militarists, large capitalists and the United States with its imperialist holdings oppose the demand of the people for democracy. The present struggle demonstrates the level of consciousness and dedication that has been reached by the people from the experiences they have gone through, including the terrible atrocities of the tyranny.

This fight is the most popular ever against the reactionary ruling circles because it even includes the honest sectors of the military, large sectors if not all of the middle classes, and, of course, the workers, peasants and students.

Q: If the U.S. had not intervened what would have happened?

A: The people would have triumphed. There would have been a return to the constitution and to democracy. We could then have continued to fight for the needed land reform, improved working and living conditions, better education and full exercise of civil liberties.

Q: Who was the U.S. supporting?

A: They were backing their real representatives in our country. That is, those interests I mentioned who overthrew the democratic regime under Bosch and feared the return of democracy. At the time the U.S. Marines began to land, Wessin, the air force general, was about finished.

This struggle demonstrates once again what the aims of U.S. imperialism are throughout Latin America.

...Attack on the Dominicans

(Continued from Page 1)

regards as nothing more than a rather slim "legal" front for its acts of aggression. This was apparent when it blackjacked the extremely reluctant OAS into voting for a hemispheric force to occupy the Dominican Republic. That force, if it does materialize, will be the U.S. troops plus a token representation from those countries willing to scrounge up a few soldiers in the face of the universal opposition in Latin America to the rape of the Dominican Republic.

The remarkable degree of U.S. cynicism was demonstrated when it insisted that a representative of the deposed Dominican dictatorship vote for the resolution to send a force to the Dominican Republic for the very reason that there was not, according to the U.S., any functioning government there.

If Washington does try to carry through its sinister scheme to use its puppet Imbert "government" as a front for a military assault on the forces of the government of Col. Caamaño, a massive, bloody struggle will take place.

The *New York Times* reports that Col. Caamaño says he has 47,000 men under arms and the report adds that "even with half that number the rebels could hold out indefinitely unless the United States were prepared to destroy the rebel zone house by house."

A Militant Student Demonstration Blocks Naval Ceremony at Columbia

NEW YORK, May 10 — Over 200 students locked arms in front of Low Library at Columbia University last Friday, and blocked the entrance to a brigade of the University's naval reserve unit.

The students were protesting the annual awards ceremony of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps and carried signs calling for an end to U.S. intervention in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. Despite two dozen policemen called in to disperse the students, the demonstrators refused to move and forced the university to cancel the awards ceremony. University guests, including several rear admirals, navy captains and army colonels, were furnished escorts by the university as they left the campus.

Many of the protesting students had just left a rally to protest the war in Vietnam and the invasion of the Dominican Republic. Called by the Independent Committee to End the War in Vietnam, this rally was to have been held outdoors. However, due to rainy weather, the nearly 100 students who had gathered for the rally marched into the student lounge and, despite administration protests, held their rally there.

The students heard representatives from different campus organizations as well as Professors Staughton Lynd of Yale and Allen Krebs, recently fired from Adelphi. Student speakers were David Langsan of Action (liberal political group); Doug Jenness, Young Socialist Alliance; Key Martin, Youth Against War and Fascism; Richard Rhoades, May Second Movement. All the speakers sharply attacked U.S. policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic and called for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops.

System Named

Lynd stated that he wanted to add a concluding paragraph to the speech of Paul Potter, president of Students for a Democratic Society, at the April 17 March on Washington. Potter had urged people to name and analyze the system that leads to colonial wars. Lynd said there is no question "that this system is imperialism."

After scoring the administration's "truth squads," Jenness urged the audience to "learn and study the lessons of the SDS March on Washington — that militancy and non-exclusion are prerequisites for building a large anti-war movement."

Four Are Reindicted In Monroe Frame-Up

Four Monroe, N.C., defendants were reindicted May 4 on frame-up charges of "kidnaping." The North Carolina Supreme Court had thrown out their convictions and quashed the old indictments on Jan. 29, 1965.

The case began in 1961 during an attack by racists on white freedom riders and the black community of Monroe. The community, led by Robert F. Williams, was armed and waiting for an attack by the racists. A white couple who drove into the neighborhood was given protection from the angry crowd in Williams' home for several hours.

This was the basis for a charge of "kidnaping" against Williams, Mrs. Mae Mallory, Harold Reape, Richard Crowder and John Lowry.

Williams fled Monroe with his wife and children when his life was threatened by the police — before the trumped-up charges were announced. He sought asylum in Cuba after an FBI manhunt. The others were arrested and, after a prolonged delay, tried in 1964 and given long prison sentences.

How Cuba Uprooted Race Discrimination

By Harry Ring

16 pages 15 cents

Pioneer Publishers

5 East Third St.

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A Frenchman's Report From Vietnam

Anti-Guerrilla 'Guerrillas' a Flop

How are the Americans with special training in anti-guerrilla warfare doing in Vietnam? A report by Max Clos in the April 27 issue of the Paris daily *Le Figaro* provides a good indication. He visited several outposts on the fighting front where it was possible for him to make first-hand observations. His report of the situation at Souy Da, where a Captain Ekman is in charge, is particularly illuminating. The following extracts were translated by *World Outlook*.

The training center of the special forces is at Fort Bragg in the United States. The idea is to provide members of teams with advanced technical training in various military specialties, while they are at the same time taught to serve in a definite geographical area. They learn the language and study courses in the civilization of the countries in which they are to serve, Captain Ekman told me:

"Our mission is to be parachuted into a country that we know well. There we recruit and organize troops to make up a maquis [unit of local guerrilla fighters]. We now have enough men trained to make up 300 battalions and we are able to work in any country in the world, in France or Russia or Africa."

Vietnam is evidently considered to be a marvelous training ground for the special forces. All the members of this service must take

a turn there whatever their geographical specialty. I have met men there who spoke Arabic, Russian and even Swahili perfectly.

But in Vietnam the experiment has ended in almost complete failure. Wherever the special forces have their camps, the population complains about their exactions. Recently the community leaders of Nhatrang sent the Saigon government a memorandum asking for closer surveillance of the comportment of "certain troops from abroad." At Souy Da, Captain Ekman observed with some sadness that his balance sheet was a modest one. He said:

"Twelve of us Americans make up an 'E' team. Normally our base should expand into a certain number of 'F' teams that keep on leap-frogging. But each time I send out any 'F' teams more than a dozen kilometers, you never hear of them again. I don't know what becomes of them."

Main Reason

There are a number of reasons for this of which the main one is, from all evidence, political. The formula for the "maquis" created by the Americans, but commanded by nationals, assumes a strong will to fight among these partisans and solid support by the population. It is clear that in the Tayninh region, as almost everywhere else, it is not the special forces that "swim like a fish in water" but rather the Vietcong. The Vietnamese who

join the special forces are not patriots fighting for an idea but mercenaries who wear a uniform to earn a living.

There is something else. Revolutionary war is based on close ties among the fighters. Concerning this, my visit to Souy Da was not without surprises. It began with latrines divided into two groups — American and Vietnamese. Next, blockhouses had been constructed at each point of the star-shaped post. Each night four men were stationed in them with two automatic arms. The arms were chained to the wall and the only door to each blockhouse was barred from the outside. "That way they can't turn their guns against us and they have the choice of fighting or being killed like rats."

Finally, the post was divided into two zones. When you enter the camp you go through a network of barbed wire sown with mines. Within this first network the Vietnamese have their huts. Next, still moving toward the center, you go through a second network of barbed wire behind which are the ammunition dump, the radio installations, a central concrete redoubt where the Americans can find refuge in case the post is overwhelmed, and the huts. The Vietnamese have no right to enter there without being invited. "Precautions must be taken against treason," the captain explained.

Radical Views Were Tested In the 1964 Elections

By David Stevens

Six months ago the Communist and Socialist Parties, and assorted other radicals, were nourishing the hope that the election of Johnson would be a victory for "peace." Since his election, Johnson has carried out a bloodbath in the Congo, intensified the war in Vietnam, and occupied the Dominican Republic. These recent events have illustrated the utter bankruptcy of those "socialists" who supported Johnson, and the correctness of the approach taken by *The Militant* and the Socialist Workers Party in opposing Johnson.

Even before the Republican convention last year, Joseph Hansen, editor of *The Militant*, wrote on June 29 from Paris that the nomination of Goldwater would give Johnson the "relative freedom . . . to move more rapidly in advance of the election with preparations for any foreign adventure he projects, such as aggression against Cuba and extension of the war in South Vietnam."

Joint Statement

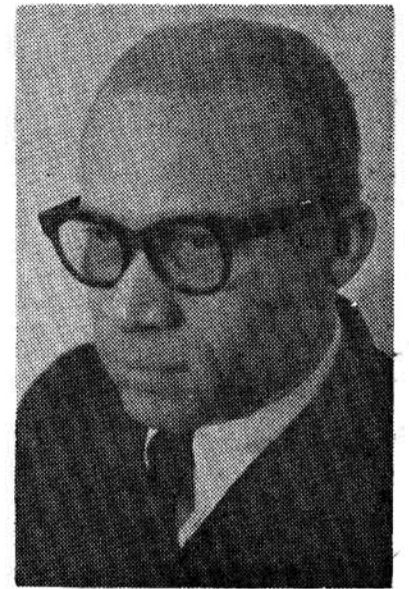
In July of last year, Clifton DeBerry and Edward Shaw, SWP candidates for President and Vice President, in a joint statement said: "The Johnson Democrats are no less nuclear brinkmen than the Goldwater Republicans." They predicted that since the Johnson Democrats had "the labor and Negro vote in their pocket . . . they can now be expected to move further to the right," and they warned against Johnson's "intensified militarism in foreign policy."

In contrast to this sober and accurate warning, the *Worker* greeted Johnson's election in its Nov. 8 issue with a scream of "Victory!" "It was a great referendum for peace and against the reckless policies of brinkmanship," they cried. "The mandate calls for an end to the cold war . . ."

The Socialist Party had a similar view of the election "victory." The question that comes to mind is why were the Communist and Socialist Parties so wrong, and why were *The Militant* and SWP proven correct?

Support System

The Communist and Socialist Parties both gave "left" support to Johnson because both, for different reasons, give "left" support to the system of U.S. capitalist imperialism. The Communist Party yearns for "peaceful coexistence" between imperialism and the world revolution, and hopes to achieve this "peace" through support to the "peace-loving" wing of the imperialists. The problem is,



Clifton DeBerry

there is no such wing, as recent events have demonstrated.

The Socialist Party has long since given up any opposition to imperialism, and supports it in the worldwide struggle going on between capitalism and socialism.

So both of these parties, and those who think along similar lines, campaigned for Johnson under the banner of "anti-Goldwaterism." Everyone knew the real character of Goldwater. He blurted everything out. It was the wistful-eyed Johnson, the real choice of the summits of corporate wealth and giant financial interests, who needed exposing. But instead of doing that, these "socialists," together with the trade union bureaucrats and conservative Negro leaders, forged a national unity behind Johnson without which he could not have embarked upon his present course of counter-revolutionary war.

Class View

The SWP and *The Militant* were able to see more clearly because they viewed the elections from a class standpoint. Johnson was weighed not merely as an individual, but as a representative of his class, the multi-millionaires that rule this nation. Their economic interests range today over the entire planet. They have appointed themselves policemen for the entire capitalist world, determined to crush liberation movements everywhere that may endanger their investments, markets, and sources of cheap raw materials.

It is this system of capitalism which must be opposed. The starting point for building a movement that can halt the insane war drive of both Goldwater and Johnson is a clean break with the system, with the ruling capitalist class, its parties and its politicians.

World Events

Chant 'Finishes Him Off'

The British Labor government's Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart was drowned out at a May Day rally in Hyde Park by the chants of those opposing the U.S. war in Vietnam and the Labor government's support for it. One reporter described Stewart's speech as sounding like this: "South Vietnam with its frontiers guaranteed . . . relationship between West and China . . . President Johnson . . . I am not going to be deterred by that sort of argument." Finally Stewart sat down "with a very white face." Hands Off Vietnam, said the reporter, "was the chant that finished him off."

Rumania Cops 'Keep Order'

In "socialist" Rumania cops used clubs May 6 to disperse a crowd of 100 Latin American and Asian students demonstrating in front of the U.S. embassy in Bucharest. The students were protesting imperialist aggression in Vietnam and Santo Domingo.

Witch Hunt in Mexico?

A number of recent steps by the Mexican government point to the danger of a witch hunt. On April 6, police broke up a demonstration of thousands of students against the U.S. war in Vietnam. On April 12, police raided offices of three leftist groups. Since then, the government made known a list of groups "under investigation," covering virtually every organization on the left. Mexican radicals charge that the motives for these steps are, one, a desire to win

favor with Washington for new monetary credits, and two, to prepare for a possible diplomatic break with Cuba by silencing critics.

Discuss Stalin's War Role

"Contrary to all common sense, Stalin did not order immediate and full combat readiness for frontier troops and aviation — the main strategic miscalculation which enabled the enemy to deliver a surprise attack," comments Marshal Ivan Bagramyan, Soviet deputy defense minister, in the April 17 *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. On the eve of the Nazi invasion, Stalin's indecisiveness left Soviet border forces in a state of "organized passivity," says Bagramyan. Soviet forces, he charges, were further "disoriented by unclever propaganda" that the Nazis had "peaceful intentions." Stalin's apparent aim was to keep from "provoking the Nazis," Bagramyan reports.

A number of statements by Soviet military leaders on Stalin's role in World War II have appeared in connection with the 20th anniversary of the fall of Berlin to the Red Army. Some of them, such as the interview of Marshal Ivan Konev on April 28, attribute a "certain positive role" to Stalin as a military leader. Reports that a drive was on among some layers of Soviet officialdom to refurbish Stalin's name seem to be confirmed by news that Stalin was cheered, after a mention of his wartime activities, at a Kremlin ceremony May 8 attended by "6,000 selected

guests, many of them beribboned marshals, generals and admirals." The incident occurred during the speech of Soviet co-leader Leonid Brezhnev.

United Action in Chile

In the recent series of protests in Chile against the U.S. war in Vietnam, Espartaco, the pro-Peking group in that country, for the first time participated in common action with Trotskyists. Espartaco also signed a joint declaration of revolutionary socialist groups demanding the Frei government oppose the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Divisive Tactics in Belgium

The pro-Peking Communist Party in Belgium recently sabotaged efforts to build a united front of opposition to the U.S. war in Vietnam. The full story is related in the April 30 *World Outlook*, international labor press service published in Paris. In brief, the pro-Peking group first agreed to a joint demonstration on April 24, together with the newly formed Union of the Socialist Left [UGS], the pro-Moscow Communists, and other groups. At the last minute the pro-Peking Communists pulled out and maneuvered to call and lead the demonstration exclusively, on their own. This attempt to monopolize the movement killed chances of a big turnout on April 24. However, the Belgian Committee of Solidarity with the People of South Vietnam, backed by the UGS, is proceeding with its work for a powerful united demonstration.

Left Socialists Campaign

The young left socialist party in Belgium, formed only a few months ago, is meeting its first important test in campaigning for the general elections to be held May 23. Although still in the process of organizing itself, the party ambitiously decided to run virtually a full slate in the Walloon part of the country and the Brussels area. In all but two areas, where it has a strong mass base, it has formed an electoral bloc with the Communist Party to prevent the left vote from being split.

New York Forum to Hear African On Struggle Against Apartheid

NEW YORK — Mr. Ali Yahya, secretary of the Pan-African Students' Organization, will speak on "The Next Stage in South African Liberation," May 21, at 116 University Place. Mr. Yahya will address the Militant Labor Forum on behalf of the Alexander Defense Committee, an organization recently formed to aid persecuted opponents of apartheid in South Africa. Robert H. Langston, executive secretary of the ADC, will also be present at the forum to review briefly the cases in which the committee is currently especially interested.

Mr. Yahya was born in Zan-zibar and completed his high-school and college education in Dar-es-Salaam. In 1962 he received a scholarship for further study at Harvard, where he spent two years. In his address, he will describe how African students view the situation in South Africa.

The Alexander Defense Com-

mittee was organized in response to the imprisonment of Dr. Neville Alexander and ten of his Colored and African colleagues. They were sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to ten years under the "Sabotage Law," although it was never claimed that they had committed, or even planned, any act of sabotage or violence. Last March, the South African Supreme Court rejected the final appeals of the eleven defendants.

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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 brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

Calif. Attack on Muslims

Compton, Calif.
Following expressions of concern about the activities of the Minutemen and other armed ultraright groups here, State Attorney General Thomas Lynch made a probe. He came up with a report that announced there are five dangerous private armies operating in the state: the American Nazi

Party, the National States Rights Party, the California Rangers, the Minutemen and — the Black Muslims.

There is a great similarity, as you will note, between his attitude and that of the House Un-American Activities Committee in equating extreme right-wing groups with organizations in the black community who have been outspoken in their criticism of treatment of black people in this country.

Also, it is indicated by the reports of the attorney general's "findings," there is the likelihood of the Muslims becoming the whipping boy here as with the civil rights organizations and HUAC.

In addition, here in California, members of the Nation of Islam who were indicted on a number of charges in 1963 and out on bail pending appeal, have been picked up and are in jail.

It was no accident that this happened following the assassination of Malcolm X when rumors were rampant that Muslims had wielded the murder weapon on orders from Mr. Muhammad.

During the 1963 trial of the Los Angeles Muslims, the Negro community had responded and called it a frame-up even though they had differences with the aims and purposes of the Muslim organization.

But the tempers cooled and the prosecutor took advantage of the shock of Negroes generally over Malcolm's untimely death and quietly, with little publicity or fanfare, proceeded to incarcerate the Muslims at a time when they expected little opposition from the community. And the authorities were right. Aside from a few pictures on the TV news of them being herded into the sheriff's van, and a little article, nothing was said — no reaction from the Negro community or the radicals either.

As far as the state "investigation" of the para-military groups is concerned, the emphasis has been mainly on how dangerous the Muslims are.

Eleanor Carey

White Morality

Bronx, N.Y.

I am fed up hearing "liberal" whites complaining about the morality (or lack of it) of Negroes. I think whites should clean their own fingers before they point at someone else's spots.

Just listen to this. On April 27, Drew Pearson wrote in his "Washington Merry-Go-Round" that he had a sworn affidavit from an ex-Marine in Washington who approached some visitors to Washington, D.C., and asked them if they would like some entertainment. When one of them said yes, he was asked to produce identification to make sure he wasn't a policeman. He then produced a gold badge. No, he wasn't from the vice squad. He was the Mayor of Selma!

A.G.

New Longshore Image

New York, N.Y.

Tony Scotto, who inherited "Tough Tony" Anastasia's huge local of the International Longshoremen's Association in Brooklyn, was born a few blocks from the union hall, the son of an immigrant longshoreman and himself a part-time longshoreman as he worked his way through Brooklyn College.

Scotto is now about 30 and has

been active in the local for about a dozen years.

For the boys who really run the show in the union, he is the new approach to labor unions — a college man with an accent on culture, he is the new man on the waterfront.

And, of course, he is Anastasia's son-in-law and has Anastasia's boys behind him. He understands no more about labor or the problems of longshoremen than does the lamppost that stands on the corner outside his local.

Tony Anastasia made Scotto and Scotto endures because men like Anastasia are behind him. By himself, and without the backing of Tough Tony and his boys, he would not last long on the Brooklyn waterfront.

It is rumored that Anastasia took him in hand at an early age when he found he was bright, obedient and loyal, and helped him through college. As often happens in such cases, he further proved his loyalty by marrying into his patron's family.

This new face of the boys is a good speaker. He gives the men the feeling that he is always thinking of them. He has written several pamphlets (wordy ones) on safety and cargo-loading, but in the final analysis, he is still only a front, a new face from an old background, a man who dresses well and is very obedient to the real power in the union.

One longshoreman said: "He's the most educated and best-speaking official the union ever had." Another longshoreman replied: "So what?"

And I echo the second longshoreman's "So what?" There's nothing like getting hosed in good grammar.

J.B.

W. Berlin May Day

New York, N.Y.

Seems like every Tom, Dick and Harry celebrated May Day this year — whether they work for a living or not. Or should I say every Tom, Roy and Lyndon? For Lyndon Johnson passed along greetings to May Day demonstrators in West Berlin by way of none other than NAACP head Roy Wilkins. (Wait till the White Citizens Council hears that.)

But some of the more conscious Berlin youth rejected the message. They shouted "Leave Vietnam!" and waved placards that read, "Stop the Dirty War in Vietnam." Police broke up the youth group and some "freedom-loving" bystanders tore up the signs.

Charles Gardner

War Toys

Fort Bragg, Calif.

A person can go into most any store these days and see shelves piled high with war toys: guns, tanks, soldiers, rockets, grenades, battleships, bazookas, bayonets and all the weapons and implements of death and destruction used in modern war. One wonders what is the reason for this mass display of miniature weapons and terrible engines of destruction that are made for only one purpose — to kill human beings and destroy property. What effect does this

have on the impressionable minds of children?

Do these war toys tend to glorify war and to glamorize it by giving the children a distorted picture of the horrors of war? The death, misery, heartbreaks and destruction that follow in its wake?

Why not have some toys portraying the "other side" of the black picture of war? To start with, why not a toy model of a battlefield after the order to advance is given? It could show the mangled bodies, shellholes, barbed-wire entanglements, heads, legs, arms and other pieces of what had once been men and boys with their hopes and their dreams the same as you and I. Over on that side a boy with an arm gone and a bloody mass of blood and brains where was once a boyish face with a friendly smile. All over the field human bodies and pieces of them in every imaginable position, cold and silent waiting for the identification and burial squads to do their grim work — pieces and guts of other boys hanging on the barbed-wire entanglements. If, by some miracle, they could say only one word I am sure that word would be: WHY? Can any man answer?

Other toys could portray the men of the burial squads with their baskets and stretchers. One of the toys could be a replica of the burial squad Sergeant with a recorded voice saying to his men: "Get a move on boys. The stink and flies are terrible. See those buzzards up there?"

Jack Odom

It Was Reported in the Press

Wins Fight — A Santa Barbara, Calif., judge has ordered local school officials to stop compelling students to take the pledge of allegiance if they objected on grounds of conscience. The ruling was won by Charles Ames, 18, who argued that his conscience was violated by having to take a pledge stating there was "liberty and justice for all in this country."

Bill Booster — The electrical power industry is pleased by the increased sales of color TV sets. Baltimore Gas & Electric says color sets use twice as many kilowatt hours as black and white.

Congressmen at Work — From the halls of Congress, Harlan Hagen (D-Cal.) informed the nation: "The last Sunday in April means the start of Daylight Saving Time in many parts of the country. Since 1909, however, it has also marked the beginning of National Raisin Week."

Modern Merchants — In the old days small shopkeepers wouldn't rent a store unless there were rooms in back to live in. But the Andrew Goodmans, who own the Bergdorf-Goodman store on Fifth Avenue in New York, have their rooms on top. It's a 20-room penthouse over the store. We were intrigued by a *Herald-Tribune* description of the flat, particularly Mrs. Goodman's bathroom which includes a canopied tub (in case the roof leaks?) and, for the floor, an Icelandic goat rug.

Progress Report — NBC-TV and CBS-TV have hired their first women news reporters.

Spy Story — We didn't see NBC's May 4 TV documentary on "The Science of Spying," but friends who did said it provided a rather unadorned picture of the

activities of the CIA, with the program's commentator observing: "In the spy business, the dagger is replacing the cloak." Goodrich Rubber apparently thought the show was pretty effective too. After seeing an advance showing, Goodrich executives yanked their scheduled commercials from the program on the grounds that it "might do harm to the government of the United States."

Anti-Hysteria — Members of the New York State Legislature voted down an "ethics" bill that would have sought to curb misuse of office for personal gain. Opponents of the measure described it as "ridiculous" and a product of newspaper "hysteria."

Now You Can Relax — The Pentagon is working on a radio transmission system to warn Americans of an impending nuclear attack over their home radio — even when the radio is off. A civil defense spokesman says the project is in the "nuts and bolts phase." He didn't say what would happen if they run short of bolts.

Dog's Life — Alan P. Cusick, a Rhode Island attorney, took time out from his regular practice to

make a study of the laws affecting dogs. He found that the statutes go back to feudal days and that "a dog under the Nazis enjoyed better status than in the United States." Addressing the Providence Kennel Club, he proposed a campaign for legislation to assure dogs their proper rights. We're all for that and if it succeeds we hope they'll get a similar campaign going for people.

No Comment — Madison Avenue adman Donald Buckley made a speech urging his colleagues to take pride in their work.

Perish the Thought — Commenting on the sudden rash of war films, *New York Times* movie critic Bosley Crowther states: "Now I do not suggest that these films, bunched together as they are, and to be followed in a few months by such others as 'The Battle of the Bulge,' 'King Rat,' 'Up From the Beach,' 'Moriuri,' 'Von Ryan's Express' and 'Last Message from Saigon' were deliberately planned and intended to put the public in a mood for World War III. The people who make motion pictures don't think or do things that way."

10 Years Ago In The Militant

"Atomic war isn't really as bad as you think" — this is the hoax the Eisenhower administration wants to put over on the American people with the May 5 A-bomb explosion at Yucca Flats, Nevada, proving grounds. The bomb was twice as powerful as the one that murdered 100,000 people at one clip in Hiroshima.

Immediately after the shock wave of the explosion at Yucca Flats had passed, tanks in battle formation pushed forward within 1,000 yards of Ground Zero.

"Most of the troops were youngsters with no combat experience," reported Anthony Leviero in the May 6 *N. Y. Times*, "but . . . they handled the situation as if it were just another conventional exercise."

The aim of the test is contained in this report. The administration wants to condition the American people to accept bombs with twice the explosive force of the one dropped on Hiroshima as a conventional tactical weapon suitable for use in combat.

The other half of the test was designed to show that it is possible to protect the civilian population from A-bomb explosions. — May 16, 1955.

20 Years Ago

British-supported reaction in Greece is methodically continuing its suppression of the Greek people who drove out the Nazi conquerors. Since the February 12 "accord" that ended the Allied-instigated civil war, more than 7,500 have been slaughtered, according to EAM (National Liberation Front) figures published in the May 5 *Nation*.

"EAM adherents, republicans, and sometimes just plain people who neglect to adorn their homes with the King's portrait are being arrested, beaten, and even murdered," declares the *Nation* correspondent. "When the guardsmen themselves do not join the man hunt, they and the local gendarmerie look the other way while illegal pro-fascist bands smash printing presses, burn organizational headquarters, and torture non-converts . . . Peasants are taking to the hills as in the days of the Germans."

"Greece . . . is torn by complex feuds which may explode at any moment into fresh hostilities," observes the *Nation*. In preparation for these "hostilities," the British are reconstructing the Greek army "and the British are furnishing first-rate modern equipment . . . The Greek General Staff is methodically welding this army into a political weapon, loading it with royalists from the ranks to the top command." — May 19, 1945.

Thought for the Week

"The United States gives the appearance of heading toward the unemiable, self-righteous and self-defeating position of world policeman." — From a May 6 editorial in the *New York Times*.

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Strike in N.Y. Garment District

Unionists Fight Job Bias

By William J. Bundy

NEW YORK, May 11 — A strike which raised the issue of fair employment practices for Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the garment center here is being settled with modest gains for the workers. At its height the strike involved some 10,000 workers seeking new contracts in union shops and the organization of previously non-union shops.

Involved are some 1,200 firms, most of them small, which wholesale to garment manufacturers and distribute various items. Four hundred of these firms were non-union when the strike began May 3. District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, AFL-CIO, launched a general strike of all the firms following expiration of union contracts May 1.

The union demanded the organization of non-union shops and new contracts with the others including wage and fringe increases, and the right of Negroes and

Puerto Ricans to upgrade to better jobs.

The workers are shipping clerks, stock workers, delivery men, non-supervisory office employes and other "back of the store" workers. A big percentage of these are Negroes and Puerto Ricans and they have been largely excluded from front-office positions and the high-paying salesmen jobs. The union demanded that regardless of race, back-of-the-shop workers be given the opportunity for upgrading into the front-office and sales jobs.

Said one picket: "They'll go out on the street and hire a white person to train for a good job and pass us by even though we've been working in the place and know a lot about the business. We want a chance too."

This is a sore and explosive point among Negroes and Puerto Ricans throughout the garment center here, not just in the relatively small section in District 65's jurisdiction. The actual garment manufacturing firms, where hundreds of thousands are employed, are even worse offenders in this respect. These employers generally pride themselves on being liberal, but it remains extremely difficult for non-whites to break into the better-paying jobs from fashion model to cutter, while they predominate in the lower-paying jobs.

Role of ILGWU

The major union in the manufacturing end, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has been sharply criticized by civil rights groups for failing to break down the unwritten, but still effective, barriers to Negroes and Puerto Ricans upgrading into the better-paying unionized jobs.

This point was touched upon in a May 7 telegram of congratulations to District 65 from NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill. They expressed the hope that other unions would follow District 65's example.

The ILGWU gave full support to this strike by refusing to work on struck goods. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters refused to move struck goods. The first days of the strike were marked by militant picketing and mass demonstrations which shut all the shops and halted deliveries to virtually every building in Manhattan's garment center. Then various employers' associations began signing up and were al-

lowed to return to work.

By May 7 half the shops had signed contracts including a memorandum in which employers promise opportunity for advancement to Negroes and Puerto Ricans. The memorandum, while it does not provide automatic upgrading, is a blow to the old "gentlemen's agreement" tradition of keeping the better jobs for whites. It brings the issue into the open and requests by Negroes and Puerto Ricans for upgrading are expected to increase and will now have the force of the union behind them.

The union has now reached agreements covering over 8,000 of the 10,000 workers originally involved. The new contracts also include wage increases of \$15 over three years and a number of fringe improvements. The union says an additional 1,500 union members have been signed up during the strike. The shops still holding out consist of about 50 small unionized firms and 200 of the non-union shops. Wages in the non-union shops often run around \$60 a week. The union minimum is \$25 to \$35 more than that.

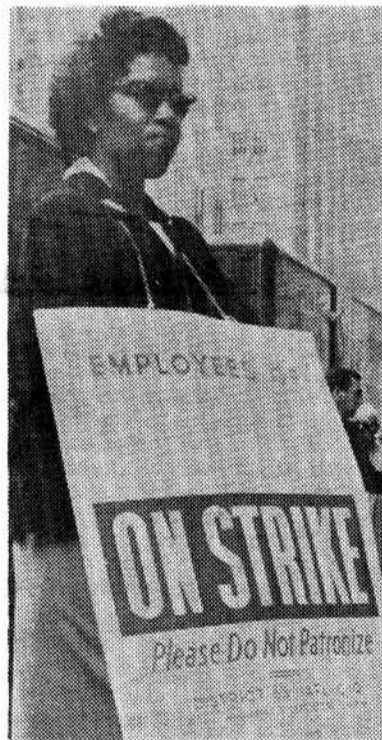


Photo by David L. Weiss

WANTS FAIR CHANCE. District 65 picket demands equal job opportunities.

Milwaukee Civil Rights Forces Join In Memorial Meeting for Malcolm X

MILWAUKEE, May 9 — Malcolm X was saluted by seven representatives of various tendencies in the Negro community who spoke at a memorial meeting at Metropolitan Hall here last Sunday.

Lloyd Barbee, state assemblyman and organizer of the 1964 school boycott, said, "The most striking feature of Malcolm's career was that he was continually growing without any encouragement from the white community; and he alone said the things that had to be said. History may very well record him as the unsung hero in our struggle for equality."

Ali Anwar, chairman of the Afro-American Heritage Association, applauded Malcolm's internationalism: "He was not afraid to tell the truth about American imperialism abroad just as he was courageous enough to tell the Negro he had a right to defend himself here at home."

All the speakers acknowledged

a debt to Malcolm X and disowned the calumnies hurled against him in the white capitalist press. Speakers included Rev. Leon Champion, CORE chairman; E. Gordon Young, state NAACP chairman; County Supervisor Isaac Coggs; and Cecil Brown, former CORE chairman.

The only beneficiary of Malcolm X's death is the white power structure, said James E. Boulton, chairman of the Socialist Workers Party. The loss of this man "with uncommon talent, destined to achieve the stature of a Eugene V. Debs," was a blow to both white and black radicals, he said. "He was rapidly becoming the indispensable link for all militants, black and white, in the struggle for human equality."

Myrtle Kastner, who recently polled 2,437 votes as a Freedom Socialist candidate for Milwaukee school board nomination, was chairman of the meeting, proceeds of which were donated to the widow of Malcolm X.

Meany Hurls Mud Bucket At Anti-War Movement

By Alex Harte

In one of the most shameful displays of scabbery in his long fink career, AFL-CIO President George Meany has viciously attacked the academic community for refusing to cover up for President Johnson's crimes in Vietnam and Santo Domingo.

At the very moment thousands of additional U.S. troops were being sent to bolster the military oligarchy against the effort of the people to re-establish democratic government in Santo Domingo, Meany spewed forth the garbage that U.S. troops were there to defend "freedom" against "tyranny."

Speaking before the AFL-CIO Building Trades legislative conference in Washington, D.C., May 3, Meany gave his fellow bureaucrats the totalitarian message that "we cannot disagree" on foreign policy and that "it is up to all of us, on affairs outside the boundaries of this nation, to have one policy."

He smeared opponents of the Vietnam war as "those in high places, those in the academic world, who are either a little woozy upstairs or who are victims of Communist propaganda — those students who fall for the leadership that is imposed upon them by local cells of the Communist Party."

At the same conference Meany received a pat on the head from President Lyndon B. (Vomit Gas) Johnson for his services. In response to a telegram from Meany and his cohorts giving "100 per cent" support to his policy in Vietnam and Santo Domingo, Johnson said: "Thank you for saying to the world that this nation of ours, the United States of America, speaks in unity with one voice from one heart."

The country, of course, does not



George Meany

such thing. The ferment in the academic community is one proof, and that ferment will not be stopped by Meany's attempts to squelch it. Indeed, the students should take on Meany and rip him to shreds.

Meany can get away with this shameful warmongering and red-baiting because the labor movement is still in a long period of lull. The Meany's have made union meetings and activities generally so monolithic, stifling and dull that most members never come around except to give support against the boss at contract time.

But this can, and will, change, just as the previous apathy of the silent generation on campus has changed. Indeed, the ferment on the campuses reflects a less obvious, but potentially much more powerful, ferment in the working class. Students should do everything they can to bring this forth, for that is where the power lies to stop the unconscionable drive of U.S. big business for conformity at home and bloody domination and war abroad.

New York Authorities Press To Crucify Innocent Negro

NEW YORK — Authorities here are still pressing relentlessly to send George Whitmore to the electric chair. Whitmore is the young Negro who was beaten by cops until he confessed to three murders and an attempted rape that he did not commit.

On May 24 Whitmore will go on trial again for the attempted rape of Mrs. Elba Borrero. A previous conviction in the case was reversed because of anti-Negro bias among the jurors.

He is being tried for attempted

Committee Formed to Aid Reuben Francis Defense

NEW YORK, May 6 — The Reuben Francis Defense Committee has been formed to prevent an innocent man from being railroaded to prison.

Reuben Francis, one of Malcolm X's closest associates, was arrested and held in \$10,000 bail on charges of felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan Law when he accompanied James Shabazz, Malcolm's secretary, to the police station after the assassination last Feb. 21. Francis was unarmed when arrested in the station.

Instead of bringing Malcolm X's murderers to justice, the police are harassing his followers and trying to prevent them from carrying on his work in the freedom struggle.

The new committee urgently needs money for legal costs. Send it to the Reuben Francis Defense Committee, P.O. Box 236, New York, N.Y. 10027. Ella Collins is honorary chairman and Louise Jeffers is secretary.

rape despite the fact that he is still facing a murder charge. Legal observers say that it is an old trick of prosecutors to try a person on a lesser charge first so that if convicted, he comes into court as a convicted criminal when tried on a more serious charge.

The *New York Times* cited one legal expert who noted that Bartolomeo Vanzetti was convicted of robbery before he and his fellow anarchist Nicola Sacco were convicted of murder.

The decision to try Whitmore for attempted rape while he still faces a murder charge comes in the face of a recent Manhattan Supreme Court decision that a man can't be tried for a lesser charge while awaiting trial for murder.

Whitmore was originally picked up on the streets of Brooklyn when the cops were looking for someone to hang the attempted rape charge on. While they were working him over in the station house, they decided to wipe a few other unsolved crimes from the books by forcing him to confess to the twin slaying of Janice Wylie and Emily Hoffert and the murder of Minnie Edmonds.

The Wylie-Hoffert confession was subsequently proven false and another man was arrested for the crime. But Manhattan District Attorney Hogan deliberately stalled in dismissing the indictment against Whitmore until after he was tried for the murder of Mrs. Edmonds. That trial ended in a deadlock, with some of the jurors who favored conviction saying later that they had not realized Whitmore had been exonerated of the Wylie-Hoffert murders.

New York Meeting To Honor Memory Of Late Malcolm X

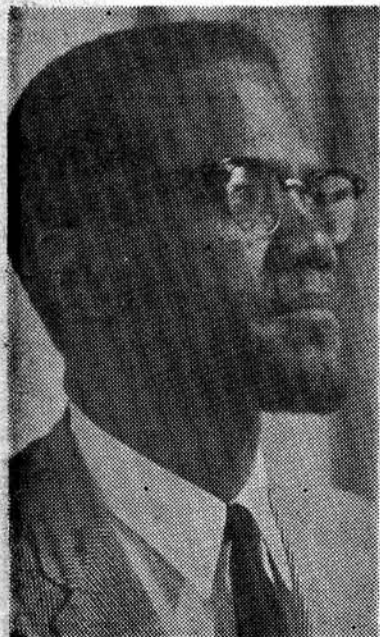
NEW YORK — Mrs. Malcolm X will make her first public comments since the assassination of her husband, including a report on her recent trip to Mecca, at a memorial meeting celebrating what would have been her husband's 40th birthday. The meeting will be held at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave., at 8 p.m., Wednesday, May 26.

Guest speakers will include African and Islamic officials, James Baldwin, State Assemblyman Percy Sutton, SNCC chairman John Lewis, Gloria Richardson, Fannie Lou Hamer of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, Doris Turner, vice president of Local 1199, Hospital Workers Union, and others.

Star Performers

Among the many entertainers will be Ossie Davis, Jimmy Randolph, The Gospel Teens, the La Roque Bey Dancers, Voices, Inc. According to Sylvester Leaks, chairman of the memorial committee, the program will also include the unveiling of a 7-foot life-size painting of Malcolm X by the young Negro artist, Floyd Sapp.

Admission is free. But those wishing to help defray costs of the memorial meeting may send a check to the Malcolm X Memorial Committee, c/o Sylvester Leaks, 410 W. 110th St.



Malcolm X