

# THE MILITANT

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## Mass Protests in Japan Hit U.S. War in Vietnam

By George Saunders

Though the U.S. press tries to conceal or play down the worldwide protests against Washington's escalation of the war in Southeast Asia, demonstrations demanding that the U.S. get out of Vietnam are increasing in size and frequency. This is illustrated by events in Japan. Though the government there has been constrained by its alliance with and economic dependence on the U.S. into remaining silent, there is almost universal condemnation by the Japanese press and public of the U.S. bombings of North Vietnam.

On April 26 downtown Tokyo was disrupted far into the night by a mass demonstration against the U.S. Embassy. A huge throng, admitted by the U.S. news services to have been over 25,000, snake-danced, sat down on the streets and battled 4,500 riot cops to demand that the U.S. troops leave Vietnam immediately.

The demonstration had been called by the Socialist Party, the main opposition party in Japan, and the Sohyo labor federation. SP officials and some 200 top Japanese unionists had met April 9 and resolved on calling the demonstration to "protest U.S. aggression in Vietnam and establish peace in Asia."

Participants in this planning session sent notes to Japanese Premier Sato and to President Johnson via the U.S. Embassy. The notes called for a suspension of military operations in Vietnam and the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Johnson's war against North Vietnam also appears to be bringing the Japanese Socialists and Communists closer together. This was indicated by Tomomi Narita, secretary general of the Japan So-

cialist Party, at an April 4 press conference.

Narita pointed to problems that are "brewing a crisis in Asia and in Japan": the Japanese government's efforts to establish new ties with South Korea, the government's stepped-up military preparations, and the threatened escalation still further of the war in Vietnam. He said the Socialist Party would seek to join forces with the Communist Party in trying to settle these problems. The aim of the SP, he said, is to rally as much popular support as was mounted against the revision of the Japan-U.S. security treaty in 1960.

Meanwhile, six leading figures in Japan's intellectual community have published an open letter in the country's biggest paper, *Asahi Shinbun*, demanding a statement from the government that it will no longer permit U.S. forces to use Japanese bases for military action in Vietnam.

The letter points out that current U.S. military actions in Vietnam violate Article One of the security treaty with Japan, which states that both countries will try to settle international problems through peaceful means. Signers of the letter were Prof. Masao Mayurama, Japan's leading political scientist, Prof. Shigeto Tsuru, an economist, Prof. Riko Toyoda, a scientist, and three critics, Shuichi Kato, Shinjiro Tanaka, and Yoshio Nakano.

On the labor front, the Japan Seamen's Union on April 6 rejected a demand of the U.S. Military Sea Transportation Service for an increase in the size of Japanese crews of U.S. landing ship tanks [LST's]. Some 830 Japanese sea-

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## Gov't Seeks to Brainwash Students on Vietnam War

By Fred Halstead

APRIL 28 — The Johnson administration — while it continues to escalate its war of atrocity in Vietnam — is launching a brainwash campaign on the home front in an attempt to overcome widespread student and faculty opposition to the war. The State Department on April 24 announced a stepped-up program of sending

"I warn the American people that a propaganda drive has been started by spokesmen for the Johnson administration to interfere with one of their most precious, fundamental liberties and freedoms, namely, the right of free men to criticize their government." — From an April 26 speech on Vietnam in the Senate by Wayne Morse.

speakers to colleges and community groups throughout the country to "explain" the administration's policy in Vietnam.

This announcement followed an angry and threatening speech by Secretary of State Dean Rusk April 23 in which he lashed out at those who have dared challenge the deceitful propaganda about Vietnam dished out by the administration to the American public.

In an obvious reference to the student and faculty teach-ins which have been publicizing some of the truth about Vietnam, Rusk declared: "I sometimes wonder at the gullibility of educated men and the stubborn disregard of plain facts by men who are supposed to be helping our young to learn — especially to learn how to think."

### Disregard Facts

Rusk's idea of teaching the youth to think is to teach them to accept blindly the government's position on the war no matter how much it flies in the face of the facts and human decency.

The administration's distortions about Vietnam have been so crude that even the *New York Times* protested in an April 23 editorial that "the credibility of the United States Government has been one of the numerous casual-



**CAPTURED U.S. PILOT.** North Vietnamese militia members take Lt. Hayden Lockhart prisoner after his plane was shot down during U.S. air attack in Quang Binh province last March 2. Since last August, the North Vietnamese report capturing five surviving pilots of planes shot down during raids.

ties of the war in Vietnam." "Time after time," the editorial points out, "high-ranking representatives of government — in Washington and in Saigon — have obscured, confused or distorted news from Vietnam, or have made fatuously erroneous evaluations about the course of the war, for public consumption."

Another stiff dose of fatuous nonsense was handed out by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara in his April 26 news conference when he repeated the assertion — enlivened by theatrical exhibits but with no proof whatever — that the puppet regime in Saigon could put down the "insurgency" if only the North Vietnamese would stop "infiltrating."

McNamara also implied the U.S. was basing its calculations on the assumption that China and the USSR would not send volunteers to North Vietnam if the U.S. continued to escalate the war.

McNamara was challenged by Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) in a Senate speech April 26. "He has been so irresponsibly wrong for so long," Morse pointed out, "that any prediction McNamara makes about the future course of the war in Asia, in my judgment, should be discounted and completely discredited." Morse declared both McNamara and Rusk should have been fired months ago and took

exception to Rusk's April 23 speech in which he labeled critics of the administration's Vietnam policies as "appeasers."

Morse said he was "well aware of the unhappiness caused among the warmongers of the Johnson administration" by his exposures. He called the war "Johnson's war," and said that a continuation of U.S. aggression in Vietnam would send Johnson "out of office the most discredited President in the history of this nation."

### Johnson's Hypocrisy

In his April 27 press conference Johnson gave another display of the hypocrisy which has caused such irritation among students across the country. Johnson said the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was aimed only at objects such as bridges, while the weapons of the guerrillas in South Vietnam were used against "our bodies." He failed to mention the napalm and phosphorus bombing, the indiscriminate shelling and the punitive raids which the U.S. carries out against populated areas in South Vietnam.

Meanwhile the administration continues to tighten its censorship of news from Vietnam. The United States Information Agency — a purely propaganda outfit — now controls all briefings of U.S. newsmen in Vietnam, including

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### 500 AT D.C. PARLEY

## Miss. Freedom Democrats Meet

By Dick Roberts

WASHINGTON — More than 500 delegates attended the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Conference here, April 24, to spark a nation-wide drive for free elections in Mississippi this year. The delegates represented 35 civil-rights, trade-union, political and religious organizations from 28 states.

The MFDP Conference launched a two-fold campaign: 1) to obtain the necessary Congressional backing to unseat the Mississippi Dixiecrats now in the House of Representatives; and 2) to pave the way for new elections on all levels in Mississippi after Negroes there have been given sufficient time and opportunity to register.

Last January, 149 Congressmen supported the MFDP challenge, which was presented to the House by William F. Ryan, (D-N.Y.). The challenge declared that the five congressmen from Mississippi should not be seated because the vast majority of Negroes in that state had been illegally prevented from voting.

A vote of 218 would be necessary to pass this motion when it is raised again in Congress early this summer.

The first three speakers at the

Conference were Congressional candidates in the 1964 MFDP "Freedom Elections": Mrs. Annie Devine from the 4th Congressional District, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer from the 2nd, and Mrs. Victoria Gray from the 5th.

Mrs. Devine stressed the importance of political action to further the freedom struggle. She

pointed out that terrorism will prevail in Mississippi until the present political officials were voted out of office:

"We're trying to participate in all local elections," Mrs. Devine said. "We must have political-education classes — and in order to do that, we must get policemen and sheriffs off our backs."

As an example of the day-to-day Southern terrorism which gets little or no press coverage, Mrs. Devine told about a Negro family in Hancock County which had "disappeared" over a month ago, after the father, Leon Ackers, had taken a political position against the local white power structure.

A neighbor had discovered that the Ackers' house had been left empty, apparently right before dinner, because the table was set, food which had already been cooked was left rotting, and a dog was leashed inside. There has been no word of the whereabouts of the Ackers and their six children since.

"The FBI is working to keep people quiet about things like this," Mrs. Devine commented.

Mrs. Hamer warned the delegates against being taken in by the Voting Rights Bill because it is

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Fannie Lou Hamer



## THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

The announced retirement of Carl Stellato as president of Ford Local 600 (UAW) has precipitated a heated campaign for his office by two contending factions.

The United Rank and File Caucus, organized four years ago, is running James Rooney, 53, chairman of the Maintenance and Construction Unit at the Ford River Rouge plant. He is opposed by Walter Dorosh, 45, president of the Tool and Die Unit who heads the Unity Caucus, Stellato's faction. More than 600 candidates, including some independents, are running for a total of 300 paid, full-time offices in the election scheduled for May 24-27. Local 600 is the largest union local in the world and has 46,000 eligible voters.

Both Rooney and Dorosh have reportedly identified themselves with the Reuther machine and profess concern for "grass-roots" union democracy. So far the hottest differences between them have developed over procedures to be followed in the elections.

Rooney has questioned the right



Carl Stellato

of retired members living outside of Wayne County where the Rouge plant is located to be sent ballots because of the danger of fraud. This suspicion arises because in the last union elections — 1963 — workers on the job gave the majority of their votes to Stellato's opponent, Harry Becker, but 90% of the ballots from retired members were for Stellato and he won that election by the slim margin of 500 votes.

Although negotiations for a new steel contract have centered around wage and fringe benefits, many steel workers are more concerned with job conditions and security. This is especially true of workers in Lorain, Ohio, site of a highly automated seamless pipe plant owned by United States Steel. The main reason is the fact that from a World War II peak of 12,000, the work force has shrunk to 7,800, which includes temporary workers hired to help fulfill a pre-strike backlog.

A. H. Raskin, N. Y. Times labor expert, reported from Lorain that, in view of the above concern, current steel negotiations were "an exercise in irrelevancy."

He quotes Mrs. William E. Balogh, whose husband was a former chairman of a steel union grievance committee, as follows: "I have a grievance against the union. The world is changing but the unions aren't. This whole thing about negotiating on money is old hat. We have big problems of automation — people being automated out of jobs. The government is sympathetic surely. Why don't the unions get together with the government and do something?"

Mrs. Balogh's concern about automation undoubtedly reflects the thinking of many unionists in the area. As a matter of fact, the Lorain Labor Leader, weekly paper of Steelworkers Local 1104, recently dealt with this issue when it featured a front-page article calling for a 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay as the "practical" solution to unemployment.

The income of working wives, after deducting extra expenses and income taxes, amounts to about three-fifths of on-the-job wages, according to a report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Extra costs include laundry, clothing, restaurant meals, pre-cooked foods, household help, transportation, etc. If there are small children in the family, women are further penalized by higher costs which reduce income to about one-half of wages.

The worst penalty, of course, is the fact that wages of working women are still far below those of men for equal work.

### Embodies a Great Tradition

## Montana Socialist Continues Fight

By Everett Luoma

In 1960 and 1964, the Presidential ticket of the Socialist Workers Party was on the ballot in Montana.

This was due mainly to the work and socialist devotion of one man, 72-year-old John Boulds of Plentywood in Sheridan County. That county, located in the northeastern corner of the state, was once one of the most radical areas in the whole U.S.

During last year's campaign, John Boulds distributed SWP campaign literature in Plentywood and other towns in Sheridan County and at the Farmers' Union convention.

It was he who got other socialist-minded Montanans to serve as Presidential electors for the SWP candidates and organized the necessary nominating conventions to put them on the ballot.

Such activity has not failed to evoke a reaction from right-wingers and from the power structure. John Boulds frequently gets "publicity" in the Plentywood Herald. During last year's campaign, for example, it printed the names of the SWP Presidential electors along with a lengthy attack on John Boulds, the Socialist Workers Party and Sheridan County's "notorious" radical past.

Without indicating any disapproval, the article told how, because of Boulds' political views, "raiding teen-agers . . . roar their cars through his vegetable garden."

Just before the November election, the local radio station warned listeners not to vote for the socialists.

### Not Scared

But Boulds is not intimidated and, in fact, goes out to meet the opposition. "Wayne LaGrange and I was to one of their John Birch meetings," he relates. "I asked for the floor but never got it." LaGrange has been a Presidential elector for Eugene V. Debs, Farrell Dobbs and, last year, for Clifton DeBerry.

John Boulds, a retired cow-puncher, and his socialist friends are products of Sheridan County's radical past. From 1920 to 1932 the county was a citadel of Montana's own Farmer-Labor Party, the most radical farmer-labor party in U.S. history.

It was the county where the radicals held office. Most famous was Rodney Salisbury, the county sheriff, a militant follower of Eugene Debs. The county jail in his day was famous as a hostelry for workers riding the rails. Here was one jail in the country with a friendly atmosphere where a man could get free, clean, comfortable lodgings for the night, good food and a helping hand on the way. The jail also operated as a free hotel for the many radical speakers — IWW, Socialist and Communist. Most radical speakers going west or coming east on the northern route scheduled a public meeting in Sheridan County in those days. James P. Cannon, now national chairman of the Socialist Workers Party, and before that a leader in the IWW, Socialist Party and Communist Party, for example, spoke in Plentywood.

Throughout that entire period, John Boulds could be considered Sheriff Salisbury's right-hand man.

In trying to produce shudders among its readers over the county's past, the Plentywood Herald not long ago printed the following description of an incident which never actually took place:

"They remember her funeral with shame and disgust. It was more a political rally than a burial ceremony: Her father was a wheel in the party . . . The crowd had grown restless as the seemingly endless oratory dragged on. But they hushed when Sheriff Salis-



John Boulds

bury rose. 'The last words my little Junice said were "Daddy, Daddy — I can see the workers coming."'

"Russia, 1933? Nope — Plentywood, Montana, during the height of the Depression."

Not only did the Farmer-Labor Party build a Farmer-Labor Temple in Plentywood, it also published a newspaper, the Producer's News, which was edited by Charles E. Taylor, who was also state senator in the 1920s.

Among the leaders of those days was also Art Walker, the county commissioner. He is now 90 years old and lives in the rest home in Plentywood.

John Boulds was instrumental in getting Marxist literature, including the writings of Leon Trotsky, into the county library. Indeed, he opposed the Stalinization of the Communist Party and when that fight came to a head with the expulsions in 1928, it was largely through his efforts that

many of those expelled in Sheridan County retained their beliefs in revolutionary socialism while rejecting Stalinism.

As an example of how radical the people of the county were, Boulds cites a meeting in defense of Tom Mooney, the trade-unionist framed-up during World War I. Richard Ford came to Plentywood in the course of the campaign to free Mooney. "We must have had 15,000 people at the meeting," recalls Boulds, "though the population of Plentywood at that time was only about 1,000."

When the Republicans and Democrats finally united and defeated the Farmer-Labor Party, they levied a tax on the Temple even though it was run as a non-profit organization. It was finally taken over by the county for unpaid taxes in 1937. "Now we have to pay rent to use our own hall for conventions," says Boulds.

The Great Depression of the 1930s took a terrible toll of the small farmers. When it began there were 3,600 farmers in Sheridan County who owned their own farms. Now there are only 222.

During the Depression, Rodney Salisbury and John Boulds organized the Farm Holiday Movement in Sheridan County. This was the militant organization which fought against foreclosures of mortgages and often stopped or prevented auctions of farms throughout the upper midwest and central region of the U.S. It saved many a family's farm. But, unfortunately, this often was only a temporary victory. The inexorable pressure of the monopolistic U.S. economy has been against the small farmer, and today has all but won the war.

John Boulds recognizes that times have changed but points out that the solution for the workers' problems has not changed. Today he still voices his complete confidence in the working people's ultimate ability to act in their own interests. With the spirit of men like him, American workers will win even greater battles in the future than in the past.

## ... FDP Holds Capital Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

simply another way of choking off the MFDP Congressional challenge. Even if the bill is passed, she pointed out, present Mississippi officials would be allowed to serve out their terms, which would mean another four years of white racist violence.

"It will take people who know what oppression means to change this whole sick United States," Mrs. Hamer declared.

MFDP attorneys Arthur Kinoy and William Kunstler described the recently completed campaign to obtain sworn statements from persons who have been discriminated against in Mississippi elections. With the help of over 100 volunteer lawyers, MFDP has collected 700 such depositions — a 15,000-page, first-hand account of Mississippi injustice — which will be submitted to Congress to substantiate the MFDP challenge.

In the conference's afternoon session, James Farmer, executive director of the Congress of Racial Equality, James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, and Lawrence Guyot, MFDP chairman, discussed the value of political action.

Guyot declared: "The power of the MFDP is that it represents people who have been written off by this country, who are now organizing." He called on all MFDP supporters to help in voter-registration drives and in MFDP-sponsored projects this summer to be run on a local county-by-county basis throughout Mississippi.

During a coffee break in the

conference, I talked to Mrs. Hamer. Discussing the late Malcolm X, she said she would do anything in her power to help Malcolm's widow and children. "Malcolm X said what a lot of people felt and were too chicken to say," she added.

As to HUAC's coming investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, she observed: "It's the Klan investigating the Klan. Maybe it will force Eastland to patch up a few shacks on his plantation."

Although a number of Congressmen or their representatives spoke briefly during the conference, showing the wide range of support to the MFDP challenge, there was no talk either pro or con about supporting the Democratic Party nationally, nor was the question of independent political action raised.

The only mention of the Democratic Party, during the entire conference, was when Mrs. Gray took time to point out that the people of Mississippi still stood 100 per cent behind the "no-compromise" position taken by the MFDP at the Democratic Party Convention in Atlantic City last August.

### How Cuba Uprooted Race Discrimination

By Harry Ring

16 pages 15 cents

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### Weekly Calendar

#### AD RATES

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#### BOSTON

ROLE OF WOMEN IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. Speaker, Mary Dante of the Socialist Workers Party. Fri., May 7, 8 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave. Rm. 307 (one block from Mass. Ave.) Contrib. 50c Aup. Militant Labor Forum.

#### CHICAGO

THE STRUGGLE FOR BLACK LIBERATION IN SOUTH AFRICA. Speaker, Francine Shabazz. Fri., May 7, 8 p.m. 302 South Canal St. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

#### DETROIT

COMER McNEIL will speak on the real facts and issues behind the ACTIONS AT AZZAM'S MARKET. Fri., May 7, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

#### LOS ANGELES

ONE WIN FOR ACADEMIC FREEDOM. Speakers: Wendell Phillips, the victor; A.L. Wirin, attorney, Southern Calif. Civil Liberties Union; Prof. Vern Bullough, History Dept., San Fernando State College. Fri., May 7, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. 4th St. Aup. Militant Labor Forum.

#### OPEN HOUSE

Tape recording of Jan. 1965 speech by MALCOLM X. Fri., May 14, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. 4th St. Aup. Militant Labor Forum.

IF WE MUST LIVE. 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.

THEODORE EDWARDS presents a Marxist view of the news in his bi-weekly radio commentary. Tues., May 11, 6:30 p.m. (repeated Wed., May 12, 9 a.m.) KPFF-FM (90.7 on your dial).

#### MINNEAPOLIS

THE CIA: Its role in U.S. Foreign Policy. Speaker, John Chelstrom. Fri., May 7, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin Ave. Hall 240. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

#### NEW YORK

AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST FACES EXILE FROM HIS NATIVE LAND. Hear Joseph Johnson, Minnesota socialist now fighting deportation, discuss the facts of his case and describe his experiences in a federal penitentiary, including recollections of his prison friend, Robert Stroud, the "Birdman of Alcatraz." Fri., May 7, 8:30 p.m. 116 University Pl. Contrib. \$1 Aup. Militant Labor Forum.



## A Militant Review

# Why Vivian Anderson Went to Jail

By Fred Halstead

Vivian Anderson, a 29-year-old Harlem school teacher, recently spent two weeks in New York City's notorious Women's House of Detention. She is one of five persons sentenced to four-month jail terms on charges of "criminal contempt" for having refused to answer questions by the so-called August 2nd Grand Jury in New York.

This is the witch-hunting jury which, in the guise of investigating last summer's Harlem riots, is attempting to prove that the social explosion of thousands of ghetto residents was actually the result of "left-wing agitation." A New York law provides that witnesses granted "immunity" are required to answer all questions — thus abrogating their rights under the Fifth Amendment. Some 17 persons so far have been indicted on various counts of civil and criminal contempt for refusing to co-operate with this frame-up.

The five convicted on the criminal contempt charges were jailed March 22 and, over the protest of the district attorney, were released on bail April 15, pending appeal. The following is an interview given *The Militant* by Mrs. Anderson on April 23.

## Q. What is your background?

A. I was born and raised in Harlem. I went to Catholic schools here and then to Hunter College. I got a substitute teacher's license and started teaching in May of 1960. For the last three years I have been teaching on a steady basis at Public School 180 in Harlem.

Q. How did you get involved with this grand jury?

A. In August 1964, several people, including myself, received subpoenas to appear before the grand jury. I was a participant in the Harlem Defense Council. I had typed up some of its literature. We were never told the purpose of the investigation, even after several appearances.

We were asked what our whereabouts and activities had been during the time of the Harlem riots, and what our activities had been since then. We were asked some questions about Bill Epton [head of the Harlem Defense Council and a leader of the Progressive Labor Movement] and about Milt Rosen [a leader of Progressive Labor]. But we were never told the purpose of the grand jury. One question the district attorney kept hammering at over and over was were we ever at a meeting where the making of Molotov cocktails was discussed. I answered this emphatically no.

On my first appearance I answered every single question that was put to me. I also stated then that I had nothing to do with initiating or perpetuating the Harlem riots, and that I had no knowledge of any person or group that did. I also stated that I did not approve of indiscriminate violence or rioting. When the district attorney asked me what I thought people should do, I told him I felt they should get together for redress of grievances.

I told him that we had a meeting at the Harlem Defense Council, that we had drawn up a list of grievances and decided on a march to present them. I told him we had planned to have a peaceful demonstration, and it was

blocked by the arrest of Bill Epton and his lawyer.

Q. When did you refuse to answer questions?

A. On my second appearance I was asked the same questions as before, and I said that I had already answered these questions previously. Also, the district attorney tried to intimidate me, saying that he realized I was a minor participant, that I was not involved in anything, but that I was in a very precarious position because I was a school teacher. He threatened me off and on the record about losing my job. And he shouted at me.

When I had decided I would not continue to submit to this kind of intimidation, I refused to answer questions. From that particular point on, the D.A. began to ask outrageous and ridiculous questions — for instance, did I ever attend meetings where the use of guns was discussed.

Q. Did you lose your job as a result of the grand jury hearings?

A. Yes. When I was arrested in October for refusing to testify, I told my principal about the situation. He said I was a good teacher and as long as the school board hadn't said anything to him, there was no question of my job. I always informed him when I had to take days off to appear. When the trial began, I had his good wishes and the days off to appear at trial.

When I was released from jail April 15, however, I found a notice of registered mail waiting for me. The letter was a notice of license cancellation. There was no reason given, just "under recommendation" of an official of the Bureau of Audit. No explanation.

Q. Are you going to fight this firing?

A. Definitely. I was never notified, asked about my position in the case, given a hearing. The union has expressed interest in the case, and I am getting in touch with civil-liberties organizations.

Q. What happened when you were sent to jail?

A. Well first, we expected to be found guilty on the date set for announcing the verdict. But we didn't expect to be remanded to jail then and there. We had no previous records — none of us. We were all responsible, stable citizens. But instead of being released in our own custody pending sentencing, we were remanded to jail right then. I had no chance to make provisions for my boy, who is six years old.

I was placed in the Women's House of Detention in Greenwich Village, on the sixth floor with other girls awaiting sentencing. This is where they hold people who don't have the money for bail. The quarters are the same as for girls who are sentenced. The cells are small, dark and dreary, roach- and rat-infested. Girls on all different charges are kept in the same places.

The atmosphere was horrible. There is a cynicism, a helplessness, a hopelessness that you feel all around you. The guards are indifferent and cold. There's no possible way that a person could be rehabilitated in that type of institution.

Q. Did your experience confirm the reports in the papers recently about conditions at the Women's House of Detention?

A. Oh yes. Homosexuality is rampant, ignored — and condoned — by the guards. The atmosphere — I don't know how to describe it — it's stifling. There's just a lack of communication between the officers and the girls. There's no sympathy shown toward the girls, no attention to the individual situation, no facilities for study. The girls sit and talk about their misfortunes, and the guards indulge in it by laughing and encouraging them in this type of conversation.



WITCH-HUNT VICTIM. Mrs. Vivian Anderson, who was railroaded to jail by red-hunting New York grand jury, and her son Derrick, 6.

Q. There's no attempt at educational activity?

A. I believe they do have a Quaker group that visits for this purpose, but attendance is voluntary and I don't think many of the girls attend. The atmosphere does not encourage it. After about two weeks I was whisked off to the Brooklyn House of Detention, which was a slight improvement because it was an open dormitory, but it had the same psychological atmosphere. Incidentally, I was transferred the day that the Progressive Labor Movement and the Harlem Defense Council were going to have a demonstration at the Women's House of Detention.

Q. What was the attitude of the other prisoners to your case?

A. They couldn't understand how you could be forced to testify. And without having any political understanding of my position they all understood — they all knew — that the cause of the Harlem riots certainly wasn't any small group, or any individual, because they themselves are the very victims, and feel quite as frustrated as most of the people did in Harlem. I would say at least 90 per cent of the prisoners were Negro.

This frustration is certainly the cause of the rebellion last summer — frustration and the fact that the people wanted to defend themselves against the initial attack of the police. And, believe me, the prisoners there had no illusions about the police or how our legal system works.

Q. Why did you refuse to answer the questions when you knew you faced this kind of jail and loss of your job?

A. Aside from the fact that I had made it clear I knew of no person involved in starting or perpetuating the Harlem riots, the purpose of the grand jury was never really stated. I did not want to be put in a position of naming innocent people, and the questions were not relating to the riots, they were all around the Progressive Labor Movement.

Q. What are the legal aspects of the appeal?

A. For one thing, we were never given the opportunity to have a judge rule on the materiality of the questions. It was up to the district attorney, and you are not allowed counsel before the grand jury. We are also challenging the immunity law. First of all, we were not told just what the immunity involved or how it had been granted. We don't know how it applies. For example, does it rule out federal prosecution or just state prosecution?

We hope to bring up the question of the composition of the grand jury on appeal. There are some 20 grand jurors. All white, and all what you could consider bourgeois, with a median [income] of about \$20,000 per year. Most of them are sort of professional grand jurors, retired from

business, Wall Street investors, of this nature. There is not one worker, not one Negro, not one Puerto Rican on this grand jury.

And I think that if they wanted to get the truth about something as serious as the Harlem riots, certainly a real cross section of the population would have been selected. This is like a blue-ribbon jury. It is really absurd to think a jury with no Negroes on it could do any kind of honest investigation of the Harlem riots.

Q. What was the attitude of the jurors?

A. Most of them sat there looking as if they weren't interested at all. Many of them actually had their eyes closed, propping their heads up.

Q. What do you think is the real reason for this grand jury?

A. I think it is quite clear they are trying to stop the militancy that is now emerging in the black community. I believe this was certainly the motivation behind Malcolm X's assassination. I think Bill Epton is one of the militants they are trying to smash. I think this is a new stage in the struggle and the apparatus is now very much afraid of the black community because we have been disillusioned with the established civil-rights organizations, and they are in fear of the new emerging militancy in Harlem.

Q. What can people do to help in the legal defense of you and the other victims of this grand jury persecution?

A. People can lend their presence on the picket lines that have been called by Progressive Labor and the Harlem Defense Council in this case. And we need quite a bit of money to carry on these appeals, since we are planning to go to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary. At the present time the committee that is defending us is the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life, called CERGE, at 1 Union Square, New York, N.Y. 10003. Donations can be sent there.

## 4,500 State Refusal to Fight United States War in Vietnam

WASHINGTON — A "Declaration of Conscience Against the War in Vietnam," signed by 4,500 people, was delivered to the White House April 28. Signers include A. J. Muste, chairman of the Committee for Nonviolent Action; labor leader A. Philip Randolph; SNCC chairman John Lewis; writer Paul Goodman; and W. H. Ferry, of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Those signers subject to the draft have declared their intention to refuse to serve in the armed forces, and all 4,500 have stated they will "encourage those who can conscientiously do so to refuse to serve." This may be construed as a violation of the draft law, which prohibits advising potential draftees to refuse service, and could lead to prison sentences of up to five years, as well as heavy fines.

Signers of the Declaration have served notice of their "conscientious refusal to co-operate with the United States government in the prosecution of the war in Vietnam." In addition to refusing to take part in the manufacture, development, or transportation of military equipment, the signers pledge themselves to encourage the development of nonviolent civil disobedience "to stop the flow of American soldiers and munitions to Vietnam."

The delegation delivering the signatures to the White House included: Rev. Philip Berrigan, S.S.J.; writer Kay Boyle; Ed Clark, secretary of the Student Peace Union; Dr. Gordon Christiansen, Professor of Chemistry at the Connecticut College for Women; Ralph DiGia, secretary of the War Resisters League; Neil Harworth, secretary of the Committee for Nonviolent Action; Clark Kissinger, secretary of Students for a Democratic Society, the group which organized the April 17

March on Washington; the Rev. A. J. Muste, Chairman of CNVA and Secretary emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; pioneer civil-rights actionist Jim Peck; Professor Anatol Rapoport; and civil-rights leader Bayard Rustin.

In announcing the White House visit, a spokesman for the delegation declared: "This Declaration is no mere scrap of paper. Most of the 4,500 signers have been actively working to end the war in Vietnam. We have no intention of quitting until the people of the United States stop this futile and immoral war, which President Johnson has described as brutal and dirty. If the government continues to step up military action, we will increase our efforts to persuade the people to withdraw their support from the government."



A. Philip Randolph



# THE MILITANT

Editor: JOSEPH HANSEN

Managing Editor: GEORGE LAVAN Business Manager: KAROLYN KERRY

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Monday, May 3, 1965

## May Day and Vietnam

May Day, as an international working-class holiday, has traditionally been the occasion for demonstrations of solidarity with victims of capitalist oppression and aggression. Clearly, on May Day 1965 the principal victims of such aggression are the people of Vietnam — North and South.

One reason why the Johnson administration has been able to perpetrate its acts of criminal aggression against the Vietnamese people is because there has not been a sufficiently loud, strong and well-organized movement of international opposition. Nor can it be argued that there are no forces on the world arena with the resources to organize such opposition.

In France and Italy, for example, the Communist Parties, which are avowedly opposed to what the U.S. is doing in Vietnam, enjoy mass followings numbering in the millions. A decision by the leadership of these parties could bring huge throngs into the streets of the major cities of these countries to voice their outrage at what the U.S. is doing in Vietnam.

If the leaders in the Soviet Union and China were to speak out on the need for such demonstrations, it would help spur actions in many other lands.

Such demonstrations would truly be in the authentic tradition of May Day. Failure to organize them can only be characterized as a failure to live up to the socialist spirit of May Day.

## A Civil-Liberties Victory

A heartening victory for civil liberties and civil rights was won April 26 when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 1) that Louisiana's witch-hunting "subversive control" law is unconstitutional, and 2) that federal courts may enjoin criminal prosecutions under state laws which abridge the right of free speech.

The decision came as the result of an effective fight waged by the Southern Conference Education Fund, a Southwide anti-segregation organization, against prosecution under the Louisiana statute.

Three officers of SCEF, Executive Director James A. Dombrowski and Ben Smith and Bruce Waltzer, were indicted in 1963 for failure to register as officers of a "Communist-front" group. SCEF offices in New Orleans were raided, as were the offices of Smith and Waltzer who are law partners. Files were seized from both offices.

In granting the defendants' motion to enjoin the state of Louisiana from carrying through the prosecution, the high court found that the state's definition of "subversive" was too broad and that, further, the state had accepted the findings of the U.S. attorney general and various committees that groups were "subversive" without granting hearings to groups so charged.

The Supreme Court decision should have a significant bearing on state "sedition" prosecutions, particularly that of the three Young Socialist Alliance members under indictment in Indiana.



Dr. James A. Dombrowski

## Fund Scoreboard

City	Quota	Paid	Percent
Boston	\$ 900	\$ 900	100
Chicago	1,800	1,328	74
Detroit	1,200	851	71
Oakland/Berkeley	900	523	58
Denver	300	157	52
Twin Cities	1,400	700	50
Cleveland	800	340	43
New York	5,800	2,100	36
Allentown	200	50	25
Los Angeles	4,000	945	24
St. Louis	200	43	22
Newark	200	35	18
Milwaukee	400	61	15
San Diego	250	35	14
Seattle	500	50	10
Philadelphia	300	25	8
San Francisco	900	70	8
General	250	82	33
Total through April 26	\$20,300	\$8,294	41

## VIETNAM DEBATE

# Wm. Bundy vs. Gruening

By Barry Sheppard

NEW YORK — Some 1,000 people jammed a West Side school auditorium here April 22 to hear Senator Gruening of Alaska debate William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, on U.S. policy in Vietnam. The auditorium seats only about 700, and the rest of the audience stood in the back. Many more people were turned away at the door.

The debate was significant because it gave a glimpse of the kind of opposition to Johnson's war in Vietnam that a real national debate on the question would generate — and how quickly the mass of the people would stop that war if they were allowed to decide U.S. foreign policy.

Although he was on the defensive from the moment he was introduced and greeted with scattered boos, Bundy undeviatingly presented the administration's position. Gruening made the same points he and Senator Wayne Morse have made in Congress, calling for negotiations which would lead to the U.S. getting out of Vietnam.

Judging from the applause which each speaker drew on his major points, the audience was about four-to-one in favor of Gruening's position. It was clear that the war in Vietnam was of deep concern to this largely middle-class audience. This was indicated by the questions asked from the floor and by the audience's frequent verbal participation in the debate.

The meeting was organized by the Reform Democratic Clubs of Manhattan's West Side, the Foreign Policy Association, and liberal Democratic Congressman William Fitts Ryan, who acted as chairman. Many of those present appeared to be from the Reform Democratic Clubs.

Bundy was introduced as one of "the bright young men" whom Kennedy had brought into the government. He sounded for all the world like a Harvard student debating against campus left-liberals and radicals. To those familiar with the type, whose trademark is a superficial competence covering an abysmal ignorance of the social and political realities of today's world, it was jarring to realize that here was an important "brain" in the administration which presides over the gargantuan U.S. nuclear-military machine and is making life-and-death decisions for humanity in Southeast Asia.

Bundy was obviously upset by his first-hand encounter with a segment of the the American public, and, in this, the evening was a small indication of the kind of pressure a growing movement against the war in Vietnam could exert on Washington. He tried to paint Johnson's policy in the most favorable colors, but these attempts were so pathetic that they frequently drew outbursts of derisive

laughter or groans from the audience.

When he began by saying "we seek no territory" and "we seek no bases in Vietnam," he was met by outright laughter. There were murmurings and an undercurrent of whispers as he denied that the war was a civil war and claimed that the aggressor was Hanoi.

The biggest outbursts, obviously coming spontaneously from the crowd, occurred when he made such claims as, "In his first five years, Diem accomplished a great deal." A huge groan went up from the audience when he said that. Later on, during the question period, he made the same point, and there were shouts of "What a liar!" "Who are you kidding?"

### Bundy Refuted

Gruening was not the strongest possible opponent of Bundy's position, but the audience made up for his weaknesses by expressing strong approval of his most effective points. Gruening refuted Bundy by citing facts to show that the war is a civil war. He outlined the history of Vietnam's struggle for independence — first from the French and now from the U.S. — and pointed out that the U.S. role has been one of aggression.

He outlined the U.S. violations of the Geneva accords of 1954, including the suppression of scheduled elections and the violation of the provision against introduction of any foreign troops. On all of these points he received heavy applause, but the most enthusiasm was expressed when he demanded that the U.S. stop

bombing North Vietnam, and that the U.S. begin negotiations to get out of Vietnam.

During the question period, one person asked if the U.S. should negotiate with the Viet Cong. When Gruening replied that the U.S. must negotiate with them because they are the people the U.S. is fighting, and the war after all is a civil war, he again received a big hand. Bundy replied to this question by rejecting any negotiations with the Viet Cong, "because it is a puppet of Hanoi." At this point another groan went through the crowd.

Bundy also drew laughter when, in answer to a question about press censorship in the war, he replied that "we have been working very hard to get the facts to the press."

The difference between even Gruening and most of the audience became apparent at one point when he was describing the Tonkin Gulf incident of last August. He said, "... when three PT boats attacked the Seventh Fleet," and again laughter broke out. Gruening immediately made it clear that he thought Johnson's "response" in bombing a North Vietnamese naval base had been "proper."

The final question of the meeting asked the speakers' opinions of the recent student protests. Gruening hailed the marches and teach-ins. Bundy said that he was glad students were thinking, and then pathetically added, "but I wish more student groups would support the position of the administration."

## ... Brainwashing on Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

military briefings, and restricts the movements of newsmen.

An April 26 UPI dispatch from Danang — the most important base for U.S. raids on the North — reports new harsh restrictions on newsmen. U.S. officials there told newsmen the South Vietnamese government no longer had authority over those parts of its territory occupied by American forces. They were also told "your accreditation will be lifted without appeal, your agency will be informed, and the United States Embassy will recommend that you be declared *persona non grata*" [unacceptable], for any violation of the stiff new censorship regulations.

The only reports on U.S. aircraft losses over North Vietnam available to the U.S. public in recent days are those from reporters in North Vietnam, such as the Tass (Soviet) correspondents. These dispatches are mentioned in some U.S. papers without comment, and they list fairly heavy U.S. losses. The North Vietnamese News Agency claims 164 U.S. planes shot down between August 5 and April 5.

There are indirect indications from U.S. sources that plane losses

over North Vietnam may have reached serious proportions. For example, an April 24 article by *New York Times* military writer Hanson Baldwin discusses a shortage of planes for Vietnam which has recently developed.

Another important indication that all is not as smooth as McNamara would have the U.S. public believe is contained in a speech by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro in Havana April 19, the anniversary of the defeat of the Bay of Pigs invasion. Castro has a record of being careful in his statements on military affairs and of not making unfounded or exaggerated claims in this respect. In an earlier speech, on March 13, he had sharply criticized the failure to send adequate anti-aircraft weapons to North Vietnam. But this is what he had to say on the bombing of North Vietnam in his April 19 speech:

### A Cemetery

"We believe that in Vietnam the imperialists are about to receive a great defeat. Everyone has seen with indignation how squadrons of U.S. planes have systematically bombed, not only the patriots in the South, but also the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. We believe that it will not be long before Vietnam becomes a cemetery for U.S. planes. The imperialists are blackmailers who want everything on the cheap, and to carry out their crimes as cheaply as possible.

"They would like to be able to bomb with masses of planes without the loss of a single U.S. pilot and without the destruction of any U.S. plane. When the number of planes shot down becomes greater and greater, and air raids on North Vietnam become a graveyard for planes, then Mr. Johnson will begin to have problems... We are sure that when U.S. planes begin to be shot down by the hundreds, there will be nothing left for them to do but to withdraw and get out of Vietnam. At no time, in no other adventure have they been as isolated as they are in this one."

## I Want to Help:

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# Socialists File in Denver School Board Campaign

DENVER — Two socialist candidates for the school board filed nominating petitions April 23 with the Denver Elections Commission.

Barbara Taplin filed for the two-year term and Howard Wallace filed for one of the six-year terms.

The candidates have announced that the major issues of their campaign would be the demand to end the war in Vietnam by immediate withdrawal of American troops and the demand for equality of education by bringing civil rights into the classroom.

In announcing their candidacies, Mrs. Taplin and Mr. Wallace, both of whom are endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance, issued the following statement:

"The most important question before all candidates for public office today is peace or war. We must solve the political problem of obtaining a government that will educate children in peace — or we may all perish in a nuclear war.

"Every candidate for public office should raise the demand that President Johnson stop the Vietnam war now, by bringing all American troops home.

"If elected to the school board we propose to do the following:

"1) Support the teacher's union (Denver Federation of Teachers), by accepting their demand for a secret-ballot election to choose a bargaining agent;

"2) Change the Jim Crow school boundaries to end *de facto* school segregation;

"3) Include Negro, Hispanic and labor history courses in all schools; hire more Negro and Spanish-American teachers;

"4) Begin tuition-free junior-college and university education for every student who wants it;



Barbara Taplin

"5) Finance improved education by taxing 100 per cent of the profits of war industries; request the federal government to stop building atomic bombs and use the money to build schools;

"6) Abolish loyalty oaths and political inquisitions; for full discussion of controversial ideas in the schools;

"7) Urge students to establish civil-rights clubs in the schools and give school credit for this activity."

## Ohio Board Meets On Fired Teacher

A hearing in the case of Donald Freeman, the Negro junior-high-school teacher who was fired for writing for a black nationalist magazine, was held by the Cleveland Board of Education April 15, but a decision was put off to April 27.

Freeman was first suspended and then fired following a front-page smear attack on him in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, because he had written an article for *Black America*, publication of the Revolutionary Action Movement.

At the hearing, Freeman's attorney, Stanley Tolliver, pointed out that the firing violated Freeman's right of free speech and that the hearing was illegal because the Board of Education had not furnished Freeman with a bill of particulars of the charges against him.

Further, Tolliver argued that the board could not rule on an action which it had itself undertaken, and that the board members had been unduly prejudiced against Freeman by the witch-hunting *Plain Dealer* attack.

## ...Japan Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

men are employed at present on 17 LST's operating in South Vietnam. The U.S. asked that 380 more be recruited. The union rejected the demand on the grounds that under present circumstances the U.S. cannot guarantee the safety of its ships on the high seas. A navy vessel had been bombed near Danang.

This refusal to risk Japanese workers' lives in the U.S. war against their fellow Asians and fellow oppressed was sneeringly criticized by Joseph Curran, president of the U.S. National Maritime Union.

### Urges Replacement

Curran urged the Navy to replace the Japanese seamen and said the NMU was ready to provide all the crews needed to work the transport ships. Disclaiming any "reflection on our Japanese brothers," this U.S. union bureaucrat condescendingly added that the Japanese workers "do not have the necessary skills or experience," and — with a touch of red-baiting for good measure — "are questionable as to security considerations."

Japanese students, too, are fighting the U.S. policy in Vietnam. State Department spokesman Walt W. Rostow, who arrived in Japan to "explain" the U.S. bombings, had to cancel two university engagements because of angry student demonstrations. A special, well-guarded hall was finally obtained for him April 23 where he addressed a very select audience in very defensive tones. He assured listeners that the U.S. had no wish to destroy North Vietnam or provoke a war with China.

### Unpopular Speaker

Rostow's troubles recall a similar experience on his visit to Buenos Aires earlier this year. When he spoke at the university there, students rushed the speakers stand, throwing eggs and tomatoes, and chanting "Hands Off Vietnam." Rostow is notorious in Latin America as well as Japan as the "refined intellectual" who not only helped plan the present bombing of North Vietnam but also the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

## ...Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

gan over ten years ago. Since then, we have continued to cover these important events, and to campaign against the U.S. war in Vietnam.

*The Militant* has also given first-hand reportage and analysis of the freedom now struggle, in the North and in the South.

Besides honest reporting of events, issues and movements not reported elsewhere, *The Militant* explains and analyzes these events from a Marxist standpoint.

### Powerful Weapon

*The Militant* is a weapon — for exposing the lies of the ruling capitalist class and for use in the fight against the war, poverty, racism and witch hunt of the capitalist system. *The Militant* champions the cause of the oppressed everywhere, and strives to help organize the oppressed in a movement which can eliminate the system of oppression, the capitalist system, and establish a new system, socialism, where the workers will democratically run the economy and government.

*The Militant* is a unique paper, because of its politics and its aims, and it is an indispensable paper to the struggle for a better world. It is an important paper for you to read — and an important paper for you to support.

We are appealing to every reader to help us out now by sending in a donation. Just clip out the coupon on page four and mail it together with your contribution to: *The Militant*, 116 University Pl., New York, N. Y. 10003.

## Daily Press in Smear Job On Student Peace Marchers

By Barry Sheppard

The size and militancy of the April 17 march on Washington was a true indicator of the opposition developing on the campuses to the U.S. war in Vietnam. Alarmed by the march, the Johnson administration and its faithful servitors on this issue, the capitalist daily papers, have begun a campaign to smear, intimidate and brainwash the students and to "warn" the American public against their ideas.

Though the call for the march was issued last February and preparations for it went on openly in the colleges for more than two months, the press, undoubtedly at Washington's instigation, gave it the silent treatment. Students for a Democratic Society, principal organizer of the march, held press conferences, but the papers chose to ignore them. The hope was obviously that if the march got no advance publicity in the mass media, it would be small and ineffective.

### Mentioned Once

About the only daily which even referred to the march before it took place was the liberal *New York Post*, and that was to discourage participation in it. *Post* editorial page editor James Wechsler wrote an April 13 column praising Johnson's Baltimore speech and asked: "Of what value, at this juncture, is any protest which makes the White House its target? If any mass assemblage or caravans to Washington are in order, one would assume they would be designed to rally support for the President's position."

Just before the march, the *Post* launched a direct editorial attack: "On the eve of this weekend's 'peace march' on Washington, several leaders of the peace movement have taken clear note of attempts to convert the event into a pro-Communist production." Characterizing the march as a "frenzied, one-sided anti-American show," the editorial added, "Some of the banners are being carried to the wrong place at the wrong time."

But neither the silent treatment nor the *Post's* attacks could kill the march. It was a tremendous success, drawing more than 20,000 to the nation's capital to voice their protest. The initial press reaction was to play it down or treat it lightly.

"The marchers seemed to be enjoying their holiday from exams," said the *New York Times*. *New York's* hate sheet, the *Daily News*, with the biggest circulation in the U.S., headlined its article "Left-niks Cry Peace in D.C." and depicted the marchers as beatniks, "many with beards and long hair and skintight jeans."

The counter-picketing by a hundred right-wingers and a dozen Nazis was given almost equal coverage with the huge demonstration by most papers, radio and TV news.

But as the significance of the march sank in, the mood in the editorial offices and news factories changed to alarm. The *New York Times'* capital pundit, James Reston, on April 22 viewed the developing campus protests with dismay. He deplored the growing movement as "one-sided headline hunting and even of physical defiance of the law," and warned that "the zeal of the civil-rights movement is being transferred in some places into a get-out-of-Vietnam campaign."

### Close Resemblance

An April 20 *Daily News* editorial discovered a close resemblance between Soviet Premier Kossygin's speech and the demands of the student marchers.

Hearst columnist Warren Rogers on April 22 announced: "The Communist Party of the United States is pleased with the job it did on the Students for a Demo-

## Panelists Agree: End Vietnam War!

New York — Nearly 150 people, most of them young, turned out for a lively symposium here April 23, on the Vietnam war and the aftermath of the student March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam.

Sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum, the participants in the panel were Clark Kissinger, national secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society which organized the march; Curtis Crawford, a spokesman for the Sane Nuclear Policy Committee; and Barry Sheppard, editor of the *Young Socialist*.

There was an interesting exchange of differing views among the speakers on their political estimation of the Vietnam war and its causes, but agreement on the need for continuing united action to end the war.

cratic Society — and Moscow, Peking and Hanoi should be, too." In the same issue of *Hearst's New York Journal-American*, rightist "intellectual" William F. Buckley attacked the marchers as cowards who simply didn't want to fight. "What would that group of young slob die for?"

Especially alarming to the press is the possibility of a link-up of this movement with the civil-rights struggle. Again in the April 22 *Journal-American*, which apparently was *Hearst's* special smear-the-march issue, the civil-rights movement is warned editorially to keep clear of the Vietnam protests.

### Warn Columnists

Syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak in the April 22 *New York Herald Tribune* sound the same warning in an article entitled "Civil Rights and Vietnam." They point out that Robert Parris of SNCC spoke at the march and that SNCC workers from the South were in it and other evidence that sections of the civil-rights movement want the U.S. out of Vietnam. They insinuate that "pro-Communists" are behind this "unnatural" alliance, and single out the May-June issue of the *Young Socialist*, which was sold at the march, as an example of behind-the-scenes, "pro-Communist" work.

The Johnson administration has now launched a big "educational campaign," referred to more frankly by others as a "propaganda drive," to counteract the student agitation against the Vietnam war. For they are fully aware in Washington that what over 20,000 student marchers were saying out loud on April 17 is being thought by millions of other Americans.



Howard Wallace

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## In Solidarity With D.C. March

# Vietnam Protest in Vancouver

By Jean Rands

VANCOUVER, Canada — On Saturday, April 17, about 150 people picketed the U.S. consulate to express their opposition to the war in Vietnam and support of the March on Washington. The demonstrators then marched to Speakers' Corner in Stanley Park — the only area of Vancouver where outdoor meetings can be held without special permits.

After the chairman had told of the background of the March on Washington, the speakers were presented. They were: Dick Woodworth, of the Student Union for Peace Action (Canada's university peace movement); Peter Light, of the Vancouver Peace House; Bill Piket, president of the British Columbia youth group of the New Democratic Party; and Prof. Willmott, a prominent member of the Department of Asian Studies at the University of British Columbia.

After a collection in support of the March on Washington was taken up, the rally heard other speakers including Jack East, of Youth Against War and Fascism, and Carl Stolk, of the League for Total Disarmament. Ralph Levitt, one of the Bloomington, Indiana, students indicted for "subversion," who was on tour raising funds for his court battle, spoke on the ris-

ing opposition among Americans to the war in Vietnam.

All of the speakers expressed opposition to U.S. actions in Vietnam and support of the March on Washington. Several mentioned the importance of the Vancouver demonstration as a co-operative effort of various groups.

Two other demonstrations were held the same day. The Vancouver Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament sponsored a "Mothers' March," for women and children only, with the aim of bringing home the fact that innocent women and children were being murdered in Vietnam. The Peace Council held a separate demonstration at the same time as the Mothers' March. About 60 participated in the Mothers' March and about 50 in the Peace Council demonstration.

Although there have been several demonstrations in Vancouver since the bombing of North Vietnam began in February, the demonstration in solidarity with the March on Washington was the largest. Every youth group opposed to the war in Vietnam was there. It was a significant step towards uniting the various groups in common action.

The demonstration represented the culmination of a series of attempts to co-ordinate actions in opposition to the war in Vietnam.

The previous demonstrations had been completely unco-ordinated.

The traditional peace movement is opposed to demonstrating at the U.S. consulate on the grounds that such action is too political. They wish to oppose war "in general." Thus the Mothers' March began and ended at the court house. The fact that the peace organizations here did not even carry out their traditional Easter Peace March in this time of crisis indicates their general attitude.

Despite the absence of the conservative peace organizations, six groups did participate jointly. That fact plus the success of the March on Washington itself should encourage co-ordinated action against the war in Vietnam in the future.

CLEVELAND — About 1,500 students and faculty at Western Reserve University held a "teach-in" to protest U.S. involvement in Vietnam on April 15. The teach-in lasted from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. the next morning. Speakers from other universities joined in presenting their views.

Merle Jackson of the University of Michigan, who spent many years in Vietnam, was the most unequivocal speaker and got the warmest reception by the students. He stated flatly that he favored the National Liberation Front in

## Cambodia Students Assail U. S.

Almost every pane of glass in the U.S. Embassy in Phnom-penh, Cambodia, was broken as 20,000 Cambodian students on April 26 demonstrated against the U.S. war in Vietnam. Rocks and ink bottles were thrown at the embassy building, and the American flag was ripped down.

The demonstrators shouted "Down with the United States Nazi Johnson!" "Down with the Yankees!" and "United States State Department, the cause of all trouble in Asia!" A police guard prevented the demonstrators from entering the embassy during the three-hour demonstration.

The demonstration came shortly after Secretary of State Dean Rusk announced in Washington that the U.S. would be willing to attend a proposed conference on Cambodian neutrality.

the conflict, and that Ho Chi Minh had the respect of the people of both the North and South. The enthusiastic students would not allow him to leave until he promised to return at a later date.

Three busloads of students left for the March on Washington that evening after the teach-in.

SAN FRANCISCO — Two demonstrations were held here on April 17 in sympathy with the March on Washington. The united demonstration planned originally was split when some of the groups collaborating in the San Francisco Committee to Oppose the War in Vietnam — the Young Democrats, Women for Peace, Men for Peace, and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America — passed motions prohibiting participating organizations from distributing or selling their literature, carrying their own slogans, or providing speakers at the rally.

The more militant groups staged a march which ended at the Federal Building where a rally of some 400 was held. The second demonstration converged later on

the Federal Building also, the combined attendance reaching over 2,000.

DENVER — About 100 persons marched through downtown Denver April 17 in protest against the war in Vietnam and in sympathy with the Washington March. The demonstrators chanted: "Freedom Now in Vietnam," and carried signs demanding the withdrawal of all U.S. troops.

Participants represented the Young Socialist Alliance, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Friends Society, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Socialist Workers Party.

PORTLAND, Ore. — Over 300 students and other demonstrators against the U.S. war in Vietnam marched to the federal courthouse April 17. Ex-Congressman Charles O. Porter, one of the speakers at a rally there, denounced U.S. aggression and said the bombings of North Vietnam were prolonging the conflict in Southeast Asia.

## World Events

### Johnson's 'Yahoo' Image

Johnson's image abroad has been hurt badly by his arrogance with allies as well as opponents. Official circles in India are seething over the "insult" and "discourtesy" of Johnson's cancellation of Premier Shastri's scheduled visit to the U.S. Two days after declaring "There is no human power capable of forcing us from Vietnam," Johnson canceled Shastri's visit and that of President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, because both had criticized U.S. policy in Vietnam.

The wielder of "the greatest human power" also has given brusque, impatient treatment to such mild critics as Pearson of Canada and UN Secretary-General U Thant. And even such bootlickers as West Berlin's Willy Brandt and Labor Party misleader Harold Wilson are miffed by Johnson's highhandedness.

All this hostility to criticism, reports Douglas Kiker in the European edition of the April 20 New York Herald Tribune, "has served to sharpen the image of presidential contentiousness, and given new life to the old charge that the man who once yelled 'yahoo' in the Taj Mahal to hear the echo really is not equipped to guide United States foreign policy."

### Italian CP Backs Hanoi

An Italian Communist Party delegation leaving for Hanoi April

22 announced in Rome that if international volunteers were needed to defend North Vietnam from U.S. attack, Italians would be among them.

### German Protest on Vietnam

The March 27 demonstration of some 1,000 youth in Frankfurt, Germany against U.S. aggression in Vietnam, has had an interesting aftermath. After the official demonstration a few hundred youth had gone to the U.S. consulate. German police intervened, beating a number of demonstrators and arresting 17.

The demonstration's sponsor, the Easter March Movement Against Atomic Warfare, protested the police brutality and was backed by socialist and liberal student and youth organizations. To everyone's surprise the Social Democratic mayor of Frankfurt met with the organizations and agreed with their stand, stating the police had no legal right to act as they had and promised an investigation and punishment of those found guilty.

### Says Rockets Arrived

"The first anti-aircraft rockets and jets have arrived in Vietnam" from the Soviet Union. "Still more will arrive," East German Defense Minister Heinz Hoffman told an East Berlin youth forum April 21, according to the youth paper, Junge Welt.

### Easter Marches Hit War

Anti-nuclear marches at Easter-time have become traditional in several West European countries. This year they turned into demonstrations against the Vietnam war. In Belgium, some 25,000 youths chanted "Hands Off Vietnam" in the streets of Brussels March 28. Easter weekend rallies in West Germany drew some 25,000 participants, who made opposition to the Vietnam war a prominent slogan. Since then, student demonstrators have picketed the U.S. embassy in Bonn. The giant Trafalgar Square rally in London heard Labor MP Frank Allaun, who had earlier resigned as an aide to Prime Minister Wilson to protest the Labor government's support for the U.S. aggression.

### Mexico Students Urge Aid

Revolutionary-minded students in Mexico City are circulating an "exhortation" to "the governments of the socialist countries and to the Communist parties" to mobilize immediate effective aid for North Vietnam and the guerrilla fighters in South Vietnam. The appeal, adopted at rallies held at the University of Mexico March 25, quoted Che Guevara: "It is the duty of socialist countries to end their tacit complicity with the exploiting countries of the West."

### Indian Workers May Fight

Despite bitter differences, the pro-Moscow and pro-Peking Communist parties in India were reported to have held a conference in Calcutta April 20 at which they decided to close ranks in the face of the U.S. imperialist aggression against North Vietnam.

Earlier, an NBC television newscast, April 16, reported that the "Communist-led" Indian labor confederation had called for volunteers to fight U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

### Protest Lodge Trip to N.Z.

Demonstrators in New Zealand gave a hostile reception to Henry Cabot Lodge, whom Johnson sent on a mission to explain his Vietnam policy to six SEATO allies. At the motel where Lodge was to stay, New Zealand opponents of U.S. policy in Vietnam kicked in the U.S. ambassador's car and tore off its flag.

## March on Antioch College Set By Ultra-Right Smear Group

By Arthur Maglin

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, April 22 — The right-wing assault on Antioch College, located here, has once again been intensified. A march is being planned for the first of May to demonstrate against "Communist activities at Antioch College," according to Melvin McCoy, a restaurant operator in nearby Bellbrook who has identified himself as publicity man for the group planning the march.

Last year, the continuing right-wing activity against Antioch was sharply stepped up. The liberal college was the victim of red-baiting attacks by the national convention of the American Legion, the national leaders of the American Nazi Party, and the Ku Klux Klan. Earlier this year the college's president, James P. Dixon, reported that the college's sources of donations (mainly big corporations) were being subjected to pressure.

The right wing's increased concern was apparently prompted by militant civil-rights activity engaged in by Antioch students. This activity reached its high point on March 14 of last year when police broke up a civil-rights demonstration in Yellow Springs with a hose, tear gas, the threat of billy clubs, the riot act and over 100 arrests involving several instances of police brutality.

The ten-mile march from the town of Xenia to Yellow Springs is being organized by an unnamed group. McCoy said that he is soliciting participation in the march from many organizations, whose identity he has declined to reveal. The intention of the march, according to McCoy, is to protest activities permitted by the college which he thinks are not in the best interest of the United States.

Such activities, McCoy said, include trips to Cuba, the permission granted to "Communist" speakers to appear on the campus, and the participation of Antioch students in the recent March on Washington to End the War in

Vietnam. McCoy said that he would publicly submit further "evidence" from the records of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

McCoy stated that the goal of the demonstration is "the preservation of our country . . . Just the same as when they put a rifle in my hand and sent me off to the Korean War."

McCoy stated that he had not talked to Antioch officials as he wouldn't "have much to talk about." Antioch public relations director Joseph Brady said that if those criticizing Antioch should choose to identify themselves as a responsible group, the college would be glad to arrange for conversations with them to consider whatever concerns they may have about conditions at Antioch.

## Ohio SWP Opposes New Tax Proposal

CLEVELAND — Herman Kirsch, state chairman of the Ohio Socialist Workers Party, issued a statement April 24 urging Clevelanders to vote against the proposed city "income tax" in the special elections on May 4. According to Kirsch, the proposed tax is not based on income but on payroll, and would hit wage-earning workers the hardest.

The tax would insure collection at a flat rate from all wage earners without regard to the size of their income, but it specifically exempts bank interest, stock dividends, bond interest and annuities — in other words the income of the ruling class.

"The political leaders of the city are proposing to solve their financial problems at the expense of those least able to pay," Kirsch's statement concludes, "while those who exploit wage workers are exempt or can have their accountants work out the cheapest kind of settlement."

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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.]

## A Washington Experience

Oberlin, Ohio

In Washington on Saturday I noticed a group of foreign army officers coming out of the White House. The officers couldn't help

but notice 10,000 pickets and simply asked the question, "Why?" The American officer guiding them didn't answer the question, nor, do I believe, could he do so. I stepped forward and said I was willing to answer their questions. A Turkish officer asked what we were doing and if we were Communists. I said we were students protesting U.S. policy in Vietnam and that we were not Communists.

The U.S. officer said, "They're just a bunch of kids." The Turkish officer said that many of his people were in sympathy with our cause. He told me he was here for a six-month course at the War College. The U.S. officer behind me was saying, "Simple minds breed simple ideas." Then the U.S. officer told the Turkish officer that it was time to leave. I wanted to speak to others but they were quickly taken to waiting buses. One Peruvian I talked to was actually led by the arm to the bus.

I then talked to two tourists who wondered why we didn't picket the Russian and Chinese (?) embassies. I began to explain, when a policeman asked them to stand across the street if they were not picketing.

It is rather comforting to know that U.S. Army officers and policemen have appointed themselves to control what foreigners and Americans see and hear.

Sylvia Boecker

## A Marcher's Reaction

New York, N. Y.

I went to Washington last Saturday to take part in the March to End the War in Vietnam, a cause to which I am fully committed.

A number of things left a deep impression on me: the sheer number of people that turned out; the number of adults, particularly young people with their children, some even in carriages; the number of students from schools all over the country and the unanimity of feeling on the part of all the marchers that the war should be ended now — with no ifs, ands or buts.

It was a wonderful day I'll never forget. I can't say that I agreed with all the speeches, but Paul Potter's (president of Students for a Democratic Society) put the march into the broader significance of the beginning of a militant movement calling for basic political and social change in the U.S. He asked that we all do something more than march and Staughton Lynd eloquently spoke of some of the things an individual can do.

Of course, the newspapers and other media covered the march, the rally and the petition, sketchily at best. The *New York Times* story was particularly destructive because of its innuendos and errors of omission. I have attached a carbon of a letter I wrote the editor of the *Times* detailing my reactions to their page one "news" story on the march. I doubt that it will appear, but I wanted to put my thoughts on paper and hope that you may be able to use them in some way.

I wrote:

"As a participant in the March to End the War in Vietnam, I would like to bring to your attention some important facts not covered in the *Times* page one story last Sunday.

"By all on-the-spot estimates and personal observations I heard, the number of people taking part in the march was closer to 30,000 than the reported 15,000. These were not merely 'students

and a handful of their elders' as the article stated, but rather a group of Americans of all ages and all walks of life. A significant number of them were adults marching with their entire families. This turnout was, to my knowledge, the largest crowd ever gathered in Washington for a peace demonstration — another fact not discussed in the article . . .

"Students in the march came from all over the country. I saw representatives of almost every college I could think of proudly carrying banners naming their schools.

"The demonstration was called by the Students for a Democratic Society, as the article stated. But, not mentioned was the fact that the demonstration had the unified support of every peace organization of importance and many political and civil-rights organizations, as well. All these groups subscribed to a petition which was presented by march leaders to Congress at the close of the Washington Monument rally.

"This petition, which was the specific purpose of the march, was not mentioned in your article in whole or part. If it were it would be obvious that the participants did not have 'a hazy idea of how they might go about ending the fighting in Vietnam,' as your article stated, but a very specific idea indeed.

"One of the key sentences of the petition, printed by the SDS and unanimously carried by a voice vote at the rally, states that 'Although those among us might differ as to which of these (re-convening of the Geneva Conference, negotiation with the National Liberation Front and North Vietnam, immediate withdrawal, and UN-supervised elections) is most desirable, we are unanimously of the opinion that the war must be brought to a halt.'"

Ronald G. Wolin

## Rebuts a Smear

Chicago, Ill.

I participated in the March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam. A local paper printed a smear attack on the March. I wrote a reply which might be of some interest to *Militant* readers:

"Milburn P. Akers' smear of the Vietnam demonstration of April 17 is as transparent as President Johnson's phony call for negotiations. It is an insult to several U.S. Senators, many of his fellow newsmen and an ever-increasing number of ordinary citizens. I have yet to see any proof of North Vietnamese aggression.

"Akers wants us to go back to the origin of the war? All right: Under the Geneva agreement, Vietnam was divided into two temporary zones. By 1956 a referendum was to be held in which the Vietnamese were to choose a government under which the country, North and South, would be unified. The U.S., fearing that the Communists would win, sabotaged this election. The whole sordid story is in President Eisenhower's book, *Mandate for Change*. Is this what Akers calls Communist propaganda?

"The Viet Cong is composed of native South Vietnamese who are not Communists, but nationalists. They are armed with home-made or captured U.S. weapons. They are supported by a majority of the people. The *New York Times*, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Baltimore Afro-American*, *Look Magazine* and the AP, have all brought this out one way or another . . .

"Milburn P. Akers wants us to reject Communist propaganda, but he thinks we must accept without question whatever lies Washington tells us. That Washington is lying about Vietnam is being recognized by more people all the time.

"The student demonstrators realize that not only Communist propaganda, but all propaganda

must not be taken at face value, but must be rigorously investigated. Then, once we are satisfied that we know the truth, we must act in accord with our consciences. This is man's highest moral duty."

Michael Kaplan

## Shades of Hitler

Flushing, N. Y.

Shades of the madman Hitler! His spirit is not entirely dead. Where Hitler gathered his victims in one place to gas and incinerate them, we learned from the last war that much labor can be saved by gassing and incinerating from the air.

With air strikes of gas and napalm bombs, special target areas can be picked out, like villages without anti-aircraft artillery. In this way the whole village can be burnt out — men, women, children, babies in arms, dogs, goats, chickens. A clean burnout.

In bombing the Vietnamese people with the napalm bombs, the capitalist powers will exterminate the entire population of Vietnam.

This outrageous action against a defenseless people must be stopped.

Stop this mass genocide by capitalist powers.

Laboring people throughout the world must unite.

Fight for socialism.

O. T.

## Inhuman Capitalism

Chicago, Ill.

Capitalism kills the human spirit but some have escaped from its snares and they keep up the fight against it. Whatever liberates and maintains the human spirit works against capitalism with its "everything-is-money" notion.

It is the output and enhancing of the human spirit through human fellowship that will put an end to the cruel inhumanity of capitalism.

C. P.

## It Was Reported in the Press

**Answer to Student Marchers** — Young ultra-right supporters of Johnson's war in Vietnam mobilized for a friendly picket line in front of the White House April 24 in reply to the 20,000 students who had marched there the previous week in opposition to the war. A spokesman said six Baltimore chapters of the Young Americans for Freedom were represented on the line, plus members from Washington and Virginia. Other groups and individuals also participated. The *Associated Press* said the turnout was 100.

**Look Who's Talking** — An April 23 *New York Times* editorial commented: "The credibility of the United States Government has been one of the numerous casualties of the war in Vietnam. Time after time, high-ranking representatives of the government . . . have obscured, confused or distorted news from Vietnam, or made fatuously erroneous evaluations . . . for public consumption." In the same issue *Times* editorial-board member James Reston seeks to answer the charge that Johnson put off the visits of Shastri of India and Ayub of Pakistan because they might voice their criticisms of the U.S. role in Vietnam. Reston asserts with a straight face that the visits were called off only because Johnson is too busy for "ceremonial meetings." He re-

called that Johnson also skipped the Gridiron Dinner and the newspaper publishers' convention.

**DAR Hangs Tough** — Assembled in convention, the Daughters of the American Revolution commended Congress for refusing to ratify the UN pact making genocide an international crime, opposed liberalization of immigration laws and urged members to step up their screening of schoolbooks. They decided to shoot for a 200,000 membership by the next convention and held a memorial service for the 3,285 members who died since the last convention.

**They Like Privacy** — Senator Edward Long (D-Mo.) says a Senatorial probe of charges of invasion of privacy by federal agencies isn't getting very far because

the agencies concerned are going to great lengths to frustrate the Senate investigating committee. He said the Post Office, Treasury, and Health, Welfare and Education Department had been among those withholding information. "When we asked that one chief investigator be permitted to talk with postal inspectors in Boston," he said, "we were refused. In fact, our man in Boston was tailed, trailed and photographed by a squad of federal agents in that city."

**"With All Deliberate Speed"** — That was the phrase used by the Supreme Court eleven years ago when it ordered an end to school segregation. Today 98 per cent of the Negro school children in the South are still in Jim Crow schools.

## 20 Years Ago

"In a mighty demonstration of power the masses of northern Italy last week rose in insurrection and wiped out the remnants of the Fascist regime in its last stronghold. With partisan fighters as the shock troops, the workers seized control of the great industrial cities in the Lombardy plain. Mussolini and his Fascist aides met the end deserved by all hatred tyrants. After a summary trial they were put to death by a firing squad.

"From here on events followed a familiar pattern. The Committee of National Liberation, consisting of Stalinists, 'Socialists' and Liberals, received the power which the insurgent masses had wrested from the hands of the Fascists and Nazis — and promptly handed it over to the bankrupt Bonomi government which rules in Rome by the grace of Allied bayonets. Allied troops immediately rushed in to 'restore order' in the liberated cities." — May 5, 1945.

## Thought for the Week

"There is an odd kind of professional brotherhood. Anywhere you go, a cop is a cop." — John Manopoli, a retired New York cop discussing his present job helping Tshombe to organize a Leopoldville police force.

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## PUERTO RICAN HERO MOURNED

## Dr. Albizu Campos Dies at 73

By Richard Garza

Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, symbol of Puerto Rico's struggle for independence, died April 21 at the age of 73. His death was mourned by Puerto Ricans everywhere because his life of struggle for his country's freedom had made him a legend in his own lifetime.

Already an ardent supporter of independence while a student at Harvard University, he turned down numerous offers to work for perpetrators of the colonial status quo. A brilliant orator and debater, he utilized his education and gifts in his people's freedom struggle. He joined the Nationalist Party in 1924 and became its leader in 1930. A spokesman at Latin American conferences for the cause of Puerto Rican independence, he was instrumental in securing international support for that struggle.

As part of U.S. imperialism's brutal repression of the nationalist movement, he was sentenced to jail in 1936 and served eleven years in a federal penitentiary. In 1950 there was an armed revolt in Puerto Rico, and, at about the same time, two members of his party tried to assassinate President Truman in Washington, D.C. Accused and convicted of planning the revolt, he was sentenced to another prison term. In 1953, the then governor of Puerto Rico, Muñoz Marín, granted him a conditional pardon.

In 1954 Puerto Rican nationalists fired shots in the U.S. House of Representatives and wounded some Congressmen. Though Albizu Campos was not implicated in the affair, his pardon was revoked when he publicly called it an "act of heroism."

Again in prison, he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. Repeated requests by his wife, Mrs. Laura de



**MOURN PUERTO RICAN LEADER.** New York members of the Puerto Rican Independence organization, Movimiento Pro-Independencia, held a memorial march for the late Pedro Albizu Campos in East Harlem's Puerto Rican community April 25. About 100 participated in the march which ended with a street rally that coincided with the funeral for Albizu Campos in Puerto Rico.

Albizu Campos, to visit him in the hospital in Puerto Rico were denied by the U.S. government, which had revoked her American citizenship in 1948.

Mrs. Albizu Campos is presently a representative of the Cuban government to the United Nations. She and Albizu had met in Boston while she was studying at Radcliffe College, and they were married in 1922. She is the author of the book, *Albizu Campos and the Independence of Puerto Rico*, and

a revolutionary leader in her own right.

The death of Dr. Albizu Campos was marked by student marches on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico. Despite the university rector's refusal to grant permission, the flag there was lowered to half mast. University guards made no attempt to interfere with the students.

Both the Puerto Rican Senate and House took note of Albizu Campos' death and the role he had played in the struggle for independence. The governor of the island, Roberto Sanchez Vilella, said that although he thought Albizu Campos was wrong, his ideas and intentions were sincere. By making such statements these bourgeois politicians were bowing to the universal respect in which Albizu Campos was held by the vast majority of the population.

Though most North Americans are unaware of his role in the struggle for independence, freedom fighters will salute his indomitable will and courage, and future generations will place Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos in the pantheon of those who opened the way for the future.

## N. Y. Forum to Hear Socialist Who Faces Exile from U. S.

Joseph Johnson, a native-born American threatened with deportation to an unnamed country by the U.S. Immigration Service, will speak at the New York Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Pl., on May 7 at 8:30 p.m.

The immigration authorities contend that Johnson lost his U.S. citizenship when he participated in a municipal election in Toronto, Canada during the 'fifties. They claim that made him a subject of Queen Elizabeth then and there. He is accused of overstaying a 48-hour temporary permit granted to him when he returned to the U.S. in July, 1959.

Born Nov. 7, 1930 in Chicago, Johnson was raised in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and attended the University of Wisconsin for four years. Like many young people of

his generation, he felt uneasy about racism and militarism in the U.S. and left home to live in Canada in 1953.

Johnson returned to the U.S. in 1959 when he learned that the FBI was looking for him on charges of draft evasion. As a U.S. citizen subject to the draft, he went on trial in Wisconsin and was sentenced to two years in Springfield Penitentiary for failing to notify his local draft board of his whereabouts while in Canada.

Johnson had become interested in socialism in Canada, and after his release from prison became active in the Socialist Workers Party, running for state and city offices in Minnesota.

Now, more than five years after his return from Canada, and three years after his release from prison, the Immigration Service claims he is no longer considered a citizen. He was summoned before a board last November to prove why he should not be deported. Johnson is still waiting for a decision from that board.

A committee of friends, students, professors and others has been formed to publicize the facts in his case and raise money for the legal defense. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has offered the services of its general counsel, Leonard Boudin, to handle the constitutional aspects of the case.

In addition to talking about his case, Johnson will discuss some of his prison experiences. While in the penitentiary, he became friendly with Robert Stroud, the "Birdman of Alcatraz."



Joseph Johnson

## What Was Role of FBI's Man In Murder of Mrs. Liuzzo?

By William Bundy

APRIL 27 — The disclosure that an FBI undercover man was a member of the gang which murdered Mrs. Viola Liuzzo last month on Highway 80 in Alabama, after the Selma-to-Montgomery civil-rights march, has been treated in the daily press as if the fact reflected great credit on the FBI.

But the disclosure — which came to light April 20 when the undercover man, Gary Thomas Rowe, appeared before the Lowndes County Grand Jury to testify against the other three members of the KKK gang — raises a number of questions which cry out for answers. Chief among these is why the FBI — which had such sources of information — did not prevent the murder of Mrs. Liuzzo. Connected with this is the question of why FBI undercover man Rowe, who was in the car from which the murder shots were fired, allowed the murder to take place. This point has been handled by most of the news reports with the flat assertion — unexplained — that Rowe was a "helpless witness."

## Attempted Explanation

The Washington Post did publish an attempted explanation of this crucial question in an April 22 dispatch which said: "An official source said Mr. Rowe told the FBI that on the night of the Liuzzo killing he and three Klansmen were driving in Selma when they stopped at a traffic light and noticed the car beside them was driven by a white woman, with Leroy Moton, a 19-year-old Selma Negro, in the front with her."

"Mr. Rowe reportedly said the sight infuriated the Klansmen, who followed the Liuzzo car out to U.S. Highway 80. He said he thought the Klansmen planned to force the car off the road and rough up the occupants. He said he had no idea one of them would pull a gun and shoot the woman. It was done so quickly, he said, that he was unable to interfere. He was an occupant of the back seat of the car."

"Mr. Rowe called the FBI before midnight — less than four hours later — to report the shooting."

## Not Satisfactory

This is the only explanation so far offered, and it is highly unsatisfactory. In the first place, it admits that Rowe knew beforehand that the Klansmen were planning at least to waylay Mrs. Liuzzo's car and "rough up" the occupants. Rowe obviously made no attempt to interfere with that plan though he had plenty of time to do so.

Surely Rowe must have seen enough movies where the gallant FBI undercover man foils the villains, before the innocent victims are hurt, to know what he should have done. Or is KKK-style "roughing up" of civil-rights workers not considered a serious enough crime by FBI standards to warrant its interference?

In the second place, the FBI undercover man couldn't help but know that the gang was heavily armed, and it is highly unlikely he didn't know that they intended to use their guns to kill. This point is a matter of public record. When Rowe and the other three Klansmen were first arrested in the killing of Mrs. Liuzzo March 26, they were charged under a federal civil-rights statute. The complaint filed at that time specifically charges that the four men engaged in a conspiracy over a period of time and that "it was part of the plan and purpose of this conspiracy that the defendants would harass, threaten, assault, shoot and kill" civil-rights workers who came to support the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

This complaint was signed by



J. Edgar Hoover

special FBI agent Spencer H. Robb. Thus, by its own admission, the FBI had an undercover man in a gang of Ku Klux Klansmen who were planning beforehand to commit murder in a certain area and within a certain period of time. There are numerous reports that the accused Klansmen's car was known to the FBI and that it had been seen in the Selma area. Even if there were no such reports, surely FBI undercover man Rowe must have notified the FBI that the group was driving to the area of the civil-rights march. Yet the group was able to commit the murder.

Either the FBI took no measures to stop the group, which it must have known was out for blood, or the measures it took were so sloppy that they proved useless. In neither case can the FBI role inspire any confidence on the part of civil-rights workers and Negroes.

The FBI is notorious in the South for its policy of standing by and "observing" while the most flagrant violations of civil rights take place. Was this also the policy in the Liuzzo murder?

The disclosure that Rowe was an FBI undercover man, and that he had been one for the last six years in the Birmingham area, raises other questions. Just how much prior knowledge did the FBI have of other Klan activities in Birmingham? According to the FBI, the Klansmen trusted Rowe enough to commit murder in his presence. Was he — or were other FBI undercover men — also trusted enough to have prior knowledge of the numerous Birmingham bombings, including the one that killed four young Negro girls in church in 1963? Did FBI agents also stand by "observing" those crimes?

SELMA, April 24 — One month after the Selma-Montgomery march, racist reprisals against march participants are in full swing. According to Dr. Ralph H. Lee, president of the Huntsville (Ala.) Council on Human Relations, 60 Selma families are in desperate need of food and clothing because the parents lost their jobs and have been unable to obtain any economic relief.

At the time of the march, Selma "law-enforcement" officials and Alabama state troopers busied themselves with taking pictures of the demonstrators — a clear preparation for subsequent retaliation.

MONTGOMERY — Further reprisals against marchers were reported at Alabama State College, a primarily Negro university, where march participants were suspended by the college president, Dr. Levi Watkins. When hundreds of students turned out to protest the suspensions, Montgomery law-enforcement officials were called in.

The cops fired over the heads of the students, and arrested SNCC worker Willie Ricks as the leader of the demonstration.