

Defend 3 Antiwar GIs Jailed by U.S. Army!

THE MILITANT

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3 Imprisoned GIs Are Denied Rights

By Dick Roberts

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 — The Fort Hood Three Defense Committee stated here yesterday that Fort Dix authorities have twice refused to allow the three soldiers opposed to the war in Vietnam to receive newspapers and books brought by their families. The three GIs, Pfc. James Johnson, Pvt. Dennis Mora and Pvt. David Samas, have been in the Ft. Dix stockade "under investigation" since July 7 for their refusal to board a plane for Vietnam. Charges against the three, all draftees, have not yet been announced.

The three GIs, formerly of the 142nd Signal Battalion, 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, have instituted legal proceedings against being sent to Vietnam on the grounds that the war is "unjust, immoral and illegal." They were arrested and forcibly taken to Ft. Dix one-half hour before they were scheduled to explain their case at a public meeting in New York while on leave.

Last Sunday, during the weekly one-hour visiting period, relatives of Pfc. Johnson brought him a copy of "Who's Who in Baseball" and a daily newspaper. They were informed that the men were not allowed to receive this or any other reading material except that provided by the army.

They have been allowed to read only the Bible on weekdays and *Readers Digest* condensed novels on Sundays, but no newspapers or other material. The men are kept in their cells without recreation or exercise except for a brief walk once a day. During the day, their mattresses are removed, and they are provided with no chairs.

In a letter to Major General John Hightower, the Ft. Dix commander, A. J. Muste stated: "As citizens living in a supposedly democratic society, we are surprised and shocked at this news. It is altogether contrary to what we would expect that authorities

should select as reading matter for citizens who happen to be in their charge, even if they are in confinement in a government institution."

Muste is the 81-year-old Presbyterian minister who is chairman of the Fort Hood Three Defense Committee, as well as the New York Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee which sponsored the massive antiwar protests Oct. 16 and March 26, and the forthcoming Aug. 6 protest.

"We point out that Mora, Johnson and Samas have not been convicted on any charge," Muste stated. "It seems to us completely out of order to take punitive action against them if that is what the army authorities have in mind in imposing this restriction." Muste called the deprivation of reading matter to prisoners "stupid, barbaric and inhuman."

The Fort Hood Three case is rapidly becoming known around the country, as members of the antiwar movement are distributing leaflets on the facts of the case at military bases and other places like bus terminals where they can reach soldiers. On July 15, more than one hundred people demonstrated at the Oakland induction center in Oakland, California.

The demonstration was called the day after news reached the University of California campus at Berkeley about the New York arrests of the three soldiers. At a rally held that evening, Kipp Dawson of the San Francisco State College Vietnam Day Committee declared: "Such cases make all the more compelling the need to build a strong movement to 'Bring the Troops Now' as only such a movement can adequately defend those who are persecuted by the government for their opposition to the war."

On July 23, a demonstration was held at the Route 68 entrance to Ft. Dix itself. This was a new location for Ft. Dix demonstrations, and the army hadn't sealed it off to GIs. Thus a number of leaflets about the case went into the hands of soldiers who were returning to the base.

In New York, leaflets were handed out to soldiers at the Port Authority terminal for the third consecutive Sunday, July 31.

Contributions for the legal defense costs of the three GIs should be sent to: Ft. Hood Three Defense Committee, 5 Beekman St., 10th floor, New York, N.Y.



BACKS HUSBAND. Marlene Samas, 17-year-old wife of Pvt. David Samas, in Times Square, New York, demonstration demanding freedom for antiwar GIs. Demonstration was held just after army arrested soldiers, preventing them from speaking at rally.

Army Seeks to Silence Lt. Howe

By Ed Smith

The U.S. army has moved to silence Lt. Henry Howe, the army officer who was court-martialed for participating in an antiwar demonstration. Howe was paroled from Fort Leavenworth Military Barracks in March, pending appeal of his case. He had already served three months of a one-year sentence. Since that time, he has given many talks for the antiwar movement, speaking before large audiences on the West Coast, as well as in Denver, his home town.

Howe was warned to keep silent about his criticism of the war in a letter from Army General Counsel Alfred B. Fitt to Howe's

lawyer, Melvin L. Wulf, the legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Made Views Public

"This officer made several public appearances in May, 1966," the army counsel stated, "in which he reiterated his views about President Johnson, the policies of the United States toward Vietnam, the motives of the federal district judge who heard his habeas corpus case and similar topics. These appearances . . . were all inconsistent with the conduct expected of an army officer . . . Indeed, Howe by his actions has raised the possibility of a violation of 18 U.S.C.

2387, which provides imprisonment up to 10 years . . ." (Emphasis added.)

The army counsel was not content to threaten Howe with extreme punishment for actions already undertaken. "I want to make it very clear," Fitt continued, "that Howe is not to make public attacks on the character of the President or otherwise play a public role which might tend to cause disaffection in the armed forces."

"Specifically," Fitt went on, "Howe should refrain from pamphleteering or participation in meetings, rallies, conferences and the like, where it might reason-

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Our Schedule For the Summer

During the months of July and August, **THE MILITANT** is published every other week. Our next issue will be dated Aug. 22. Regular weekly publication will resume with the issue of Sept. 5.

Malcolm X Speaks

The following is the last installment of our serialized excerpts from the book *Malcolm X Speaks*. These excerpts have consisted of statements by Malcolm X, made during the last months of his life, and were reprinted with the permission of the publisher of *Malcolm X Speaks*, Merit Publishers, 5 East Third St., New York, N.Y. 10003. Copyright 1965 by Merit Publishers.

INSTALLMENT 28

Working With Other Groups

Harry Ring: You've said that your attitude on many questions has changed in the past year. How about your attitude toward the established civil-rights organizations?

Malcolm: I'm for whatever gets results. I don't go for any organization — be it civil-rights or any other kind — that has to compromise with the power structure and has to rely on certain elements within the power structure for their financing, which puts them in a position to be influenced and controlled all over again by the power structure itself.

I'm for anything that they're involved in that gets meaningful results for the masses of our people — but not for the benefit of a few hand-picked Negroes at the top who get prestige and credit, and all the while the masses' problems remain unsolved.

Ring: But would you support concrete actions of these organizations if you feel they go in the right direction?

Malcolm: Yes. The Organization of Afro-American Unity will support fully and without compromise any action by any group that is designed to get meaningful immediate results. (From interview, Station WBAI-FM, Jan. 28, 1965)

Actions Worthy of Support

Harry Ring: I noticed that last week a group of Harlemites, who had been without heat and hot water for over a week, went down to city hall and sat down in the mayor's office. A few days later, I read that the housing commissioner had decided that the city would make repairs on buildings that required it and bill the landlord. He made it known, and I had never known this before, that a law had been on the books for many years permitting the city

to do this, that they had done it during the depression a few times, but it's never been used since. Now it seems to me that this action by these Harlem tenants brought this about. Do you think that effective gains can be made through this kind of action?

Malcolm: Definitely. Whenever our people are ready to take any kind of action necessary to get results, they'll get results. They'll never get results as long as they play by the ground rules laid down by the power structure downtown. It takes action to get some action, and this is what our people have to realize. They have to organize and become involved in well-coordinated action which will involve any means necessary to bring about complete elimination of the conditions that exist — conditions that are actually criminal. Not only unjust, but criminal! (From interview, Station WBAI-FM, Jan. 28, 1965)

The John Brown School

Malcolm: There are many white people in this country, especially the younger generation, who realize that the injustice that has been done and is being done to black people cannot go on without the chickens coming home to roost eventually. And those white people, even if they're not morally motivated, their intelligence forces them to see that something must be done. And many of them would be willing to involve themselves in the type of operation that you were just talking about.

For one, when a white man comes to me and tells me how liberal he is, the first thing I want to know, is he a nonviolent liberal, or the other kind. I don't go for any nonviolent white liberals. If you are for me and my problems — when I say me, I mean us, our people — then you have to be willing to do as old John Brown did. And if you're not of the John Brown school of liberals, we'll get you later — later. (Millitant Labor Forum, Jan. 7, 1965)

... Lt. Howe

(Continued from Page 1)

ably be expected that his personal views concerning the President, our presence in Vietnam, the obligations of soldiers and related topics would come to public attention."

In a strong reply to Fitt, Wulf expressed astonishment that the army would "so brazenly undertake to suppress Mr. Howe's right of free speech solely because he is critical of the army and government policy in Vietnam."

Wulf drew a parallel between the army's letter to Howe and the treatment of the "Fort Hood Three," the GIs who are legally resisting being sent to Vietnam: "It seems perfectly clear to me," Wulf stated, "that it is not public statements, as such, to which the Army objects, but only those statements which presume to criticize official policy . . .

"The inevitable effect — if not the purpose — of the views reflected in your letter, as well as the action taken against the . . . enlisted men last week, is to impair the debate over government policy. But that debate is precisely what the First Amendment is intended not only to protect, but to foster as well.

"Any government action which abridges that right is flagrantly in violation of the Constitution." (Emphasis added.)

Howe's case is being supported by the "Freedom Now for Lt. Howe Committee," Box 6024, Denver, Colorado. In a statement released July 25, the committee urged the antiwar movement to oppose this most recent attempt to stop criticism of the war in Vietnam.

Cleveland Police Re-Arrest Defendants in Debs Hall Case

By Eric Reinthaler

CLEVELAND — On July 22, three days after the outbreak in Cleveland's Hough area began, Cleveland police secured warrants for the re-arrest of 29 defendants in the Debs Hall case. The 29 had been freed from charges of "disorderly assembly" by Judge Theodore Williams in Municipal Court on July 12. The cases had originated in a police raid on Eugene V. Debs Hall, headquarters for the Socialist Workers Party, during a benefit buffet party last Nov. 13.

Though the re-arrest warrants were issued Thursday, police waited until late Saturday night to attempt any arrests when they broke down the doors of the J"F"K (Jomo "Freedom" Keyatta) House, arresting and beating up a group of Negro youth. The police attack on the J"F"K House, a neighborhood youth center, was made on the pretext of serving the Debs Hall case warrant on Lewis Robinson, director of the center.

Robinson and his wife Beth were at home with their children all Saturday evening. They live a block away from the center. After the beatings and arrests at the center, 12 policemen converged on the Robinson home, arresting them.

Meantime, in another part of Cleveland's black ghetto, police arrested James Russell, prominently associated with the militant civil rights group, the Freedom Fighters. They also arrested Mrs. Russell. Both arrests were on the Debs Hall case re-arrest warrants. Sunday morning, far removed from the ghetto, police served warrants on a white couple. None of the other defendants for whom warrants were issued were arrested over the weekend.

Witchhunt Atmosphere

There is little doubt that the arrests of Negro activists were made to lend more fuel to the fire of the campaign of police chief Richard Wagner and the local press to create a witchhunt atmosphere around the Hough ghetto outbreak. Wagner accused the J"F"K House of being used as a "bomb school" for teaching Negro youth to make "Molotov cocktails."

At the July 26 session of the grand jury, newspapers here report that a 17-year-old Negro youth, previously guaranteed immunity from prosecution by County Prosecutor John Corrigan, supposedly named "leaders" of the disturbances. The youth claimed to lead a group of 200 called by

him the "Black Panthers" that allegedly set fires and looted stores. The newspaper hysteria and possibilities of frame-ups are calculated to attempt to take the Democratic city administration off the hook on the issues of police brutality and the failure of the urban renewal program.

Defense Attorney Stanley Tolliver declared that police used the affidavits against the Robinsons as an excuse to raid and search the J"F"K House. He stated further that he would file a motion with the court contending that all the re-arrested Debs Hall defendants have been placed in double jeopardy.

The Committee to Aid the Debs Hall Defendants issued an immediate statement condemning the re-arrests. The Committee called for public support for the defendants and urged that badly needed funds be directed to Glenn Simpson, Financial Secretary, 7619 Wade Park Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44103.

Cleveland's NAACP has called for the removal of Safety Director John McCormick. On July 24, a mass rally took place in the Hough community with ministers, leaders of CORE, community groups, the Muslims and others present in a united demonstration against police brutality.

'Man Without Country' Runs for U.S. Senate

MINNEAPOLIS — The Socialist Workers Party of Minnesota has filed petitions to place two candidates on the ballot in November, as a means of protesting the bipartisan war policy of the Democratic and Republican parties. Joseph Johnson will be the SWP candidate for U.S. Senator, and Jack Marsh will be the candidate for representative from the Minnesota fifth congressional district.

"It is a patent fraud," Johnson stated in discussing his campaign, "to claim that the American people support the administration's

war in Vietnam. I doubt if there is even a large minority of enthusiastic war supporters," he continued. "Most people oppose the war, they would like to see an end to it and they would like to see their husbands, brothers and sons brought home."

"The real war supporters are to be found in the Democratic and Republican party machines, in the war rooms of the Pentagon and on the directorships of the giant corporations which are raking in millions from the production of airplanes, guns and bombs."

Johnson cited the case of the three GIs who are presently facing court-martial in Fort Dix, New Jersey, as an example of how thousands of young soldiers must feel. "They oppose the war," Johnson said, "because they feel that it is unjust and immoral. That is their perfect right, and we support them."

"We will do our best to get the

facts about the case into the hands of soldiers. Soldiers have just as much right as anybody else to discuss this case and to discuss the war itself."

Joseph Johnson is the American-born socialist who in May, 1964, was declared to be a "stateless" person, by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The government charge is based upon the fact that Johnson left the United States as a young man because he was fed up with its racist and war policies.

He went to Canada, and there became convinced of the program of revolutionary socialism. When Johnson returned to the U.S., he was imprisoned in the Springfield Federal Penitentiary in Missouri for failing to notify his draft board of his whereabouts — a sentence which only applies to American citizens. Then when he was released, and became active in Minnesota socialist politics — the government got after him again and declared that he actually had given up his American citizenship when he went to Canada.

New Press Service Appears in Mexico

The first issue of a Spanish edition of *World Outlook*, an international labor press service, appeared June 29.

The subscription rates are as follows: To the USA, Canada and Central America, for 26 issues, by third-class mail, \$2; by first-class mail, \$5; by third-class airmail, \$8; by first-class airmail, \$14. The prices for South America are the same except for airmail, these being \$10 and \$19 respectively for third-class and first class.

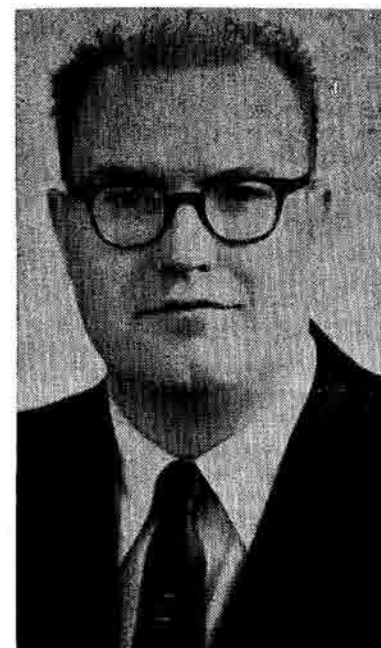
For a subscription, send a check or international money order to C. Alcazar, Apdo. Postal 27-509, Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico.

Minneapolis Cops Stop Antiwar Rally

MINNEAPOLIS — An antiwar rally here was broken up by city cops July 16, on the charge that speakers were not displaying the American flag. The meeting, sponsored by the Minnesota Committee to End the War in Vietnam, was the first protest rally of the summer in downtown Minneapolis.

For about 15 minutes, the rally was proceeding according to plan and in an orderly fashion. Committee spokesmen addressed a friendly and interested crowd and passed out leaflets at several points along the block. Just as the fourth speaker was mounting the ladder, however, a plainclothesman, later identified as the chief of police, grabbed the sound equipment and informed the chairman, Larry Seigel, that he was under arrest.

The young woman who was about to speak was dragged into the street by three cops and the speakers' ladder was confiscated as "evidence." Six committee members were arrested including Joseph Johnson, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator from Minnesota.



Joseph Johnson

Weekly Calendar

The rate for advertising in this column is 40 cents a line. Display ads are \$2 a column inch. There is a ten percent discount for regular advertisers. Advertising must reach us by the Monday prior to the date of publication.

NEW YORK

No forum, Fri., Aug. 12.

JAZZ, THE COLD WAR & THE ESTABLISHMENT and REVOLUTION IN JAZZ: THE NEW BLACK RADICALISM. Two talks by Frank Kofsky, historian and jazz critic. Fri., Aug. 19, and Sat., Aug. 20, both at 8:30 p.m., 873 Broadway at 18th St. Contrib. \$1, students 50c. Ausp. Millitant Labor Forum.

New York SWP Platform

[The following platform was adopted by the New York Socialist Workers Party for the November state elections. The SWP is running Judy White for Governor; Paul Boutelle for Attorney General; Richard Garza for Lt. Governor; Ralph Levitt for Comptroller; and Hedda Garza for Congresswoman from the 17th Congressional District.]

The most important issue facing the people of New York state — and the people of America and the world — is the war in Vietnam.

Hundreds of thousands of American men have already been sent to Vietnam and many more are scheduled to go. Every week, American casualties mount into the hundreds, and the figure keeps rising as Washington escalates the war. Billions of dollars earmarked for destruction and death are being poured into the tiny country.

Who pays for this? The workers, farmers, students and small businessmen are being asked to pick up the tab through inflation and higher taxes, while the giant corporations rake in huge profits from the war-stimulated economy.

For the Vietnamese people, the war means death and destruction at the hands of the U.S. military. U.S. bombs and planes are napalm-burning men, women and children, and are destroying the facilities of north Vietnam. Washington is becoming hated by people throughout the world for its atrocities against a small country and people, just as the Nazis were hated for the crimes they committed in World War II.

Should American boys die for such aims? Is this a war the American people should support? The rulers in Washington say yes — they say they are waging a war for freedom and democracy. This is a lie!

Johnson is not waging war for democracy in Vietnam. Ever since the Pentagon became involved in Vietnam, back when aid was being given to the French to keep Vietnam a French colony, the Republican and Democratic administrations have been supporting unpopular governments against the Vietnamese people. Premier Ky, who boasts that his hero is Hitler, is the latest in a long line of dictators being kept in office by American military force.

The National Liberation Front guerrillas in south Vietnam, called the "Vietcong" by the Americans and the Saigon regime, enjoy the overwhelming support of the peasants throughout the countryside. The struggle between these peasants and the Saigon dictatorship of Ngo Dinh Diem began in a struggle for land. The poor peasants want to own the land they work, but Diem and his successors have upheld the landlords against them.

When "our side" in south Vietnam — the military dictators and landlords — were losing the civil

war against their own people, Kennedy, and then Johnson, sent in more and more troops. Now the war is virtually an American-waged war supporting the Saigon generals against the people of Vietnam.

The war in Vietnam is cruel and unjust, as any war to suppress the rights and independence of an entire nation must be. The U.S. forces and the forces of the Saigon regime are carrying out a policy of genocide against the villages in south Vietnam, using fiendish weapons like napalm. Torture of prisoners by the U.S.-backed Saigon forces is the rule. This immoral and evil war goes against the fiber of American traditions of decency, democracy and self-determination.

It is also a dangerous military adventure. Johnson's claim that each new escalation brings the war's end closer is totally false. These steps only serve to enlarge and prolong the conflict.

What will the final outcome be? The Pentagon is thinking of attacking China. This can mean a nuclear war. Will America then remain a "sanctuary"? Will New York City remain untouched? If the Pentagon precipitates a nuclear war, the people of New York state will perish with the rest of humanity.

This war must be stopped. It must be stopped now! The people of Vietnam both north and south have demonstrated over and over



Paul Boutelle
Candidate for Attorney General

again that they want the U.S. troops to go home. The families of the GIs want them home, too. Bring our men home now before more are killed; before the war escalates further!

Who plunged us into this war? Did Congress declare war? Did the people vote for war?

Against Johnson's arrogant, false and dictatorial claim that he is "the only one chosen to decide," the SWP calls for a full discussion and referendum on the war. Let the people of America who are paying the war's mounting costs in blood and dollars have the final decision on the war. The SWP denounces Washington's deceitful and double-dealing war propaganda and demands an end to secret diplomacy, lies about the war and witchhunt attacks upon people opposed to the war.

Soldiers, too, have the right to discuss the issues of the war. Washington claims to defend democracy, but the U.S. army is conspicuous for its lack of democracy. It is set up like a totalitarian country. Let's democratize the army! Officers should be elected by the men, and control taken out of the hands of the officer caste. Full civil liberties for the soldiers. GIs who are opposed to the war, like the three GIs from Ft. Hood, should be given full support in their legal resistance to being sent to Vietnam.

End capitalist conscription. Stop drafting our young men who are

compelled to serve against their will in the dirty war in Vietnam!

The draft age is 18 — let the voting age be 18 also!

The war in Vietnam is part of the global strategy of the capitalist rulers of the U.S. to keep the world safe for their profits. The Vietnam war is part of a pattern which includes the invasion of Santo Domingo, the Congo intervention, the blockade of Cuba, etc., which are a consequence of the domination of society by the giant corporations and banks. Capitalism has resulted in the concentration of economic and political power in our country in the hands of a few enormously wealthy families, who control most of the nation's economy, and direct its political life through their grip on the two major parties. These rich families, together with smaller capitalists, make up the tiny minority who rule this country.

The capitalists seek to dominate the world to extend their markets, control the world's sources of raw materials and find profitable areas for investment. They are in a holy war to preserve the capitalist system — and the astronomical profits they reap from it — on a world scale. This is why they are waging cold and hot wars against any popular movement which threatens to go in a socialist direction.

At home, capitalism means that in this richest of all nations, one-third live in poverty and slums blight our cities, while the corporations rake in record profits. Inflation and taxes threaten the living standards of the workers, farmers and small businessmen. Unemployment and the threat of unemployment always hang over the head of the working people. Our culture is stamped with the greed and egotism fostered by this society. Witchhunt and intimidation are used in an attempt to suppress dissent against the policies of the capitalist class.

One of the worst features of the capitalist system is its racism. The poison of racism flows through every vein of our society. Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minorities, forced into ghettos, paying high rents for second-class housing, suffer police brutality, bear double the unemployment rate of whites and are forced into the worst jobs at the lowest pay. Against the white supremacy of the exploiters, the Socialist Workers Party supports the drive for black power. Black power expresses the developing tendency toward increasing independence from the racist institutions of capitalism on the part of the black masses. It expresses the need of those masses for some political power under their control to begin to change their condition.

Support Black Power

The SWP supports every move toward independent anti-capitalist political action by Negroes against the racist capitalist parties. The people of Lowndes County, Alabama, are setting an example for Negroes North and South with the formation of the Black Panther party in that county.

Only by organizing apart from the Democratic and Republican parties can workers and Negroes hope to win real gains — by winning some measure of effective political power. The Socialist Workers Party stresses the need for the labor movement to end its subordination to the Democratic Party, the party of the bosses, and to organize its own labor party to fight for its rights.

Those now opposed to the war in Vietnam learned a bitter lesson in the aftermath of the 1964 presidential campaign. Many voted for Johnson, thinking they were defeating the unrestrained belligerence of Goldwater. The Democratic Party and Johnson then proceeded to put into practice Goldwater's proposals.

Why did this happen? Both the Democratic and Republican par-



JUDY WHITE, SWP candidate for Governor of New York speaking in Boston at March International Days of Protest against the Vietnam war.

ties are dedicated to the defense of the capitalist system. Although both parties pretend to be parties of the people, both are controlled from behind the scenes by the very wealthy. War and the danger of war can only be fought by opposing these two defenders of the warmaking profit system.

Lasting peace, economic security for everyone, full democracy and equality, can only be achieved by a complete break with capitalism, and the reorganization of society on a socialist basis.

The Socialist Workers Party urges all those who want to end the war in Vietnam to reject the war parties by voting socialist in November.

In the interests of furthering the struggle against war and for the betterment of the workers, students, Negroes and farmers of New York, the Socialist Workers Party submits the following planks:

Bring Our Men Home from Vietnam Now.

Withdraw all U.S. troops from foreign soil. Adopt a peaceful and democratic foreign policy. Normalize relations with Cuba, China, North Korea and Vietnam. Let Americans visit these countries to see for themselves. Scrap the nuclear stockpile. Ban all nuclear weapons.

End Capitalist Conscription.

End the draft for dirty wars like the war in Vietnam.

The Right to Vote at 18.

Democratize the Army.

Full civil liberties for soldiers. Let them discuss the war in Vietnam and any issue of public concern. Officers should be elected by soldiers and subject to their recall.

For the Truth About the War.

Stop the lies, hypocrisies and war propaganda. Let the American people have all the facts and give them the power to decide all questions of war and peace through referendum vote.

For Black Power.

Unconditional political, economic and social equality for Negroes and all minorities. Give full support to minority struggles for effective political power in defense of their rights and interests. Full representation of minorities at all levels of government.

For Economic Security.

Institute an "escalator clause" to cover all workers, providing for an automatic wage increase as the cost of living rises. Reduce the workweek with no reduction in pay to eliminate unemployment. Equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, race, or national origin. Make unemployment compensation at full union wages available for all jobless persons 18 and over, whether or not they have been previously employed.

For Adequate Government Aid to the Farmers.

Begin a program, set up and administered by elected representatives of working farmers, to guarantee them the full cost of production on all farm commodities. End limitation on crops so long as people suffer from hunger anywhere in the world. Provide government food subsidies for families in New York living on a substandard diet.

All agricultural workers, including migratory workers, must be given the same rights to a minimum wage, adequate living quarters, collective bargaining and coverage by social legislation as all other workers.

Restore and Expand Democratic Rights.

Abolish all "subversive" lists, "loyalty" oaths, and "loyalty" purges, and abolish all witchhunting committees such as HUAC. Repeal all thought-control legislation, court decrees, and executive orders like the Smith and McCarran Acts, and every restriction on the Bill of Rights. Repeal all federal, state and local laws restricting labor's right to organize, strike and picket.

Repeal Taxes on Low Incomes.

Abolish the sales tax. Abolish taxes on incomes under \$7,500 a year. Put a 100 percent tax on incomes above \$25,000 a year. Confiscate all profits on war goods. Open the books of the rich to public scrutiny. Make public transportation free. Institute a program of free public education through college.

For an Emergency Housing Program.

Launch a crash government program to wipe out slums in every city in the state. Build low-rent, publicly-owned housing for every person now in the slums.

For Independent Political Action.

Support anti-capitalist working-class and Negro political action against the Democrats and Republicans. Support independent Negro parties running their own candidates. For an independent labor party based upon the unions and an anti-capitalist political alliance of all who suffer discrimination and exploitation.

Bring to power a workers and farmers government, with full representation of minorities, to reorganize America on a socialist basis.

For a Planned and Democratic Socialist America.

Nationalize the giant corporations and banks. Institute a system of planned economy, which would produce for the people's needs and not for the private profit of a few individuals, under the control of democratically elected committees of workers and farmers.

Philadelphia Rally Hails 'Black Power'

PHILADELPHIA — Despite the fact that Mayor Tate said that Stokely Carmichael, chairman of SNCC, should "stay out of Philadelphia and other big cities," an overflow crowd of 1,000 heard Carmichael and others speak July 17 at a rally in the ghetto here.

Carmichael said that "black power means that black people come together and force their representatives to speak to their needs."

"The Democratic Party does not speak to the needs of the Negro people," he said. "The Republican Party does not speak to the needs of the people. We have to talk to each other to find out how we are going to fight the white society."

Attacking the U.S. role in Vietnam, he said, "Whereas white men tell us when we riot in Watts or Chicago we are being barbaric, we must realize that what they think is civilized is to drop a bomb in Vietnam."

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Monday, August 8, 1966

New Threat to Labor

This is being written just after the striking airline mechanics voted to reject the White House-engineered settlement and members of Congress are pressing for legislation to force the strikers back to work.

We hope that the entire organized labor movement will recognize the danger to all workers lodged in the strike-breaking role of the government and will also recognize the complete justice of the air mechanics' cause. Every union in the country should declare its solidarity with these embattled workers.

Certainly right is on their side. In addition to many grievances about conditions of work, their previous contracts saddled them with a very low wage scale. By today's standards, a rate of \$3.20 to \$3.52 an hour for skilled airplane mechanics is certainly a poor wage. And the low wage scale is even more glaring in relation to the huge profits of the industry.

The proposed settlement which industry and government are trying to shove down the workers' throats falls far short of correcting the inequities of the previous contract. For the balance of this year, the only benefit the workers would enjoy would be a bare five percent wage increase. Other benefits would then come into effect over a two-year period and it would be July of 1968 before the minimum pay for mechanics would be \$3.70 an hour. The top rate would be only \$4.08.

Worst of all, this inadequate increase was given on the basis of not including in the contract an escalator clause which would provide periodic wage increases to compensate for increases in the cost of living. This, according to reports, was a key reason why the membership of the International Association of Machinists voted so overwhelmingly to reject the proposed contract.

As one striker told newsmen: "Eggs, butter and milk are all going up and we're getting new taxes. The pay increase we'd be getting won't take that into consideration. It won't even show in my pocket."

Another vitally important reason why many of the men voted against the proposed new pact was to register their opposition to the role of the government in the strike.

For example, Gus Gallas, president of IAM Local 1894 in New York, urged rejection of the contract, partly because of "White House interference."

"Our main objection," the union official declared, "is Congressional interference — White House interference — which we object to strenuously. Free collective bargaining is one of the standard democratic rights which we and the unions have."

A rank-and-file member of the local added: "The President thinks he can step in every time he pleases. It's getting about time that the companies did not have the federal government to bail them out. Then maybe we could get a decent settlement."

These two unionists put their finger on the heart of the issue. Federal intervention, which has increased to a dangerous degree in recent years, is not designed to protect the interests of the public, but to defend the interests of the employers against the unions. If new legislation is jammed through, it will further hamstring the unions and defense of living standards will grow even more difficult. Solidarity with the IAM, as well as the elementary interests of all labor, demands a vigorous effort by labor to prevent this.

In our next issue we will analyze the important developments growing out of the present situation in the airline strike.

Continuing Escalation

In recent weeks, the Johnson administration has been escalating the war at an unprecedented pace. July 30, the U.S. further violated the 1954 Geneva accords by bombing the demilitarized zone between north and south Vietnam.

The Johnson administration is committed to a long and bloody combat in Vietnam even though millions of Americans oppose the war.

Casualty figures of American troops reached a new high in the week ending July 23: 136 soldiers were killed and 578 were wounded. The Defense Department stated on July 28 that 4,440 Americans had now been killed in the war since 1961, and noted that this was more than had been killed in the American Revolution.

That is an ironic contrast indeed.

Those who fell in the Revolutionary War were fighting for independence from colonial domination. The Americans who die on the battlefields of Vietnam are being slaughtered in a genocidal attempt to crush such a revolution.

And if Washington gets its way, these are only the first. Johnson and his cohorts have already mapped plans for more than doubling the number of combat troops within the next year. Premier Nguyen Cao Ky has demanded an invasion of north Vietnam — and war against China.

But Washington will not get its way if the antiwar movement continues to grow and continues to bring the facts about the war to the people — above all to the troops. Bring our men home from Vietnam now!

Presses Revolutionary Line

Castro's July 26 Speech

By Dick Roberts

Fidel Castro's July 26 speech this year was an emphatic re-statement of the necessity of armed struggle in the fight for revolutionary power. As a contribution to the developing Latin American polemic over revolutionary strategy, Castro's speech was clearly an attack on many of the Moscow-line Communist parties which emphasize the "peaceful road" and the "parliamentary process," as against armed revolution. However, Castro did not mention any Communist parties by name.

In a step-by-step reiteration of the guerrilla war against Batista, the Cuban prime minister stressed the overriding importance of a conviction to the goal of military victory as the key to revolutionary success. He culminated the speech by pledging the Cuban people's unconditional support to the Vietnamese struggle against U.S. imperialism.

"Vietnam has become a problem for all humanity," Castro stated, "and Vietnam has become an essential problem for all the revolutionary movements in the world, and for all the revolutionary peoples and governments. It is in Vietnam," Castro continued, "that Yankee imperialism is fully revealing its criminal, reactionary and barbaric character."

"The U.S. attack against Vietnam has no parallel in contemporary times. It has been compared with the attacks of Hitler on Poland and other small countries; nevertheless, because the brutality of the Yankees in Vietnam surpasses that of the German Nazis and that of the Italian fascists, because of their methods of war, because their destructive potential is superior to the former, there can be no comparison. The fascists did not use poison gases . . ."

Castro praised the dedication of the Vietnamese people in their determination to resist U.S. aggression to the end. Then he raised the question of what is meant by offering "volunteers" to support the Vietnamese:

Pseudo-Revolutionists

"It is very simple. If Vietnam asks us for aid and tells us what kind of technicians they want us to send, whether tank, anti-aircraft, artillery or infantry specialists, we will go to our military units, and we will ask them . . . to go to Vietnam. Such is the hate inspired by the imperialists, such is the indignation they have provoked all over the world . . . that we are sure that every unit in our armed forces will be ready and willing to be among the first to go to fight the Yankee imperialists."

Castro singled out for particular attack in this speech what he called "defeatists" and "pseudo-revolutionaries" who inevitably manage to explain away their failure to make revolutions by claiming that "the subjective factors do not exist."

"In the face of setbacks," he stated, "the pseudo-revolutionaries shout that the true revolutionary path has failed. There are some who attempt to present us as war fanatics, as maniacs of armed rebellion. There are those who pose as sensible people, as so many we knew here, and preach the path of electioneering and empty speechifying."

"We do not hold that every country has exactly the same conditions as Cuba," the Cuban prime minister continued, "and in fact, even in this continent there are some exceptions, but very, very few exceptions, where conditions are different, where the possibilities are more difficult."

"But we are convinced that in the immense majority of the Latin American countries, there are bet-



CUBAN REVOLUTIONARIES. Fidel Castro (center) and his brother Raul (kneeling in foreground) with comrades in their mountain headquarters during guerrilla struggle against Batista regime.

ter conditions for making a revolution than those that existed in Cuba. And if revolutions do not take place in those countries, it is because many of those who call themselves revolutionaries lack conviction."

Castro asserted that the subjective consciousness necessary for a successful struggle would develop in the course of the fight itself. "There is no better teacher of the masses than the revolution," he stated. "There is no better motor of revolutions than the class struggle, the struggle of the masses against their exploiters."

"And it was the revolution itself," he continued, "which created a revolutionary consciousness. This thing about believing that consciousness has to come first and the struggle later is a mistake. The struggle has to come first and inevitably behind the struggle with a growing impetus will come a revolutionary consciousness."

In a light moment of the speech, Castro explained that he had recently been asked by an English reporter where he thought there were possibilities of revolution in Latin America. Castro singled out Brazil because he thought that the extreme measures of the Castelo Branco regime would lead to revolution.

Shortly thereafter, Castro went on, Castelo Branco himself "said that he dared me to make a revolution in Brazil, or that I should just come and try it, or some such thing."

"It is not me whom he should be daring," Castro chided, "because I am not a Brazilian. It is not I who must make the revolution there. In any case, I can only say that I am very sorry that I am not a Brazilian in this instance. Moreover, I would be happy to exchange the post as prime minister, 'my burden' if you like, for that of a humble Brazilian citizen."

Revolutionary Accomplishments

The Cuban prime minister also spent much time refuting the "ignoramus from Texas" charge that the Cuban revolution had deteriorated and was suffering setbacks. He cited the security of every citizen, "security in employment, security in old age, the security of the farmer concerning his possessions and the property of his land, the security of the youth concerning the future, security for women" as the essential ingredients of the Cuban revolutionary accomplishments.

Castro mentioned Indonesia as an example of a real setback: "The Indonesian problem is most

lamentable, but what happened there is what happens in halfway revolutions. And what happens in revolutions where things are done only by halves does not happen in revolutions which are made whole. And much less when you make a revolution and a half."

Castro also took a further step in his polemic against Chilean president Eduardo Frei Montalva. "Frei represents a reformist anti-revolutionary current in Latin America," Castro declared; "Frei represents what Yankee imperialism wants . . . and it would be an erroneous policy not to understand this."

Warns on Frei Aid

The Cuban prime minister attacked Soviet-bloc countries which give aid to the Frei regime. "It is our duty," he said, "to warn the socialist countries against Frei's hypocrisy, against Frei's flirtations, since the prostitute will not become a virtuous woman simply because some of her flirtations are successful."

In concluding the July 26 memorial, Fidel Castro stated, "Crime, terror and murder could not defeat our people. Crime and savagery raised the level of our people's consciousness and tempered their spirit. The same thing is happening in Vietnam and in the example Vietnam sets for the other peoples:

"Far from shrinking away, they rise up; far from retreating, they advance. They are confirmed in their decision to fight. And it will have the same outcome this time. Crime, savagery and brute force can never prevail over love of country, man's dignity, love of liberty, independence and justice."

"We consecrate this 26th of July to solidarity with the people of Vietnam. We dedicate this 26th of July to the heroic fighters of north and south Vietnam, to those who have died in north Vietnam. We dedicate our thoughts and our remembrances to them. We send them our most fervent solidarity, our message of cheer, and our word of honor that we are always at their side in word and deed, that our thoughts and our hearts are with them."

"Their Cuban brothers will not fail the people of Vietnam whenever they should ask for any help of any kind. We also dedicate to the people of Vietnam, in homage to their heroic fighters, our own watchword, coinciding with the goal they are so splendidly fighting for, the watchword of — FATHERLAND OR DEATH, WE WILL WIN!"

Interview With CORE Leader

By Barry Sheppard

I interviewed Lincoln Lynch, associate national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, in CORE's national office in New York on July 22. We discussed CORE's new stand on many issues, including "black power."

I asked Mr. Lynch what he thought of the press treatment of the black power demand raised by SNCC, CORE and others. "The press," he said, "has done a great disservice to the Negro community and to CORE. Most of them have equated the drive for black power with racism and hatred. When they do this, they are deliberately misrepresenting and distorting the facts."

"What we mean by black power is a new dimension in the quest for total equality that seeks to end the feelings of powerlessness and helplessness which pervades black Americans. It seeks to gain privileges and rights for Negro people which every white man has."

"Black power," the CORE leader continued, "means the drive for and exercise of, political strength which will direct itself to the needs of black people. It also means the drive toward and acquisition of economic strength which would tend to make the Negro community independent."

"Black power means community organization, and above all it means a sense of pride and dignity in being a black man in this country."

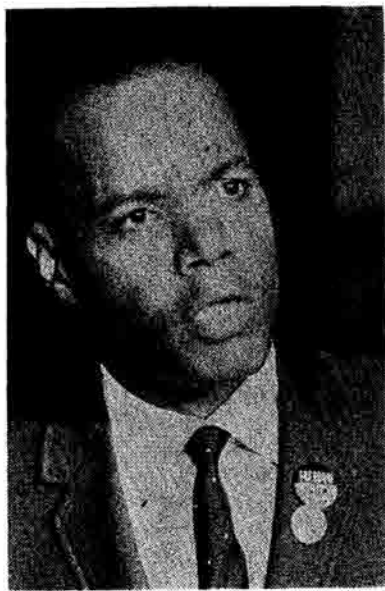
"An editorial by the American Broadcasting Company said that black power is a wild doctrine. To call black power a wild doctrine is tantamount to saying that the only good power is white power. Well, this we reject totally. If you look the length and breadth of the United States, white power exists in every solitary community. But white power has done a great disservice to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. They have been read and thrown away like scraps of paper."

Race Co-existence

"It is our belief," he continued, "that racial co-existence through black power is the only meaningful way to total equality."

I asked Mr. Lynch what he thought about the Lowndes County Freedom Organization in Alabama. The LCFO has become known as the Black Panther Party because of its symbol and is an independent Negro party running candidates against the Democrats and Republicans.

"We are in complete agreement with it," he said. "It makes us rather angry, because nobody screams about white power in Nassau County on Long Island where there's a majority of white people. Now, in Lowndes County, there's a majority of Negroes. What on earth is wrong with black people striving for power in Lowndes County?"



Lincoln Lynch

"Power in the hands of a black person is something abhorrent, but it is something wonderful and beautiful in the hands of a white American. This is to me absolute sheer hypocrisy. We support the Black Panther movement and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party," he said.

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, unlike the Black Panther Party, considers itself a part of the national Democratic Party. CORE's position appears to be at this time that it will support Negro political organization within the two-party framework, but where that fails to win meaningful gains, CORE will encourage independent political organization by Negroes. For example, I asked him what he thought of the idea of organizing independent Negro parties, like the Black Panther Party, in other places in the South and in the North.

"There already is a move," he said, "to organize Freedom Democratic parties and Black Panther movements in parts of the North."

"Let's take a look at Chicago. Chicago has had a significant Negro population for 50 years or more. And what have they got? They've ended up with something, and I mean some thing like Dawson, who couldn't care less about the interests of the black people in Chicago. The only thing he cares about is his own political power, and whether he's in with Mayor Daley or not. I think that in this instance, you've got to sweep those people out. And this cannot be done within the ranks of the Democratic Party."

Organize Ghettos

"I think the black people in such areas as Chicago and Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant and so on must organize their own political movements where their own power will be felt and where they'll be speaking right to the needs of the people in the ghetto, not to some man who lives downtown."

CORE has traditionally been opposed to the concept of self-defense, although CORE people have cooperated in some areas with the Deacons for Defense and Justice, a Negro self-defense group in the South. At CORE's recent convention, however, a new position was adopted.

Mr. Lynch explained CORE's present stand: "At our convention in Baltimore, we passed a resolution with which, by the way, I am in complete agreement. I think if anything, it should have come earlier. We tried it last year, but weren't successful. Then it came in this year."

"It is our position that, on or off a demonstration, we would not, under any circumstance, initiate any form of violence. However, if attacked, it is the inalienable, and Constitutional, right of every man in this country to defend himself."

"Again I ask the question: Why is it when black people say they are going to defend them-

selves, that this become something unholy, something ghastly, something that involves the President and Vice President of the United States — and yet when white people defend themselves, it becomes the *manly art* of self-defense? Now, why does it become unmanly and degrading for Negroes to defend themselves, and a manly art for white people to defend themselves?"

"Furthermore, let no one ask us to sit idly by, with hands in our pockets, knees on the ground, praying to some supreme being up there, while Ku Klux Klaners are murdering the Chaneyes, the Goodmans, the Mrs. Liuzzos, the Evers and so on. Let no man ask us to sit by and see such things happen while we pray and say that we are nonviolent. Let the American public begin to talk to us about nonviolence when the President practices nonviolence in Vietnam. Let the American people talk to us about nonviolence when they themselves start to practice non-violence here at home. Until they do — don't talk to me, brother, I'm not interested."

Turning to the subject of the late Malcolm X and his views, the CORE spokesman said, "I think the death of Malcolm X was one of the greatest losses the black people of America have suffered in 50 or more years. I think he was a man of unusual insight into the black community; a man who was well-read and knew exactly what was being practiced on black people by the white society. And his untimely death was a great loss."

Towards Agreement

"Many of his views coincide with mine, certainly. And I think what we have now seen is an implementation, in CORE, of many of the positions which he took during his lifetime. We ourselves have migrated somewhat slowly to the views which he expressed around the time of his death. I'll also point out that he himself had modified many of his views, from say, two or three years before his death."

"In other words, I think that we have seen a movement both by CORE and by Malcolm to an area of agreement. He rejected, around the time of his death, the separation concept. We think it is impractical. He had pressed very hard on the question of self-defense, and we have now adopted a position of self-defense."

"He and I have always been very much against American hypocritical involvement in wars overseas, when there wasn't equality at home."

"And one of the most important things is that Malcolm had always preached the need for unity of the Afro-American peoples of this country if they are ever going to achieve anything. That's our stance also. We will work with anybody, literally anybody, to achieve equality of opportunity, dignity of the individual and power in the communities of black America."

I raised the question of what he thought white people who are sympathetic to the Negro struggle should do. "One of the main things," he answered, "if not the main thing, that white Americans can do is look back in their own history. I ask the Jews to look back on their struggle as a people to set up a nation. I ask the Italians to look back at the age of Garibaldi. I ask the English to look back at the time of King John, and the Russians to the time of the Czars. I ask them to look back into their own history and learn some lessons."

"One of the main lessons, I think, is that he who would be free himself, must break the chains, must strike the blow. And that is what the Negro is doing right now. He's recognizing that struggles won for you are not long lasting, if they last at all. That

McKissick on War

One week after Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, issued a statement in support of the Vietnam war, Floyd B. McKissick, national director of CORE, launched a severe attack on U.S. involvement in that war. He stated that the recent outbursts in the ghetto are due, in part, to "frustration and anger" over the fact that the highest percentage of casualties in Vietnam — almost 20 percent of combat dead — are Negroes.

McKissick declared that "We should speak the truth about these issues and not be afraid of those who resent being criticized."

This challenge came after Young's reassurance to the moderates that "only a small minority of Negro civil rights leaders had taken a position against U.S. involvement in Vietnam."

McKissick answered, "A small minority of civil rights leaders could very well mean a majority of black people."

It is necessary for the American Negro to involve himself very deeply, directly, and lead his own struggle.

"The white people who say they are sympathetic have to recognize this. If they did, I think their area of help would be indicated to them."

On the subject of the Vietnam war, Mr. Lynch said his organization stands "four-square against it."

"There are a lot of things that make us particularly angry. There was a so-called riot in Watts, and at the drop of a hat, they called in the National Guard, and spent millions of dollars to maintain them there because property was threatened. The lives which were lost were mostly Negro lives. The same thing in Chicago, in Cleveland."

"Yet, the Negro people of those areas have been screaming for corrections of slum conditions, inadequate education, and so on, for years, with no action by the government."

"Now, in the Vietnam war, we find essentially the same thing. America has invested some \$12 billion and upwards of 200,000 men to fight for 'democracy' in Vietnam. Yet when an Alabama Negro got killed in Vietnam, and they brought him back to Alabama to be buried, he couldn't be buried there. They had to send him 100 miles away to be buried."

Black Officer Shot

"A soldier, an officer, walked into a telephone booth in Mississippi and was shot."

"Negroes still, in spite of the voting rights act, cannot vote in many parts of the South. Meredith cannot walk in peace and safety on the roads in Mississippi. And I could go on documenting the denials of basic democratic rights which black people suffer in this country."

"The Negro in the United States represents 10 percent of the population — and 25 to 30 percent of the forces in Vietnam. He represents 10 percent of the population, and 20 percent of the casualties in Vietnam!"

"I would say that two things should be done to make democracy meaningful. Take 100,000 of those soldiers and send them down to the Southern states and not withdraw them until every Negro is registered and until the white cracker knows that he cannot with immunity brutalize black people. Take the other 100,000 and dis-

patch them to Rhodesia and South Africa, to fight for a majority black government in those countries. Until the President and Congress can take such definitive acts, they will in our books be cynical, hypocritical liars."

"Because it makes no sense to me whatever for America to be defending 'dignity' and 'freedom' in Guatemala, in Cuba, in Vietnam, in Thailand, in Cambodia — and yet, in America, some of the same people defending this 'freedom' and 'dignity' cannot enjoy it at home. This to me is just the last word in hypocrisy, and we stand very much against America's hypocritical war in Vietnam."

"I think the American government should say what it is doing in Vietnam. What it is doing is fighting China and it should say that. It should not delude or lie to the American people that they're fighting for democracy in Vietnam. They're fighting China, and they're also fighting to establish a bridgehead for American business and industry in Southeast Asia. And they should come out and say so to the American people."

Fort Hood Three

Discussing the case of the three GIs who are waging a legal battle not to go to Vietnam, Mr. Lynch said: "Our convention passed a resolution opposing the draft because of its discriminatory provisions where more minority and poor people are drafted than others. It also said that we were prepared to aid and support those people who resist going to Vietnam or who resist being drafted so they don't have to be sent to Vietnam. And because of this, and our convictions, we support these three."

"I would like to add here that drastic and radical actions are necessary to make the American people see that what is happening now in 1966 is an abomination."

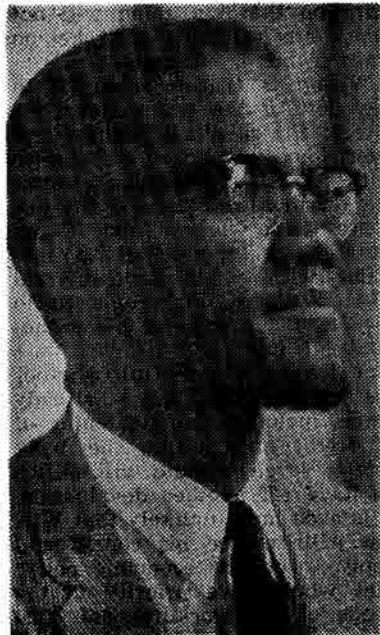
"We have to take very drastic and radical action. Even if it upsets a majority of Americans now, in 10 years, or even before that, we hope they will have come around to our way of thinking, and get themselves back on the path of making the Constitution and the Bill of Rights a reality instead of scraps of paper."

"Wonderful things have been promised, even by the President. But we black people don't believe them anymore. We don't believe them anymore. What are you telling me, you're having a war on poverty! They've passed a \$58 billion defense budget. And they're arguing over whether they will pass a \$2 billion anti-poverty act. "That is the sort of thing we're talking about: The gap between what is said and what is done — between promise and performance. Hence, we are not inclined to listen to anyone, from the President to Roy Wilkins, who tells us black power means black death."

"This is nonsense. This is the same sort of thing they taught the slaves way back 300 years ago. If those who call themselves leaders in the civil rights movement want to be modern-day psychological slaves, then they can go along. But we do not intend to join them."

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Malcolm X

Dispute in Guerrilla Movement

4th Int'l Statement on Guatemala

[The following statement on a question concerning primarily the Guatemalan guerrilla movement was issued by the International Executive Committee of the Fourth International. Between world congresses, this is the most authoritative body of the world party of socialist revolution founded by Leon Trotsky in 1938].

* * *

The attention of the International Executive Committee of the Fourth International has been called to a communiqué issued by the National Leadership of the Revolutionary Movement of November 13 (MR-13) in Guatemala, dated May 13, 1966, making public the expulsion of three members from this movement and a decision "to break all ties with the Fourth International." The reference is to the group headed by Posadas to which the three belong. They were charged with taking funds belonging to the MR-13 and diverting them in ac-

cordance with a preconceived plan for the benefit of their own organization.

The MR-13 communiqué states that the decision was taken after a people's revolutionary court, consisting of leaders of the MR-13 and representatives of the guerrillas, militia and peasant committees, had been held. The defendants, according to the communiqué, were able to speak freely. They admitted the facts, adding that they did not take the money out of selfish personal motives, but to help the organization to which they belonged. They defended their political positions before the court, although it had not brought them up. The communiqué attributed the conduct of the defendants to their "sectarianism."

The MR-13 reaffirmed its "unswerving decision to continue armed struggle for the program of the socialist revolution." The communiqué speaks in a calm tone, levels no slanderous accusations against those expelled, and gives the impression that the court functioned in accordance with the rules of proletarian democracy.

A declaration of the followers of Posadas in Mexico, which has just been published, does not deny the facts.

The International Executive Committee of the Fourth International calls attention to the fact that the Posadas group was expelled from the Fourth International a few years ago. Its fraudulent use of the name of the Fourth International was publicly denounced in June, 1962, as follows:

"The International Executive Committee and the International Secretariat of the Fourth International declare that the news published by certain Latin-American newspapers concerning a so-

called 'emergency conference of the Fourth International' which reportedly 'designated a new IEC and a new IS' is completely false. The last congress of the Fourth International took place in January, 1961. A new congress is now in preparation. The IEC and the IS likewise declare that the so-called Latin-American Bureau of the Fourth International does not in the least way represent the Fourth International or its political line and that the positions expressed by the Argentine newspaper *Voz Proletaria*, particularly on the question of nuclear war and the Second Declaration of Havana, do not correspond to those of the Fourth International." (This statement, dated June 4, 1962, appeared in the magazine *Quatrième Internationale*, No. 16, July, 1962).

Methods Condemned

People who resorted to such methods in connection with the organization which they had just left are obviously capable of resorting to methods, in connection with other revolutionary organizations, that are completely foreign to the tradition of the Fourth International and revolutionary Marxism, methods which the International Executive Committee condemns in the most explicit way.

Since then, the Posadas group has hardened its sectarian characteristics, developing political positions of a more and more extravagant nature. In addition, the group, which is very small numerically, has kept up its political swindle with regard to the Fourth International, proclaiming the existence of so-called sections in a certain number of countries where it could not even set up a single branch, and publishing papers which the few militants in-



ANTONIO MARCOS YON SOSA (right), leader of November 13 Movement in Guatemala.

involved could by no means support through their own efforts, no matter how devoted they might be.

Once again denouncing the activities of this irresponsible group which played into the attacks launched by Fidel Castro against the Fourth International a few months ago, and which have given the Guatemalan MR-13 a mistaken picture of the world Trotskyist movement and its political and organizational concepts, the International Executive Committee appeals to the militants who

may have been taken in by Posadas, to break with him and rejoin the ranks of the Fourth International.

The International Executive Committee of the Fourth International sends warmest revolutionary greetings to the Guatemalan MR-13, expresses solidarity with its program of armed struggle for the socialist revolution in Guatemala and appeals to the international revolutionary vanguard to give it unconditional support in this struggle.

Africa Aid Group Wins Key Victory

The American civil-liberties movement won a signal victory, July 15, when Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley of the U.S. Department of Justice announced that the government had decided to drop the case it was seeking to develop against the Alexander Defense Committee. The victory was one of the swiftest, if not the swiftest, in this field in the United States. The original order to the committee to register as the "agent" of a "foreign principal" was dated May 20.

The committee was formed to help get funds for the legal defense of Dr. Neville Alexander, who, together with ten comrades, was placed on trial in South Africa for political opposition to the racist policies of the fascist Verwoerd regime. Dr. Alexander, a noted scholar, was given a 10-year sentence.

The order from the Justice Department to register would have compelled the committee to file reports on the source of all contributions and would in other ways have acted as a repressive measure aimed at crippling the committee's activities. Failure to register entailed possible sentence of five years in prison and heavy fines.

Robert H. Langston, executive secretary of the committee, announced that the organization had decided not to register and would fight the order.

Statements of support rapidly came from the American Civil Liberties Union, the Workers Defense League, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the American Committee on Africa, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Students for a Democratic Society. The National Council of the latter organization authorized its president, Carl Oglesby, to become an officer of the Alexander group. He became co-chairman.

Upon returning from his trip in Africa, Senator Robert F. Kennedy learned of the order issued by the Justice Department, which he formerly headed. He wrote to Yeagley June 29, inquiring about the order.

The Justice Department utilized this opening to back down. Yeagley replied to Senator Kennedy in a letter dated July 15, stating that in view of certain changes in the law that went into effect July 4 and also in the absence of "evidence indicating that the committee is acting under the direction or control of a foreign principal," it had reviewed the order and was withdrawing it.

Harold Wilson's Economic Dilemma

(World Outlook) — Less than four months after he steered the Labor Party to a smashing electoral victory March 31, increasing its majority in Commons from 3 to 97, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government has been plunged into a severe financial crisis.

To prop up the weakening pound, the prime minister was forced July 20 to saddle the British economy with a burden of deflationary restrictions. These included the raising of a variety of taxes, some by 10 percent or more; restraints on installment buying and on personal foreign travel expenditures by British citizens; and the curtailment of construction.

The long-impending crisis has been made still sharper by two collateral factors. Throughout his

21 months in Downing Street, Wilson has been blithely assuring his country and the rest of the world that the pound was in a healthy condition under his ministrations. Only two weeks before these emergency moves, he had lashed out at the "moaning minnies" and "wet editorials," both to the right and to the left of him, that had criticized his inertia and called for a program of more drastic action. He now appears to have been taken by surprise and to be not a shrewd and strong leader, but a shortsighted, vacillating victim of economic events.

This judgment is being openly expressed by some of his supporters. Among them is the *New Statesman* which has been campaigning for more stringent controls to cope with the situation.

On July 15, its editors accused Wilson of compromising and maneuvering, of failing to fulfill his promise made a year ago of being a "government with guts" and of "being slowly obliged to adopt the Tory measures it originally rejected (no doubt concluding, in time with devaluation) because it lacks the will to apply the real alternatives."

No less ominous for Wilson has been the reaction — or rather, the absence of enthusiastic response — from international financial circles. The British and foreign money interests have been looking to the Wilson government to perform the same nasty chore in 1966 as Ramsay MacDonald's Labor government had carried out during the crisis of 1931 under quite different circumstances and in a different manner.

That is to take the immense costs of restoring stability and profitability to British capitalism out of the hides of the working masses by reducing their wages and living standards. This method of salvaging a capitalist economy faced with bankruptcy has been a traditional role assigned to Social Democratic regimes in Western Europe.

Wilson's new measures are oriented in this direction. But the refusal of the bankers at home and abroad to rally to the battered pound signifies that they are far from satisfied with these concessions. They want a full pound of flesh. Their wait-and-see attitude leaves the future of sterling in doubt and even places it in jeopardy.

As the July 24 *New York Times* points out, "the pound is plainly not out of trouble, and the next week or two will be critical. Even if the immediate pressure is relieved, the deflationary package

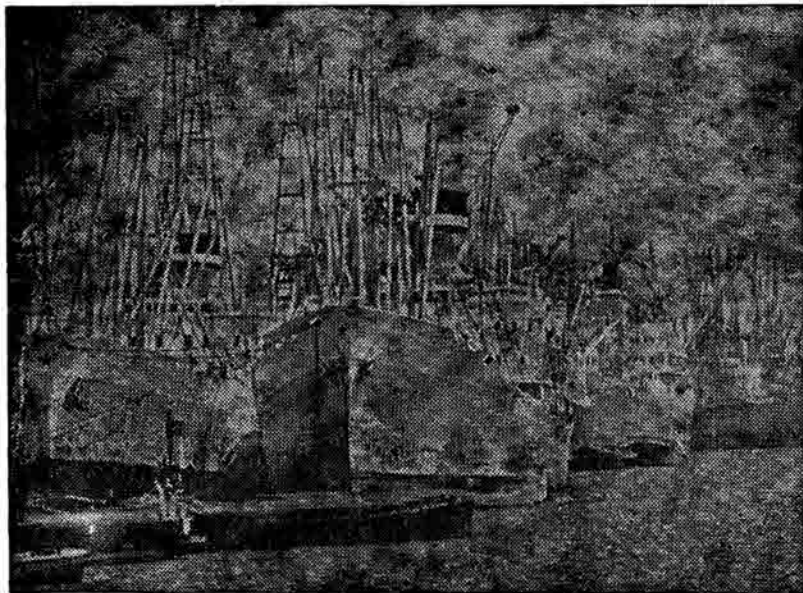
raises its own questions about the long-run hopes for growth and greater productivity in the British economy."

The international financial sharks are now concerned to see how much further Wilson is prepared to proceed on their behalf and against the welfare of the workers in order to uphold the pound and the profit system. On the other side, the seamen's strike showed the determination of the workers to resist the imposing of the wage ceilings which the government has been trying to enforce by a series of measures, ranging from exhortation to a mandatory cooling-off period.

The pressure from below has been dramatized by the resignation from the Cabinet of Frank Cousins, leader of the huge transport workers union, and the declaration that his union will not accept any official straitjacket on wage claims or struggles.

Wilson is therefore caught in the cleft of the two major class forces: the skeptical bankers and avaricious speculators, dissatisfied with his half-measures and pressing for more deflation at the expense of the workers, and the organized workers who put him into office with a big majority and who are increasingly opposed to the anti-labor edge of his economic policies.

It is highly doubtful whether the deflationary steps already taken, including the tightening of credit and raising the bank rate to seven percent, will suffice to stave off another devaluation. It is even more unlikely that Wilson will reverse his course and apply a socialist economic policy that would give priority to the needs of his working-class constituency over the demands of the plutocrats.



SEAMEN STRIKE. Ships idled during strike. Wilson attacked strikers' demands as "inflationary."

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.]

California Elections

Berkeley, Calif.

A gubernatorial non-election will occur in California this November.

Ronald Reagan vs. Pat Brown, or is it Pat Ronald vs. Reagan Brown? Any combination yields this conclusion: Sameness.

Brown arrested the Free Speech Movement sit-ins; Reagan would have done the same.

Brown supports Johnson's war in Vietnam; so does Reagan.

Brown hasn't supported the Farm Workers in Delano; Reagan won't either.

Brown continues to allow the University of California to be harassed by the legislature; Reagan will too.

Brown refuses to aid the Los Angeles welfare workers; so will Reagan.

Brown used all the force he could muster against the Negroes in Watts; so would have Reagan.

Brown gave no support to fair housing; neither will Reagan.

Brown made no effort to knock down the Oakland Wall so the Vietnam Day Committee could exercise their Constitutional rights; Reagan wouldn't either.

Brown let Chessman die; and Reagan would have done the same.

Brown so forth and so on; Reagan ditto.

Brown and Reagan are two horns on the same bull. Either/or will serve the interests of the California power elite most efficiently on the vital issues of the day.

R.C.

From ILA Member

New York, N.Y.

The following paragraph appeared in the New York Sun of Nov. 20, 1948:

"During the investigation of the Hintz murder before the defendants were brought to trial, Teddy Gleason, a powerful figure in waterfront affairs, was arrested as a material witness in the case and released on \$50,000 bail. He never testified however. Gleason was long active as an official of a checkers' union affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, is close to Joe Ryan, the president of the ILA, and close to Dunn in union activities."

John Dunn was a vicious gangland killer who died in the electric chair for the murder of Andy Hintz. Dunn was a criminal associate of Meyer Lansky, a leading figure in the national crime syndicate sometimes called the "Mafia" or "Cosa Nostra."

Teddy Gleason, who was, according to the New York Sun, "close to Dunn in union activities," is now president of the ILA. Gleason has been sent to Vietnam several times by the U.S. State Department to "investigate" the longshore cargo handling there. They couldn't send a better representative of the Johnson war policy against the heroic people of Vietnam.

ILA member

Mississippi Deal?

Detroit, Mich.

I believe that I read in a back copy of the Militant a report to the effect that federal registrars were not being used in Sunflower County, Mississippi, which is the home of Senator James Eastland. This report also wondered if some sort of "understanding" had not been reached by the administration and Eastland. Supposedly, the registrars would not be sent to Sunflower, in return for the Senator's continued support of key administration legislation.

This greatly disturbed me and I wrote to my Senator, requesting that he look into this matter. Since he is a member of the Judiciary Committee, chaired by Eastland, perhaps he really didn't try to look too hard. Please look further into this matter, as I am not completely assured that such a "deal" does not exist. It is quite clear to me that the Johnson administration is certainly capable of lying to the American people!

Richard M. Woodruff

Leo Bernard

Hampstead, England

Resolution from Hampstead Constituency Labor Party:

"Hampstead Labor Party extends its deepest sympathy to the Socialist Workers Party over the murder of Leo Bernard and the wounding of Jan Garrett and Walter Graham, and also to the relatives and friends of these young socialists."

John Keohane

Secretary, Hampstead CLP

War With China?

Providence, Ky.

At last, President Johnson has enlarged the American aggression in Vietnam by bombing the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong — just the steps advocated by the John Birch Society and the American Nazi Party.

Now, the question is this: When will the bombers strike at LBJ's goal — China?

Richard Chinn

Chairman

Committee for a Liberal Lending Library

Existentialists

New York, N.Y.

Here is another thought for your scrapbook on Existentialism: "In an advanced society, the petty bourgeois is necessarily from his very position, a socialist on the one side, and an economist on the other; that is to say, he is dazed by the magnificence of the big bourgeoisie and his sympathy for the sufferings of the people."

"He is at once both bourgeois and man of the people. He inwardly flatters himself that he is impartial and has found the right equilibrium, which claims to be something different from mediocrity. A petty bourgeois of this type glorifies contradiction because contradiction is the basis of his existence. He is himself nothing but a social contradiction in action. He must justify in theory what he is in practice . . ."

That was written by Karl Marx in a letter about Proudhon, Dec. 28, 1846.

D.R.

From Mississippi

Sunflower, Miss.

Last fall, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Mrs. Annie Mae King and others sued to void all the municipal elections that were to be held in Sunflower County, in the towns of Sunflower, Ruleville, Doddsville, Inverness and Moorhead. The court voided the election in Sunflower for last fall (Nov., 1965), but said that they couldn't adequately represent all the other towns. Negroes in the town of Sunflower were given a year to "catch up" in voter registration on the grounds of "systematic exclusion," and a date for new elections was to be set, for sometime this fall.

Municipal elections were originally scheduled for June, 1966, but on the basis of last fall's decision which gave Negroes a year to

Thought for the Week

"What about the cost of living? The contract didn't say anything about the peaches did it? I mean, my wife goes down to the store last Tuesday and she buys some peaches. Two pounds for 29, right? She goes back Thursday, same store, same peaches. Two for 39! How come the big shots in Washington don't investigate that?" — Striking airline mechanic Pat Magarelli, as quoted by Pete Hamill in the Aug. 1 New York Post.

"catch up," in March, Mrs. Hamer, Mrs. King, et al, won a suit to put these elections off until the fall, in accordance with last fall's court decision.

But on June 15, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the state of Mississippi a stay of setting a date for the new elections. In other words, the setting of a new election was put off until probably sometime early next year (1967). Meanwhile, there will be hearings this fall on the other towns.

"Cap" is a program dealing with war on poverty money. Head Start is training people how to cut grass and dig ditches, etc. They will pay \$25 to \$35 a week; also,

they want to pick the Negroes that they want on the board, and the majority of those picking will be white. We want only 50 percent of the board. We are also fighting that the people do not have to be professionals to teach or work with this program.

The community center is still coming along pretty fair. We have made very little progress because of finances and different things that were going on in the state.

Mrs. Lela Mae Brook

Vice-Chairman

Mary Francis Williams

Assistant Secretary

Freedom Democratic Party

It Was Reported in the Press

Urgent Appeal — "Mobs are running amuck. People have been killed. Millions upon millions of dollars in property damage has been suffered. There has been no letup. To the contrary, mob violence and racial disorder is spreading like a cancer throughout America . . . I am thankful that the responsible leaders of our some 20 million Negro citizens likewise view this situation with great alarm. They have rightly denounced the 'black power' movement, and they are to be commended for doing so. I hope other Negro leaders will speak out." (Senator Herman Talmadge, D., Georgia.)

Cost of Murder — The cost of the Vietnam war in the fiscal year ending June, 1966, was \$5.8 billion, Washington disclosed July 21. That comes to a little over \$110 million a week. If the official estimates of "Vietcong" casualties are correct, and these estimates average around 500 a week, that means Washington paid over \$200,000 for each dead revolutionary and "Vietcong suspect."

Opinion on War — A questionnaire for the 10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania asked, "Do you favor the present U.S. policy in Vietnam?" Answers were: yes, 39.2 percent; no, 43.6 percent; undecided, 17.2 percent. Similar results were shown in a poll for the 7th Congressional District of Alabama which asked, "Do you think the U.S. should be fighting in Vietnam?" Answers were: yes, 32.7 percent; no, 43.6 percent; undecided, 23.7 percent. (Congressional Record, pp. 13947 and 14795.)

Opinion on Government — In the 4th Congressional District of New York, the question was asked, "Do you believe the government gives the people enough reliable information on what it is doing?"

Answers were: yes, 22.5 percent; no, 67.3 percent; undecided, 10.2 percent. And the question put to the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania was, "Do you believe that the administration releases enough accurate information to keep the press and the public adequately informed on the actual state of the nation?" Answers were: yes, 23 percent; no, 77 percent. (Congressional Record, pp. 15053 and A3836.)

Feature That — President Johnson asked a committee to suggest ways the government could improve its aid to physically handicapped children. We're sure this will be of great comfort to the south Vietnamese children who are being bombed and napalmed.

People's Food Next? — The pet food industry has established an ethics code to curb false and misleading advertising of their products.

Compromise — In order to get the administration's new civil rights bill onto the floor of the House, Democrats accepted a compromise amendment proposed by Rep. Charles Mathias (R., Md.). The original bill would have made all housing subject to a ban on discrimination, but the Mathias amendment exempts private homeowners when they sell their houses. That leaves about two-thirds of the existing housing in the nation outside the scope of the bill.

Wary Businessmen — When the International Court of Justice ruled in favor of continued racist South African control over South-West Africa, the Wall Street Journal reported the following reaction in New York: "One high official of a U.S. mining company . . . said the court's decision may hasten economic development of the area by creating a more stable climate for business. The executive said he knows of 'several firms' that have hesitated in investing in the area because of the unresolved political issues."

Anti-Poverty Plan — A group of citizens, appointed by Congress to study the poverty problem, concluded that the federal government "was a major source of the poverty on which the government has declared unconditional war." The group noted that the level of welfare grants to needy people are well below the subsistence level.

Religious Trip — Some churchmen argue with Marx's characterization of religion as an opiate. But Rev. William Glenesk of Brooklyn has a somewhat different view. Criticizing the hysterical reactions in some quarters against LSD, he said the hallucinatory drug contains properties that "contribute to creation and the glory of God." "Religion," he added, "can sometimes stand a shot in the arm."

—Dick Roberts

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Bertrand Russell Tells of Plans to Conduct "Nuremberg" Trial of Johnson and Rusk

By Bertrand Russell

[The following are excerpts from an appeal to the American people issued June 18 by the well-known mathematician, philosopher and pacifist.]

* * *

I appeal to you, citizens of America, as a person concerned with liberty and social justice.

Many of you will feel that your country has served these ideals; and, indeed, the United States possesses a revolutionary tradition which, in its origins, was true to the struggle for human liberty and for social equality. It is this tradition which has been traduced by the few who rule the United States today.

* * *

The truth is that the Vietnamese popular resistance is just like the American revolutionary resistance to the British, who controlled the economic and political life of the American colonies in the 18th century. Vietnamese resistance is like the resistance of the French maquis, the Yugoslav partisans and the guerrillas of Norway and Denmark to the Nazi occupation. That is why a small peasant people is able to hold down a vast army of the most powerful industrial nation on earth.

I appeal to you to consider what has been done to the people of Vietnam by the United States government. Can you, in your hearts, justify the use of poison chemicals and gas, the saturation bombing of the entire country with jelly-gasoline and phosphorus? Although the American press lies about this, the documentary evidence concerning the nature of these gases and chemicals is overwhelming. They are poisonous and they are fatal. Napalm and phosphorus burn until the victim is reduced to a bubbling mass. The United States has also used weapons like the lazy dog, which is a bomb containing 10,000 slivers of razor-sharp steel. These razor darts slice to ribbons the villagers upon whom these weapons of sheer evil are constantly used. In one province of north Vietnam, the most densely populated, 100 million slivers of razor-sharp steel have fallen in a period of 13 months.

It is even more revealing and terrible that more Vietnamese died during the reign of Diem, from 1954 to 1960, than since 1960, when the Vietnamese partisans took up armed resistance to the American occupation in the south. What the papers have called the "Vietcong" is, in fact, a broad alliance, like the popular fronts of Europe, including all political



CIVILIAN VICTIMS. GI tries to fix wound of Vietnamese child. Civilians are principal victims of U.S. aggression.

views, ranging from Catholics to Communists. The National Liberation Front has the most ardent support of the people and only the wilfully blind will fail to see this.

Do you know that 8,000,000 Vietnamese were placed in internment camps under conditions of forced labor, with barbed wire and armed patrols? Do you know that this was done on the direction of the United States government and that torture and brutal murder were a continuous feature of life in these camps? Are you aware that the gases and chemicals, which have been used for five years in Vietnam, blind, paralyze, asphyxiate, cause convulsions and result in unbearable death?

Try to imagine what it would mean if an enemy were bombing the United States and occupied it for 12 years. How would you feel if a foreign power had saturated New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, St. Louis, San Francisco and Miami with jelly-gasoline, phosphorus and lazy dogs? What would you do if an occupying army used these toxic gases and chemicals in every town and hamlet they entered? Can you really think that the American people would welcome so savage an aggressor? The fact is that everywhere in the world, people have come to see the men who control the United States government as brutal bullies, acting in their own economic interests and exterminating any people foolhardy enough to struggle against the naked exploitation and aggression.

* * *

Yet, despite the immense wealth of the United States; despite the fact that with only six percent of the world's people, almost two-thirds of the world's resources are in its possession; despite its control over the world's oil, cobalt, tungsten, iron ore, rubber and other vital resources; despite the vast billions of profits that are gained by a few American corporations at the cost of mass star-

vation amongst the peoples of the world; despite all this — 66 million Americans live at the poverty level. The cities of America are covered in slums. The poor carry the burden of taxation and the fighting of colonial and aggressive wars.

I am asking all of you to make an intellectual connection between events which occur daily around you, to try to see clearly the system which has taken control of the United States and perverted its institutional life into a grotesque arsenal for a world empire. It is the vast military machine, the great industrial combines and their intelligence agencies which are regarded by the people of three whole continents as their main enemy in life and the source of their misery and hunger. If we examine the governments which depend for their existence upon American military force, we shall always find regimes which support the rich, the landlords and the big capitalists. This is true in Brazil, in Peru, in Venezuela, in Thailand, in South Korea, in Japan. It is true the world over.

* * *

I have called on intellectuals and eminent independent men and women from all parts of the world to join in an international War Crimes Tribunal which will hear evidence concerning the crimes of the U.S. government in Vietnam. You will remember that Germans were considered guilty if they acquiesced in and accepted the crimes of their government. Nobody considered it a sufficient excuse for Germans to say that they knew about the gas chambers and the concentration camps, the torture and the mutilation, but were unable to stop it.

I appeal to you as a human being to human beings. Remember your humanity and your own self-respect. The war against the people of Vietnam is barbaric. It is an aggressive war of conquest.

During the American War of Independence, no one had to tell Americans the purpose of their struggle or conscript them against their will. Nor was it necessary for American soldiers to go 10,000 miles to another country. In the American revolutionary war against foreign troops, Americans fought in fields and forests, although they were in rags and the occupying army was the strongest of the day. Americans fought the occupier, although they were hungry and poor, and they fought them house by house. In that war of liberation, the American revolutionaries were called terrorists, and the colonial power was the one labelling them rebels and rabble.

American national heroes responded with words such as Nathan Hale's and Patrick Henry's. The sentiment, "Give me liberty or give me death" inspired their struggle, just as it inspires the Vietnamese resistance to United States aggression and occupation. The Nathan Hales and Patrick Henrys of Vietnam are not the United States army. Those who display heroism, love of country and that deep belief in freedom and justice which inspired the American people in 1776 are today the people of Vietnam, fighting under the revolutionary leadership of their National Liberation Front.

And so the American people are to be used as cannon fodder by those who exploit not only the Vietnamese, but the people of the United States themselves. It is Americans who have been killing Vietnamese, attacking villages, occupying cities, using gas and chemicals, bombing their schools and hospitals — all this to protect the profits of American capitalism. The men who conscript the soldiers are the same men who sign the military contracts in their own benefit. They are the same men who send American soldiers to Vietnam as company cops, protecting stolen property.

So it is that the real struggle

for freedom and democracy is inside the United States itself, against the usurpers of American society. I have no doubt that the American people would respond just as the Vietnamese have responded if the United States were invaded and subjected to the atrocities and tortures which the United States army and government have inflicted on the Vietnamese.

The American Protest movement which has inspired people all over the world, is the only true spokesman for American concern for individual liberty and social justice. The battlefield for freedom is in Washington, in the struggle against war criminals — Johnson, Rusk and McNamara — who have degraded the United States and its citizens. Indeed, they have stolen the United States from its people and make the name of a great country stink in the nostrils of people the world over.

* * *

The War Crimes Tribunal is under urgent preparation now. I am approaching eminent jurists, literary figures and men of public affairs in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the United States itself. Vietnamese victims of this war will give evidence. Full scientific data concerning the chemicals used, their properties and their effects will be documented. Eyewitnesses will describe what they have seen, and scientists will be invited to examine the exhibits in the possession of the Tribunal. The proceedings will be tape-recorded and the full evidence will be published. There will be documentary film material concerning the witnesses and their evidence. We aim to provide the most exhaustive portrayal of what has happened to the people of Vietnam.

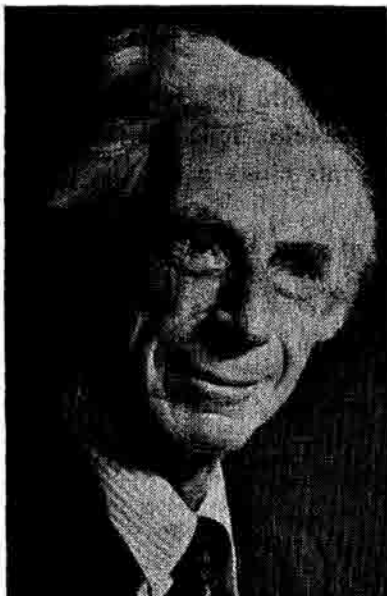
We intend that the peoples of the world shall be aroused as never before, the better to prevent the repetition of this tragedy elsewhere. Just as in the case of Spain, Vietnam is a barbarous rehearsal.

It is our intention that neither the bona fides nor the authenticity of this Tribunal will be susceptible to challenge from those who have so much to hide. President Johnson, Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, Henry Cabot Lodge, General Westmoreland and their fellow criminals will be brought before a wider justice than they recognize and a more profound condemnation than they are equipped to understand.

Berkeley Victory

The Berkeley Vietnam Day Committee has won a victory over the sound truck ordinance which had been used as a pretext for arresting eight VDC members at a rally April 12. The ordinance was ruled unconstitutional and the indictments were dismissed.

Over 2,000 students turned out for a victory celebration which included a speakers' rally, rock and roll music and snake dancing in the streets. Peter Camejo, a VDC leader, delivered a blistering attack on the U.S. intervention in Vietnam, and urged major participation in the Aug. 6 and 9 rallies being planned by the newly formed United Committee for the August Days of Protests.



Bertrand Russell