

Defend SNCC Against Attempts to Destroy It!

By The Editors

There is a mounting drive afoot to destroy the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The most ominous move in this direction has been the Atlanta indictment of SNCC chairman, Stokely Carmichael, and 14 others on frame-up charges of inciting to riot. SNCC's Atlanta Project director, William Ware, has been indicted for inciting to riot and for creating an "insurrection." Under a Georgia statute, the latter charge provides penalties up to death.

Police Shooting

The arrests were made as outbreaks occurred in Atlanta's ghetto. The first outbreak occurred after a white cop shot an innocent Negro. Further demonstrations were touched off when a blood-thirsty racist drove into the ghetto and killed one Negro youth in cold blood and wounded another.

The outbreaks were intensified by savage police repressions.

A statement by SNCC declares: "By trying to put the blame for the Atlanta black revolt on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Mayor Ivan Allen becomes a pawn in a national conspiracy to destroy SNCC and the growing militancy in the black community . . .

Black Power

"We are fully aware that every white racist politician in this country would like to see SNCC crushed for its stand against Johnson's policy in Vietnam and the sending of black mercenaries to fight an illegal war. We know these same forces are afraid of black power, black unity, because it is a threat to their stranglehold on the black community."

SNCC has ample reason for making this charge. Ever since it declared itself against the Vietnam war and for black power, it has been under mounting attack. The halls of Congress have resounded with vile denunciations of SNCC and demands for investigation of it. Newspaper editorials have smeared the organization. Politicians North and South have denounced it. In Philadelphia, city officials have a "dynamite" frame-



Stokely Carmichael

Photo by Charmian Chaplan

up going against SNCC. Philadelphia police officials have branded Carmichael a dangerous agitator who should be kept out of town.

In Chicago, a number of people working with SNCC have been arrested. In Watts, a SNCC staff member has been the target of police harassment.

Opponents of the Vietnam war and partisans of black power obviously have a stake in rallying to SNCC's defense. But everyone concerned with freedom, justice and equality has an equal stake,

regardless of their view of SNCC's policies. Clearly, if the attacks against SNCC are successful, they will not stop there.

SNCC has urged that telegrams protesting the persecution of Carmichael, with copies to SNCC, be sent to Mayor Ivan Allen and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, Atlanta, Ga.

SNCC is also in urgent need of funds to carry on the fight. Contributions should be sent to: SNCC, 360 Nelson St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30313.

THE MILITANT

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Appeal Prepared For Fort Hood 3

A series of legal moves are underway to win freedom for the three GIs court-martialed by the army for their opposition to the Vietnam war.

The three servicemen, known as the Fort Hood Three, were convicted in courts-martial at Fort Dix Sept. 6-10 of refusal to obey an officer. They had refused orders to board a plane for Vietnam because they had a civil suit pending seeking to bar the army from sending them to fight in the "illegal, unjust and immoral war" being waged by the U.S.

Private Dennis Mora, the first of the three to be tried, was sentenced to three years at hard labor, forfeiture of pay and a dishonorable discharge. Pfc. James Johnson, a Negro, and Pvt. David Samas were given the maximum sentence of five years, even though the charges against them were the same as Mora's. Each of the three were tried by a different board of officers, all of whom arrived at their verdicts in less than a half hour.

Their convictions are subject to automatic review within 30 days by Lt. General William F. Train, commanding general of the First Army. He has the option of up-

holding or reversing the conviction. If he upholds it, he also has the option of reducing the sentences.

If he does uphold the conviction, an appeal will be made to the U.S. Military Board of Review. If that appeal fails, the case will be taken to the Military Court of Appeals, which is roughly equivalent in the military legal hierarchy to the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, two other legal approaches are being pressed in the civil courts. The whole case began last June when the three GIs, through their attorney, Stanley Faulkner, applied for an injunction enjoining the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army from sending them to fight in Vietnam.

The application for an injunction was denied by the U.S. Circuit Court and an appeal was immediately filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals. While this appeal, which is still pending, was before the courts, the army moved to obstruct the legal challenge in the civilian court. They did so by illegally detaining the three GIs and then entrapping them by ordering them to board a special

(Continued on Page 4)

Peru Trial of Peasant Leader Under Way

(World Outlook) — As feared by the defense, the Peruvian government opened the trial for Hugo Blanco Galdós, the well-known Trotskyist peasant leader, without adequate notice; and selected a court in Tacna, a small town, where even routine press coverage is difficult.

Aug. 29 was set as the opening day for the trial. But the three Lima defense attorneys, Dr. Alfredo Batillana Maggiolo, Doctora Laura Caller Ibérica and Marcial Chalco Reyes, were not registered in Tacna. Proceedings were held up while provisions were made to register the three attorneys locally.

Twenty-eight defendants were brought into court Aug. 30. (Two days later, the number was increased to 29.) Nine others were named in the indictment, but have not been apprehended.

The two leading figures in the case are Hugo Blanco, who is being defended by Dr. Batillana; and Pedro Candela Santillana, who is being defended by Dra. Caller. The latter attorney, to-

gether with Marcial Chalco, is also representing the 27 other defendants.

The prosecuting attorney, Lt. Col. Oswaldo Paulinich, demanded 25 years in prison for Hugo Blanco, 22 years for Pedro Candela and from 2 to 20 years for the others.

The demand was not without sinister implications. The Peruvian press had freely predicted in advance that the prosecution would demand 25 years for Hugo Blanco, but that the judges would hand down the death sentence. The press prediction proved to be accurate as to the opening moves of the prosecution, giving rise to forebodings that the trial will end with martyrdom for Hugo Blanco.

Defense Objections

Dr. Batillana objected to the trial being held in Tacna because it "lacked the necessary guarantees" for a fair hearing. He also charged that the defendants were brought to Tacna hastily and without previous notice.

The defense also filed objections over a series of legal "omis-

sions and errors" in the case. They argued for dismissal of the case; and, when this was denied, demanded its postponement. This was denied inasmuch as the Military Code does not provide for postponements.

In addition to all the other difficulties facing the defense, the government placed the case under the Code of Military Justice, al-

though the alleged crimes actually come under civil law.

The defense also charged that the trial was unfair, since 80 percent of the defendants speak only Quechua, yet the trial is being conducted in Spanish. When the court read the charges to the defendants in Spanish, Dra. Laura Caller objected. She pointed out that the Military Code provides

in such instances for an interpreter.

The head of the military tribunal, Col. Roberto Acosta, said that after the charges were read in Spanish a copy translated into Quechua would be handed to the defendants.

When Hugo Blanco was brought into the small, crowded courtroom at 8:30 a.m., he shouted the slogans of the peasants whom he had led in the valley of La Convención in the heroic struggles of 1961 and 1962.

The presiding judge became very angry and ordered silence on penalty of being sent out.

Hugo Blanco remained seated until 12:30 p.m., when the hearing was suspended. He then rose to shout again, "Tierra o Muerte!" [Land or Death!] Pedro Candela and the other 26 loudly echoed the slogan before the appreciative spectators who had jammed into the courtroom.

Hugo Blanco was dressed in a simple black leather jacket. Apparently, he let his beard grow

(Continued on Page 5)

Blanco's Co-Defendants

Besides Hugo Blanco and Pedro Candela, the 27 other defendants being tried with them are: Aniceto Muñoz Piñares, Tiburcio Bolaños Dávalos, Fortunato Vargas Guzmán, José Zufiga Letona, Vicente Ortiz Quispe, Fidel Orué Ortiz, Bernardino Zárate Ramírez, Crisólogo Gordillo Almandoz, Moisés Paz Huacac, Emiliano Semorides Ojeda, Francisco Cayo Palomino, Nemesio Bocángel Zavala, Juan Pando Páucar, Basilio Alvarez, José Pereyra Paucar, Luis Aguilar Villacorta, Gerardo Carpio Molina, Humberto Caraza Moscoso, Leonidas Carpio Jordán, Marcelino Rosa, Pascual Zárate Ramírez, Lucio Bengolea Torres, Fortunato Torres Paniagua, Andrés Gonzáles Tejada, Antonio Huaccoc León, Gregorio Surco Quispe and Bernardino Quispe Lavilla.

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

Inflation Sparks Strikes

The first six months of 1966 revealed a rise in rank-and-file union militancy that was totally unexpected by all the so-called labor experts, who had earlier predicted a year of labor peace. These predictions were partially based on a U.S. Labor Department report that expiring union contracts covering 5,000 or more workers would involve a total of less than a million union members in negotiations this year. This compares with a projected figure of more than 2,000,000 in 1967.

A more recent report by the Labor Department, however, showed that work stoppages have actually increased nearly 15 percent over the recession year of 1960. For the month of May alone, before the start of the airline machinists' strike, some 2,870,000 man-days were lost as a result of strikes. This is the highest May total in seven years.

The principal demand in these strikes is for higher wages to combat a soaring rise in the cost of living. The cause of the strikes, however, is the greed of the bosses who are jealously guarding continuing record profits by stiffening their resistance to workers' demands. One of the levers they are using is President Johnson's 3.2 percent wage-increase guideline, which was projected last year precisely for this reason.

Wage Increases

Despite this sweetheart deal with Johnson, most of the companies struck this year have been forced to make concessions, and wage increases are reportedly averaging around five percent. This modest violation of Johnson's wage guidelines still falls far short of the continuing inflationary bite into the real wages of workers.

A sample of the attrition of workers' living standards was contained in a mid-July report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It reported that after-tax average earnings of all factory workers in June had remained unchanged from the previous month, but that the rise in the cost of living had taken a 25-cent-a-week bite out of spendable income. The report added that the weekly income of a factory worker with three dependents rose from \$96.99 in June, 1965, to \$99.22 in June of 1966. In this one year, the spendable in-

come, after taxes and cost of living adjustments, had declined 21 cents a week from \$88.09 to \$87.88.

In the face of these facts, even some union officials are being prodded into conceding there is justification for the growing mood of rank-and-file militancy. AFL-CIO research director Nat Goldfinger, for example, recently said: "The trade unions have taken a clobbering over the past few years. All the figures show a shift in income distribution toward profits and away from wage and salary payments."

William Blackburn, president of a Pennsylvania local of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) claimed three months ago that recent rises in the cost of living have eaten up half the pay increases that local members have obtained since 1960. "Every time the cost of living index comes out," said Blackburn, "we get a lot of grumbling." He indicated this "grumbling" was not the result of a change in policy by union leaders, however, and that grievances were "coming in not at our urging."

Workers' grievances are not confined to wages alone, and there is substantial evidence to show that dissatisfaction with working conditions is the second-most reason for growing unrest. The New York-based American Arbitration Association (AAA) recently reported that it had 4,097 labor grievances filed with it in 1965, about 27 percent more than in 1960, and higher than any previous year in its records. The AAA claims that grievances this year are continuing to pour in at a near-record level.

Tenna Strike

An example of this was the one-day strike at the Tenna Corporation in Cleveland, Ohio, last spring when workers walked off the job after allegedly protesting that it was too hot to work. The company claimed they went out because "it was just a beautiful day." It subsequently turned out that the strikers were actually protesting a new speed-up procedure the company was introducing.

The walkout was so solid that the company was unable either to fire or suspend any workers. They paid the strikers for the time they were out and agreed to accept grievances filed during the strike. Among these were the demands that workers be treated with more

respect and that in future walkouts, the company should "not put a car at the foot of the driveway to the parking lot so the workers can leave the plant."

An example of growing company resistance to on-the-job grievances is currently occurring at the Lockheed Shipyard in Seattle which employs 5,000 and is referred to as the "snakepit" by former Lockheed workers. Conditions are so miserable that there has been almost a 100 percent turnover of young trainees in one skilled craft alone.

Many Quit

The Boilermakers Union, which supplies most of the skilled mechanics in the Shipyard, reports that approximately 200 Boilermakers either quit in disgust or were fired since Jan. 1. One of the threats used by Lockheed against the workers is that they are inefficient, and the company is considering importing Japanese workers to fill their jobs.

Another symptom of discontent in the unions is opposition to sweetheart contracts negotiated by union leaders. IUE members in Johnstown, Pa., for example, returned to work in July after a six-week strike against the Pennsylvania Electric Company. During this lengthy walkout, they turned down three company offers and, in each case, pressured union negotiators to go back for a better settlement.

Another factor not to be overlooked is that rank-and-file workers are showing an increasing willingness to strike at a time when Johnson and the boss class are escalating their dirty war in Vietnam and trying to bleed the multi-billion dollar cost of the war out of the hides of the American working people.

Their phony wage guidelines, combined with the war-bred inflation, are chewing up modest wage increases won by workers almost as fast as they are received.

One effective way to combat this attack on living standards is for rank-and-file militants to begin to push for a sliding scale of wages clause in all union contracts. Under such an agreement, wages would automatically rise every time the cost of living index went up. This demand will help put some real meaning into the workers' struggle against inflation.

—Tom Leonard

Role of Nazis in Fanning Chicago Racist Attacks

By Herman Porter

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 — After creating an unexpected stir for the past month and after much publicity, the heralded march and rally organized by George Lincoln Rockwell and his American Nazi Party yesterday turned out to be a flop.

Rockwell and the Nazis moved into Chicago last month to try to build their fascist organization through an effort to mobilize the racists and ultra-right-wing elements in this city. Rockwell presented his racist agitation as an answer to Martin Luther King and the Chicago Freedom Movement and as an answer to "black revolution." The Freedom Movement, which is made up of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations headed by Al Raby, has been engaged in a campaign to win open housing since King's massive rally in Soldier's Field, July 12.

King's strategy in the campaign has been to pressure the Daley administration to give concessions by exposing the deep-going racism that underlies Chicago's segregated pattern of housing. King has led his followers in marches into some of the most notoriously racist sections of the city and immediate suburbs. The marchers, committed to nonviolence, were met by howling racist mobs with bricks and bottles.

First Moves

The first big march occurred on July 31, and large ones were held on succeeding Sundays. Rockwell and the Nazis intervened early in August in an effort to gain publicity and adherents to fascism by winning the leadership of the racists and mobilizing them in action against the civil rights movement. Rockwell's initial success in evoking a response among racist and rightwing elements came as a surprise to almost everyone. No one suspected that these self-avowed followers of Hitler would gain any significant following.

At first, the Nazis handed out large numbers of printed signs with just the slogan "white power" and the swastika on them. These were taken up in the racist neighborhoods and were carried by the hostile spectators along the route of King's marches.

On Sunday, Aug. 14, John Patler, Rockwell's chief lieutenant and the editor of the "Storm Trooper," succeeded in whipping up a crowd of several hundred

young white racists. The rally was held in Marquette Park, in the heart of the neighborhood that had responded most violently to the marches.

Rockwell called another rally in Marquette Park the following Sunday, Aug. 21, at which some 1,500 people appeared. A considerable section of the crowd was made up of foreign-born, pro-fascist elements who were ready to shout such slogans as "Kill the Jews." At this meeting, which represented Rockwell's greatest success, he announced that he would lead a march into the South Side ghetto for "white power" on Sept. 10. The march was to be followed by a rally at the Coliseum which seats 5,000 or more people.

Big Publicity

Though Rockwell and the Nazis continued to get enormous television and press publicity, they held no other public events until the march yesterday.

In the meantime, King reached an agreement with Mayor Daley to call off his marches. The "concessions" won were purely token, however. Led by Robert Lucas, head of Chicago CORE, some of the more militant participants sought to continue the campaign with a march into Cicero on Sept. 4. Though hundreds of racist whites gathered in many places along the route of the march, the Nazis did not intervene.

All of the efforts of Rockwell's followers were directed toward building their march and rally on Sept. 10. Reportedly, 40 Nazis from across the country were mobilized in Chicago.

But the march fizzled. It began with fewer than 100 people, most of them the out-of-town Nazis, and grew to a peak of about 150 marchers near the end. The last half of the line was made up almost exclusively of teen-age boys, picked up along the route.

Though Rockwell bragged a great deal at the rally that night about having marched through the ghetto, most of the march was through a completely white area of private homes. The march did go several blocks into a predominantly black adjoining area of private homes — which could not be termed the ghetto.

Only 150 attended the rally at the Coliseum. Rockwell had announced there would be 5,000 to 10,000 people. Aside from the core of Nazis, most of the audience was middle-aged, many of them old, foreign-born Bundists who hadn't had a chance to "Sieg Heil" at a public meeting in decades.

The day's events demonstrated that though Rockwell had gotten great publicity, and the Nazis had been able to agitate considerable numbers with their racist line, they had attracted very few new people to their fascist program and organization.

At the rally, Rockwell explained the Nazi program for solving the "Negro problem." He called for a convention to amend the Constitution and require that Negroes be deported back to Africa. Some of the boats might leak and might not make it, he explained. Five or six million would volunteer to leave, he predicted. The rest would be put on reservations.

"If they continue with black revolution, we must exterminate them," Rockwell said. He mentioned Stokely Carmichael and Robert Lucas as types due for extermination.

Rockwell's successes in Chicago show once more the depths of the racist attitudes inculcated in whites in this society — in Northern cities as well as in Mississippi. They show also that this racism creates a great potential reservoir for a fascist movement.

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.

DETROIT

OUR TIMES AND THE NUREMBERG TRIALS. Speaker, Ernest Goodman, Civil Liberties Attorney. Fri., Sept. 23, 8 p.m. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Ave. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES

THE WHITE MAN RETURNS — Neo-colonial Coups in Africa. Speaker, Hayden Perry. Fri., Sept. 23, 8:30 p.m. 1702 E. Fourth St. Contrib. \$1.00. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

MINNEAPOLIS

FRANZ J. T. LEE, member of the African People's Democratic Union of Southern Africa, executive secretary of the Alexander Defense Committee, speaks on The Fight Against Apartheid in South Africa. Fri., Sept. 23, 8:30 p.m. 704 Hennepin St., Room 240. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

NEW YORK

WALTER SCHNEIR, co-author of Invitation to an Inquest, speaks on THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBEL CASE. Fri., Sept. 23, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway at 18th St. Contrib. \$1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.



A THOROUGHGOING FRAUD

The Saigon Elections

By Dick Roberts

SEPT. 13 — The results of the Sept. 11 elections in south Vietnam have been greeted by Saigon and Washington alike as a victory over the guerrillas, comparable to the victory the Viet Minh scored over the French at Dienbienphu. "We are heartened by the fact that the elections were held," the White House stated, "and heartened by the size of the heavy turnout as reported."

In Saigon, *New York Times* correspondent Charles Mohr reported similar feelings: "The large turnout of registered voters in south Vietnam's national elections yesterday," Mohr wrote Sept. 12, "will force north Vietnam 'to have second thoughts' about the war and 'to adopt a wiser attitude,' the south Vietnamese chief of state said tonight."

"According to figures issued by the government today, 4,274,812 of the nation's 5,289,652 registered voters cast ballots. That was 80.8 percent . . ."

And in the U.S. Senate, minority whip Thomas Kuchel from California declared that the election was "an extraordinary demonstration by a poor and humble people of their courageous devotion to the cause of self-government . . . The Vietcong may well have suffered their Dienbienphu — at the poll."

But the official enthusiasm is not very persuasive. The elections excluded not only the National Liberation Front, but also the Buddhist opposition which had begun the struggle for elections last March to begin with.

What was elected was not a body with legislative powers, but one which has the sole right of drawing up a constitution — and one which will be automatically disbanded at the end of a six-month period. Furthermore, the ruling Saigon junta has veto power over all decisions made by the 117-man body with less than a two-thirds majority.

This means that with a bloc of 40 representatives in the constitutional assembly, the junta will rule supreme. And that much is certainly guaranteed, considering that the majority of those elected were either active or former military men, civil servants in the Saigon administration or other representatives of the bureaucracy on provincial levels.

Large Turnout?

The only argument that apologists for the U.S.-puppet regime are left with is the one that there was a large turnout for the elections, in spite of the "Vietcong terrorism." But this argument is suspect, too. Registration for the elections was not voluntary. It was automatic. In local districts, actual voting was conducted under military rule.

NBC-TV news, Sept. 11, showed one voting place where the voters had been rounded up and trucked to the polls in U.S. army vehicles.

And in the week prior to elections, the so-called terrorist attacks had declined considerably. The *New York Times* reported Sept. 9 that there had been an average of 817 incidents weekly in May, compared to 517 in the week ending Sept. 3, and 358 in

the six days following that. This hardly speaks for a "greatly stepped up campaign of terror."

But the elections themselves are not the major question. More significant is the fact that these elections are one step in the much greater strategy of the U.S. puppet regime to isolate and crush all internal opposition outside of the region directly controlled by the National Liberation Front.

It need be recalled that for over three months of this year, from mid-March to late June, there were demonstrations almost every day in the three large Vietnamese cities against the puppet government and against U.S. intervention in Vietnamese affairs. Those demonstrations went much farther than calling for "elections."

Many marchers called for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and practically all of them demonstrated sympathy with the idea of immediate negotiations with the NLF.

The major question is, what happened to this opposition? And the answer lies in a closer examination of the events between the first Hue demonstration last March, and the Sept. 11 elections. These events can be roughly broken down into four phases:

● March 10-April 14. The dismissal of General Nguyen Chanh Thi leads to a series of militant demonstrations, particularly in Hue and Danang, but then also in Saigon, culminating in an agreement between Ky and the Unified Buddhist Church to hold new elections.

● April 14-May 15. The demonstrations do not subside. They become larger and more militant. Troops and policemen join in; workers at the U.S. air base in Danang go on strike.

● May 15-June 20. Ky attacks Danang, and after crushing the opposition in this city, attacks Hue, June 17. Buddhist leader Thich Tri Quang is arrested in Hue, June 20, after a futile passive resistance effort. Ky announces, "As far as I'm concerned, it's all over. We are over the hump."

● June 20-Sept. 11. Demonstrations continue for several days in Saigon, but they are crushed by troops and riot-squad cops. Martial law is established. Leaders are arrested. This is followed by a consolidation of military control in all three cities and preparations for "free elections."

These events do not spell out a growth of support for the Ky regime leading to acceptance of the idea of "democratic elections." They spell out the crushing of an incipient civil war within a civil war, and primarily through the decapitation of its leadership.

Washington did not sit idly by while all this was happening. From the very beginning, it was clear where Johnson stood, and he did not at that time consider the Unified Buddhist Church some small minority that could easily be shrugged off. "The Johnson administration's overriding concern in south Vietnam's political crisis," the *New York Times* reported April 7, "is said to be the survival of the 10-man military junta, with or without Premier Nguyen Cao Ky at its head."

U.S. Gives Word

How was this to be done? The inside word came from *New York Times* reporter Neil Sheehan from Saigon, April 11. "Senior United States officials here," Sheehan declared, "are understood to feel that south Vietnam's military junta must combine political concessions with a policy of firmness towards dissidence and street violence if it hopes to survive . . ."

"The Americans feel the junta should re-establish control over Danang, now in the hands of Buddhist leaders and rebellious army units . . . The occupation of Danang by pro-government troops



AGAINST KY REGIME. Saigon students during demonstrations last spring against Ky dictatorship.

would entail force and probably bloodshed, United States officials say. They add that force, while it must be used judiciously, should not be shrunk from.

"Control over Hue," Sheehan continued, "can be achieved later, officials say. The junta is being advised to isolate the city by cutting off its road, rail and sea links. Hue is dependent on the outside for its food supplies. At the same time, the officials say, the junta should move firmly against Buddhist students who have been organizing the demonstrations."

Before "Agreement"

This was written, it is to be noted, before the agreement was reached between Tri Quang and Premier Ky on April 14, that elections should be held. In that agreement, further, the constituent assembly was to include the Unified Buddhist Church and it was to have legislative powers.

But it was Washington's advice and not Premier Ky's word that was followed. Once having obtained Tri Quang's agreement in mid-April, Ky's police forces began stepping up their repression. When Danang was crushed in late May, Tri Quang again went into opposition and was more outspoken in his attacks on the U.S. — blaming Johnson directly for the Danang assault.

The real details of the attack on Danang and then Hue, where Tri Quang surrendered, have never been released, and it may be some time before the real truth comes out about the fate of the oppositional leaders. An idea of what happened to some of them was hinted at in a Reuters dispatch datelined Saigon, Aug. 13:

"Four hundred soldiers and civilians who allegedly took part in the abortive Buddhist movement to unseat the Saigon government earlier this year are being detained on an island near Cambodia, a freed prisoner said here today . . ."

"The ex-prisoner said he was one of the 89 soldiers who were released yesterday from a military jail on Phuquoc Island after two months' detention."

"He said most of the prisoners on the island were soldiers from the two northern cities of Hue and Danang, the main strongholds of the three-months-long Buddhist revolt, which the government crushed in May and June. The prisoner said the captives included 30 army officers of the rank of captain or above."

The only leader not imprisoned or killed, so far as is ascertainable, appears to be Thich Tri Quang himself who has been hospitalized on a hunger strike since his capture.

The crushing of the Buddhist leadership was the main prere-

quisite of continuing the military regime. But it could not stop there. Once Hue and Danang were militarily occupied, Ky established martial law in Saigon itself. This required crushing one after another student revolt with riot-squad cops, cordoning off the student and Buddhist headquarters with barbed wire and maintaining an early curfew for a number of days.

Does killing and imprisoning the leadership of the Buddhist movement and staging a rigged election constitute a final victory for democracy, Ky-Johnson-style, in Vietnam?

The answer is also in the events themselves. Many thousands of students, workers, soldiers and even police were involved in the spring demonstrations. They were often self-armed, and they made their own slogans, sometimes going far beyond the minimal demands of the leaders. When Tri Quang had made the April agreement, the *Wall Street Journal* of April 19 questioned it because,

Called a Hoax

"Buddhist soldiers and students are denouncing the monk-general accord as a hoax that would permit the generals to rally strength over the next few months and then to crush their opponents."

It is true that the Tri-Quang leadership vacillated and finally was crushed, but this is not to say that the many thousands of people in the ranks — who carried the whole movement to new heights of militancy, even after the April agreement — have been crushed or simply thoroughly demoralized.

The war has escalated day after day, and the U.S. atrocities which impelled the rebellion six months ago are taking place on a doubled and trebled scale. The chances are Ky's and Johnson's election euphoria will be short-lived — and it will ultimately be shattered by the very people who were supposed to have turned out in such surprising numbers, Sept. 11.

Books, Pamphlets On Vietnam

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Margaret Sanger, A Heroic Fighter For Basic Human Rights, Dies at 82

By Evelyn Reed

Margaret Sanger, world-renowned pioneer advocate of the basic human right of birth control, died Sept. 6 on the eve of her 83rd birthday. For more than half a century, this woman conducted a struggle for all other women against a colossal combine of Established Reaction which chained them to ignorance, fears and superstitions. Her passing will be mourned and her achievements saluted by grateful millions.

Today "family planning" is regarded as thoroughly respectable, the only civilized way to deal with reproduction in human, not animal, terms. To clear the way for accepting this concept, Margaret Sanger had to endure unrelenting persecution by legal authorities and the church, including criminal indictments, a jail term, organized raids on her birth-control clinics and police attacks on her meetings. In 1914, she was made liable to a prison term of 45 years under the Comstock law for the "suppression of vice." Her "crime" was sending birth-control information through the mails!

Until after the First World War, Margaret Sanger stood virtually alone except for a small band of progressive women, some of them Socialists. In the course of time, this originator of the phrase "birth control" acquired a growing corps of supporters and defenders of her cause. By 1937, even the hidebound American Medical Association recognized birth control as part of legitimate medical practice.

About 10 years later, the American Birth Control League, established in 1921, became the influential Planned Parenthood Federation of America. It comprises more than 250 centers in 150 cities. The International Planned Parenthood Federation, headed by Margaret Sanger, has become a worldwide movement with 38 member organizations in 88 countries.

The knowledge and means of birth control are still withheld from many Americans, as well as people in other nations. State laws forbid free dissemination of birth-control information and access to its techniques. These remain, by and large, a privilege of more affluent and better educated individuals and families. Poverty and ignorance deprive those women who need it most of the means for planned parenthood.

Taboos Declining

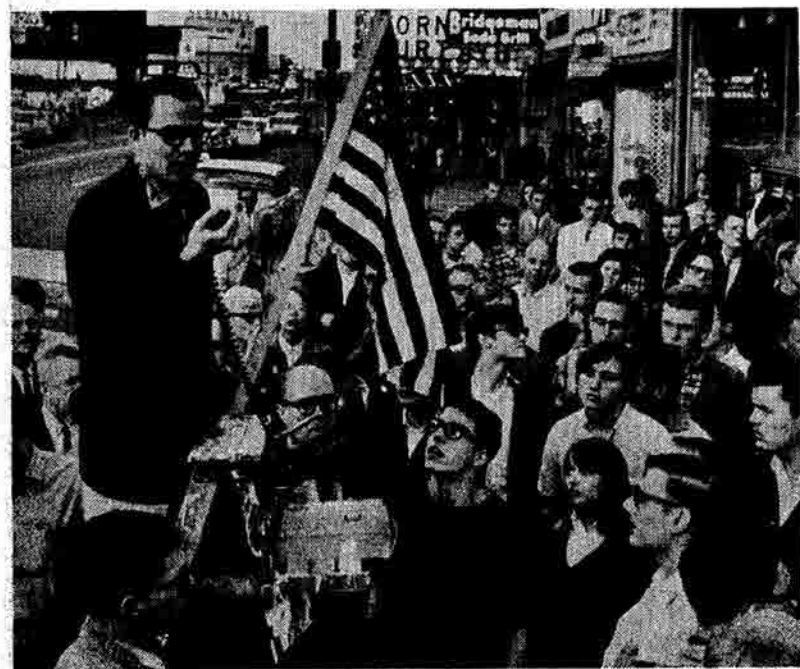
But the taboos are gradually breaking down. Even the Catholic hierarchy, the most rigid opponent of this emancipatory movement, is beginning to bend a little. Last month a group of mothers, children and college students demonstrated in front of New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral to hasten a favorable decision from the Vatican.

Margaret Sanger's achievement demonstrates how even "a minority of one," with a correct and necessary idea, can generate enough power to prevail against seemingly overwhelming and insurmountable prejudice and conservatism. This valiant woman promoted a worldwide movement by holding firm and fast to her humanitarian principles.

In a rational society, planned procreation will go hand in hand with a planned economy. This combination can be achieved only through an enlightened socialist order, created by working men and women to fulfill their needs.

If an indomitable woman "in league with the future" could bring about such impressive results in the single area of birth control, cannot a devoted minority of revolutionary socialists, armed with a full program of emancipation, set forces into motion which will accomplish much more? The answer is implicit in the example set by Margaret Sanger.

...Fort Hood 3 Appeal



Minneapolis Tribune Photo

DEFEND FT. HOOD THREE. Minnesota Committee to End the War in Vietnam held street meeting Sept. 6 on case of antiwar GIs. Speaking is Jack Marsh, Socialist Workers Party candidate for congress from Minnesota's fifth district.

(Continued from Page 1)
plane to Vietnam, knowing in advance they would not comply with the order.

Upon their detention by the Army, Faulkner sought a writ of habeas corpus from a U.S. court in Trenton on the grounds that the detention was illegal. This was denied and is now being appealed to the Third U.S. Court of Appeals.

Committee Statement

The legal appeals are being made with the support of the Fort Hood Three Defense Committee, under the co-chairmanship of A. J. Muste and Staughton Lynd.

In a statement on the convictions, the committee declared, "This case is by no means closed. It will continue as long as there

are legal means available to seek justice and a fair hearing for the Fort Hood Three. We will continue to raise the question upon which this case is based — whether a soldier has the freedom to consider and decide whether he will fight in a war which he considers 'illegal, immoral and unjust.'

"The committee will continue," the statement added, "so long as these three men are under charges, or imprisoned, or under restriction of any sort, to fight for their freedom and their complete vindication. We appeal to the American people to aid us in this fight."

Contributions to aid this struggle may be sent to the Fort Hood Three Defense Committee, 5 Beekman St., New York, N.Y. 10038.

INTERVIEW WITH SNCC LEADER

What Really Happened in Atlanta

By Barry Sheppard

Shirley Wright works for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's New York office. She was in Atlanta when the first of the recent outbreaks occurred, attending a central committee meeting of the militant organization. Miss Wright granted an interview to *The Militant* on Sept. 9, describing the events leading up to the frame-up arrests of SNCC leaders.

Miss Wright told me that the incident which triggered the "riot" was the police shooting of a young man, Harold Prather, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 6. Prather was driving a car when police stopped him, because, they say, they suspected him of stealing it. The cops had handcuffed Prather when he allegedly broke and ran away. They chased after him and shot him. He collapsed in a pool of blood on his mother's porch.

Prather's mother said he was driving the car of a friend who had frequently lent it to him.

A crowd had gathered during these events and had become enraged watching the shooting of Prather. They decided to hold a demonstration protesting police brutality — something the people in this poor, all-black neighborhood were quite familiar with. They called the SNCC headquarters about the demonstration.

Stokely Carmichael and Cleveland Sellers went to the neighborhood, followed by Miss Wright and others from the committee. Carmichael stayed in the area only five or ten minutes, while Bill Ware, SNCC Atlanta project director, drove through the neighborhood in a sound truck denouncing police brutality and talking about the demonstration.

Miss Wright said that three hours after the shooting, "about 400 people were marching in the

streets, shouting 'police brutality' and 'black power.' A white man drove up to the crowd and got out of his car with a gun. The crowd took away his gun, and turned over his car."

Then "Mayor Ivan Allen came into the neighborhood to 'quiet the disturbance.' He stood on top of a police car and told the people in a very patronizing and condescending way to go home, and that the police were there to protect them. The people shouted back that the police were there to shoot and kill them, not to protect them. They began to raise their grievances to the mayor."

"But the mayor refused to listen to the complaints of the people and was booed down by the crowd. Allen became frenzied. He ordered the police to disperse the

crowd at any cost. 'Get them off the streets!' he shouted. 'Tear down their homes if necessary!'

"The police attack was brutal. It was a horrible thing to see. They fired riot guns and pistols into the air and threw tear gas into the crowd. They drove police vans directly into the demonstrators and grabbed people off the streets and took them off to jail. They threw tear gas into people's houses, dragged them out and arrested them. Sixty-five people in all were arrested at that time. Four SNCC workers were arrested."

"The crowd grew to about 1,000. People started throwing bricks and bottles at the police. What started as a protest march became a struggle in self-defense in response to the attack by the police. If the police had left the area, the outbreak would not have occurred."

Miss Wright returned to the area later that night, with other SNCC workers, to talk to the people in the neighborhood. "There were hundreds of police cars. Every five minutes we were stopped by police with guns drawn, and told to get out," she said.

"These events, and the campaign to persecute SNCC, the arrests of Stokely Carmichael and the others, have brought out the true racist character of the supposedly liberal city of Atlanta," Miss Wright concluded.

Then "Mayor Ivan Allen came into the neighborhood to 'quiet the disturbance.' He stood on top of a police car and told the people in a very patronizing and condescending way to go home, and that the police were there to protect them. The people shouted back that the police were there to shoot and kill them, not to protect them. They began to raise their grievances to the mayor."

"But the mayor refused to listen to the complaints of the people and was booed down by the crowd. Allen became frenzied. He ordered the police to disperse the

crowd at any cost. 'Get them off the streets!' he shouted. 'Tear down their homes if necessary!'

Antiwar Pickets Greet Johnson In Dayton, Ohio

DAYTON, Ohio — About 175 pickets were on hand in front of the main gate to the Montgomery County Fair here, when President Johnson spoke Sept. 3. The demonstration, with signs demanding "End the War in Vietnam," "Bring the Troops Home Now" and "Free the Fort Hood Three," was begun before the President arrived and continued until he left. Leafletting had been planned, but the 5,000 leaflets were confiscated by Secret Service men before they could be passed out.

Shortly before Johnson arrived, about 80 demonstrators entered the fair-grounds and gathered in a group less than 100 yards from where Johnson spoke. At the first mention of Vietnam, they raised a banner reading "Thou Shalt Not Kill — End the War Now." Police tore the banner down and shoved the group with billy clubs.

The demonstration had considerable impact. Johnson was speaking of the right to dissent, which contrasted sharply with the police treatment of the demonstrators. One Dayton man protested to the newspapers about police brutality he had been victim to when he was mistaken for one of the demonstrators.

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D.C. Conference on Black Power

The first official report on the Sept. 3 black power planning conference held in Washington, D.C., was made by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Democrat, in a Washington press conference on Sept. 7.

The Sept. 3 meeting voted to call a national convention of black power advocates in Washington, Oct. 15-16. It had voted not to release any information about its own proceedings, which were held in closed session.

Powell said the Sept. 3 meeting was attended by 169 Negroes from 37 cities, 18 states and the District of Columbia, representing a wide range of opinion. "Integrationists, political separatists and cultural nationalists — all were represented," he said.

It had defined black power "as a means for black people to make changes in society to achieve self-determination, self-respect and self-defense, in other words, mobilizing black strength to serve the needs of the black people," Powell said.

"The entire thrust of the conference was its emphasis on positive accomplishments. Thus it was not anti-white, but pro-black. It did not advocate violence, but

simply rejected unconditional non-violence and strongly endorsed self-defense to achieve the full dignity of black peoplehood, which is in the great American tradition of self-defense."

In a further definition of black power, Powell said, "Black people themselves must develop black power — political, economic and cultural — before they seek any coalition with white people. In short, as black people, we seek a coalition or a coexistence of power of equals based on the proportionate strength of our numbers."

When reporters asked him why Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Floyd McKissick of the Congress of Racial Equality had not attended the Sept. 3 meeting, Powell replied that CORE's associate director, Lincoln Lynch, had been present.

Powell's Stand

As for himself, Powell said, his purpose was to try to get the "teen-agers and 20-year-olds, who I refer to as a new breed of cats" "channeled" so that they can assume constructive roles in American society. (*New York Times*, Sept. 8.)

Previously, another—and partly different — version of the Sept. 3 meeting had been given to the Associated Press by Ralph Moss, a 21-year-old Negro from Minneapolis who attended the conference and then decided to violate its decision not to give the press any interviews.

Moss said he violated the decision because he was "fearful of what it might mean. There was evident a great militancy that I'm afraid could lead to greater racial strife and violence."

He represented a recently formed Minneapolis group, Program for the Advancement of Community Education, Inc. (PACE), whose membership is predominantly white, and which has been called "Uncle Tom."

According to the AP dispatch printed in the *Minneapolis Tribune*, Sept. 4, Moss said the Sept. 3 meeting received committee reports and adopted resolutions calling for Negroes to:

"Reject both political parties, form black parties and vote for black people."

"Make every black man and woman a black voter."

"Determine whether capitalism or socialism is more feasible politically for the advancement of black power."

"Reject the unconditional non-violent theory and practice and accept the right of self-defense."

Moss gave the following account of the committee reports, which he claimed was based on his notes:

"Committee on the Definition of Black Power — Black power is the means for black people to make changes in society to achieve self-determination, self-respect and self-defense."

"Committee on Goals of Black Power — Black power should be aimed at: communicating with the

black masses; mobilization of the total black community; stressing the needs of a human rights bill; fighting for self-defense within black communities and elimination of 'Uncle Toms' as leaders of the black communities . . .

"Determining which is more politically feasible for the advancement of black power, capitalism or socialism; cultural revitalization; the attainment of full manhood rights for the black male; being wary of division among exponents of black power;

Future Plans

"Strengthening the economic power within the black community; retaining property and the use of the land, free from archaic laws within the black community, and making every black man and woman a black voter."

"Committee on Guidelines — the black man must use the ballot. He must either infiltrate major parties or start a new party. He must be offered voter education as well as registration. He must retire 'Uncle Toms' (in Congress) who represent no one but themselves."

"The economic boycott should have two aims: consumer education and cleansing the black ghetto of white merchants and to start Negro co-ops, Negro stores, etc."

"Money for starting these enterprises should come from the Negro upper or middle classes or from the white businessman, who is reaping profits from black ghettos."

Moss said that "the group also adopted what he termed a minority report, which was added to the record, calling for black nationalism," and that the recommendations for forming black parties and rejecting nonviolence were both adopted as resolutions.

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How Peruvian Peasants View Leader

"Devotion to Blanco Is Total"

(World Outlook) — The timing of the trial of Hugo Blanco and his co-defendants is significant. It comes in the wake of the crushing of the new guerrilla fronts that flared up in Peru last year. As part of the campaign that ended with the murder of Javier Heraud, Luis de la Puente and Guillermo Lobaton, the Belaúnde government opened a nationwide witchhunt. In the atmosphere of terror that still exists in Peru, the authorities evidently count on disposing of Hugo Blanco and other revolutionary leaders without touching off a reaction in the labor and peasant movements that could place the regime in immediate peril.

All kinds of difficulties have been placed in the way of Hugo Blanco's defense. "During the process of gathering information," reports the Aug. 20 issue of *Revolución Peruana*, the organ of the Frente de Izquierda Revolucionario [Revolutionary Left Front] which is headed by Hugo Blanco, "he was denied use of the most elementary juridical norms of defense. Even worse, a harsh regime was imposed on him and he was kept permanently incommunicado. His attorneys were jailed, as in the case of Dr. Victor Angeles, who was held for eight months in the penal colony of El Sepa in 1964, and likewise Dr. Alfredo Battilana who was held for three months in 1965."

During his three years and three months in prison at Arequipa, continues *Revolución Peruana*, Hugo Blanco "has been held incommunicado all this time, without visits even from his relatives. He has been held in isolation from the rest of the prison inmates. His correspondence, as well as reading matter, has been rigorously censored by the officers of the Republican Guard. In addition, Major G. R. Del Carpio has lately intensified his provocations against Hugo Blanco, through constant insults and open provocations, with the obvious aim of faking an attack in order to kill him in cold blood, as was done with the peasant leader of Chumbivilcas, Arcadio Hurtado, July 26, 1964, in the Cuzco jail.

"Due to all this, Hugo Blanco

has gone on hunger strikes 10 times as the only means to get better treatment, the longest being 28 days during Aug. 1965."

The political importance of the case can be gathered from the fact that in Peru, Hugo Blanco is a legendary figure among the millions of peasants. Outside of Peru, his standing can be judged by the following statement made by Che Guevara in Algiers, July 23, 1963:

"Hugo Blanco is the head of one of the guerrilla movements in Peru. He struggled stubbornly but the repression was strong. I don't know what his tactics were, but his fall does not signify the end of the movement. It is only a man that has fallen, but the movement continues. One time, when we were preparing to make our landing from the *Granma*, and when there was great risk that all of us would be killed, Fidel said: 'What is more important than us is the example we set.' It's the same thing. Hugo Blanco has set an example, a good example, and he struggled as much as he could. But he suffered a defeat, the popular forces suffered a defeat. It's only a passing stage. Afterward will come another stage."

Journalist's Opinion

In his book *Cuzco: Tierra y Muerte* [Cuzco: Land and Death], published in Lima in 1964, Hugo Neira of the staff of the Lima daily *Expreso*, described the way the peasants view Hugo Blanco:

"Fought by the right, his image distorted by prestige due to erroneous reports about him being a guerrilla fighter, injured by the silence, if not sabotage, of the traditional, bureaucratic groups of Communism, extolled by the FIR, feared and hated by the unorganized yanacunas and the hacendados, admired by the union ranks, Hugo Blanco looms over the whole South.

"This is the straight truth, without falsification, of what this man, who is a prisoner today in Arequipa, means to the peasant masses . . . 'We owe him everything,' say the peasants. In fact every change in Convención and elsewhere in the country, was ac-

celerated due to the danger they saw in the peasants having no hope other than hope in the revolutionary unionism of Blanco.

"Devotion to Blanco is total; they don't dare bring him to trial. I am referring to the unionized peasants. 'He is our chief,' they say . . . And in every peasant's home, there is an empty bed. It's the one that was waiting hopefully for the leader when he was going around the region organizing or when he was passing during the night, under the stars, fleeing from the police . . ."

Became Trotskyist

Hugo Blanco was a student of agronomy at the University of La Plata in Argentina when his interest was aroused in Trotskyism. He left the university and became a worker in a meat packing plant at Berisso. Rapidly proving his capacities, he became one of the leaders of the Trotskyist wing of the Partido Socialista de la Revolución Nacional [Socialist Party of the National Revolution], the predecessor of the present Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores [Revolutionary Workers Party], in Argentina.

Returning to Peru, he became a leader in a local of a building trades union in Lima and also of the Peruvian Trotskyist movement. He was one of the organizers of the demonstrations that greeted Richard Nixon in the ill-fated 1958 South American tour of the vice-president of the United States.

The Lima police sought to arrest Hugo Blanco for his role in organizing a welcome of this kind in Lima for Nixon, and he went into hiding in his home town, Cuzco. At the time, the peasant movement was on the rise in the area. The main peasant organization was dominated by lawyers belonging to the Communist Party.

Hugo Blanco became deeply involved in this movement. He had several advantages. Besides the understanding of the class struggle gained from his study of Trotskyist theory and his experience in practical work in both Argentina and Lima, his native tongue was Quechua, the language still spoken by the Peruvian peasants since the time of the Incas.

In contrast to the Communist Party leaders, who spoke only Spanish, Hugo Blanco became the first leader of Federación Campesina del Cuzco [Cuzco Peasant Federation] who could speak to the membership in their own language. He became a powerful exponent of the right of the peasants to preserve and to develop their own language and to use it in all matters relating to governmental and civic affairs.

Mass Struggle

In opposition to the Communist leaders, who were tied to a Stalinist background and who sought to confine the peasant struggle to merely legal means and court battles, Hugo Blanco advanced a program of mass struggle. The objective was to form powerful peasant unions that would engage in mass actions, particularly around the land question, under the guidance of a revolutionary socialist party.

This program did not deny the role of armed struggle, but visualized this, including the formation of guerrillas, as subordinate to the problem of organizing a revolutionary party and mobilizing the peasants and workers on a mass scale.

Under the leadership of Hugo Blanco, the peasants of the valley of La Convención registered huge successes. Two factors, however, prevented this movement from moving ahead to the conquest of power. One was the loss of militancy among those peasants who actually won plots of land. The other was the wide dissemina-



Hugo Blanco

tion of a superficial appreciation of the Cuban Revolution. To many revolutionary-minded youth, it appeared that a revolution could be won by merely constituting a small band of guerrillas willing to engage in heroic battles with the armed forces. What was lost sight of was the need to become deeply immersed in mass work. Isolated battles were not sufficient to set mass forces into motion.

A strong tendency thus appeared in Peru to misread the possibilities of guerrilla war. Hugo Blanco stood against this, doing

his best to put the role of guerrillas into proper focus. The distinctions he made were not widely known, however, and he himself became known as a guerrilla leader, despite his insistence on the primary importance of mass work and party building.

The Peruvian armed forces found it extremely difficult to capture Hugo Blanco, due to his close ties with the peasants. It was only when he had to enter Cuzco in desperate need of medical help that they finally got their hands on the young leader.

400 at Socialist Scholars Conference Sign Petition to Free Hugo Blanco

Almost 400 participants in the second Socialist Scholars Conference, held in New York, Sept. 9-11, signed a petition to Peruvian President Fernando Belaúnde Terry for amnesty for Hugo Blanco and his 28 co-defendants now on trial in Tacna, Peru.

The list was headed by the two main guest speakers of the conference, Isaac Deutscher, world-famous historian, and Professor Conor Cruise O'Brien, Albert Schweitzer Professor of Humanities, New York University.

Noted Signers

The signers included such distinguished academic figures and left American intellectuals as the newly-elected president of the Conference, Professor Eugene Genovese of Rutgers University, New Jersey; Paul Booth, a leader of Students for a Democratic Society; Herbert Aptheker, historian and leading theorist of the American Communist Party; Harvey Swados, novelist; Paul Sweezy, editor of *Monthly Review*; Professor Franz Schurmann, University of California, Berkeley; Professor Andres Gunder Frank, Sir George Williams University, Montreal, Canada; James Petras, University of California, Berkeley, student of Latin American affairs; Professor Marvin Gettleman, Columbia University; Professor Nathan Hare, Howard University, Washington, D.C.; Professor Robert S.

Brown, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, N. J.; James O'Connor, economist and writer on Latin American affairs, San Jose State College, California.

Also, Ruth Gage Colby, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Professor Oliver Lous, Antioch College, Ohio; Joseph Hansen, editor of *The Militant*; Victor Rabinowitz, civil liberties attorney; William Ash, philosopher; Alfred Evenitsky, editor, *Science & Society*; Emile Capouya, literary critic; Alex Munsell, publisher; Joseph M. Gilman, economist; Professor Aileen Kraditor, Rhode Island University; Dr. Annette Rubenstein, author and literary critic; George Novack, Marxist theoretician.

Frank Kofsky, historian, University of Pittsburgh; Professor David Herreshoff, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan; Lew Jones, National Chairman, Young Socialist Alliance; Manuela Schleicher, Columbia University; Saul Landau, writer; Bettina Aptheker, Berkeley student leader.

This group asked the Peruvian president to exercise clemency and immediately liberate Hugo Blanco and his co-defendants. Their voices lent support to the appeal made by the national Pro-Amnesty Committee of Peru to free all the political prisoners now behind bars in that country.

... Blanco Trial Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

during the more than three years he was held incommunicado in prison in Arequipa.

The charges against Hugo Blanco include involvement in the death of three members of the armed forces, killed during the struggles initiated by the government to suppress the peasant movement. He is charged in addition with "treason," dissemination of "red literature" and involvement in the training of peasants in the use of arms.

The highly political nature of the trial is revealed by the mere fact that the second day of the hearings (Aug. 31) was spent largely with the prosecution reading extracts from the literature distributed to the peasants in La Convención. The main point of the prosecution was that this "red literature" openly "incited" the land-hungry peasants to "rebellion."

On Sept. 1, the number of de-

fendants was increased to 29 when the peasant Basilio Alvarez, who had been sick, was brought in. The day was spent with the prosecution reading into the record depositions of witnesses concerning guerrilla incidents in which Hugo Blanco was allegedly involved. The session of Sept. 2 was spent in a similar way.

On Sept. 3, the prosecution's reading of the depositions of the defendants began. Hugo Blanco spent six and a half hours listening to the prosecution's version of what he had allegedly said during the investigative process. In the key case of Hernán Briceno Minauro, who was killed in a gun battle, Hugo Blanco described how he had fired in self-defense against the civil guard.

According to the press, the trial, which is proceeding in drumhead fashion in accordance with the usual procedure of Peruvian courts-martial, might last another six days.

SPEAKS AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Castro Analyzes Cuba's Problems

By Harry Ring

Fidel Castro delivered a major speech Aug. 29. Speaking at the closing session of the 12th congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, he addressed himself to a number of vital questions confronting the Cuban Revolution. He spoke for five hours.

The congress itself was marked by the dislodging of Lazaro Peña as general secretary of the labor confederation. He was replaced by Miguel Martin, 29.

Peña, a long-time member of the old Popular Socialist (Communist) Party, had been the target of widespread rank-and-file criticism for his bureaucratic practices. A number of his associates were also removed from their union posts by the congress.

In his speech, Castro vigorously replied to critics who were apparently suggesting that Peña's removal was the result of "sectarianism" on the part of himself and others associated with him in the July 26 Movement.

The bulk of the Cuban premier's address was devoted to the weighty problems confronting the revolution in the economic sphere. He also hit out at critics in Cuba and elsewhere who depicted him as a "petit bourgeois adventurer" who deviated from Marxism-Leninism. He replied that such criticism was a cover for failing to pursue a revolutionary line and for incompetence and bureaucratism in office. He declared the Cuban regime would continue to press for a revolutionary course at home and would maintain its support of revolutionary policies abroad.

Regarding the labor congress itself, he described the gathering as the most democratic and representative yet held. He said that the new, united Communist Party had made a point of not proposing candidates in any union local and that, in fact, party members in the unions had been asked not to be the first to make nominations, so that the mass of workers might freely nominate and elect those they felt should represent them at the congress.

Discussing the role of the unions in the revolution, he said a change had taken place. In the years immediately following the revolution, he said, a principal job of the unions was to eliminate the capitalist heritage of inequality of wages and working conditions between skilled and unskilled workers, between privileged and non-

privileged. This task, he said, has now largely been accomplished and the unions must tackle the task of helping to raise the quality and quantity of production.

There are many complex problems in this sphere, Castro explained. He commented somewhat ruefully that some were under the impression that the revolution had not only abolished the exploitation of human labor but the need for such labor as well.

A major problem, he said, was the drop in the productivity of labor after the revolution. He offered an extensive, pedagogic explanation of why there was such a drop. He didn't "denounce" those who were producing less, as the *New York Times* inaccurately reported. Rather he offered a basic explanation of the problem.

He said: "For many workers who were accustomed to seeing work as an instrument of exploitation... as an effort, as a sacrifice whose best fruits were enjoyed by others... the disappearance of capitalism, the disappearance of the overseer, the foreman, the owner, the rural guard, the disappearance of that whole system that forced them to work a maximum number of hours with a maximum of intensity, meant, simply, the relaxation of a series of pressures that forced them to that maximum effort in time and intensity."

Socialist Consciousness

"How could it be assumed," he asked, "that from one day to the next, every worker would become conscious of his great social responsibilities, of his great duties?"

"It was logical," he explained, "that one of the first consequences of the breaking of the chains of capitalist exploitation was a certain slackening of discipline, a certain relaxation of the intensity of work, a certain drop in production, because the means being used by the capitalists to make the workers produce could only be substituted by a socialist conscience — and a socialist conscience could not be created in a day."

Many workers, he added, who were ready to fight and die for the revolution, still took an easy-going attitude toward their work. "They did not see work as the fundamental instrument for the liberation of a people... They did not see with full clarity that work was their fundamental social duty."

However, he stressed, this was only one aspect of the problem. Another was the lack of trained administrative and supervisory personnel. For example, he pointed to the fact that of the thousands of foremen appointed in the first years of the revolution, not one was a graduate of a technical school. Some had not gone beyond the second grade in school.

Discussing the perspectives of the Cuban economy, he said the central task of the revolution for a whole period of time must be the development of agriculture, rather than industry. It is only in this way, he said, that the people could be adequately fed and, at the same time, the products made readily available for export abroad to secure the many commodities Cuba needs and cannot realistically hope to produce itself in the near future.

A key problem is the shortage of agricultural labor. Whereas prior to the revolution, there were thousands of jobless agricultural workers, this situation is now drastically altered. Thousands of farmhands joined the construction industry whose ranks have tripled since the revolution. Thousands of others who were sharecroppers or day laborers now own and devote themselves to the cultivation of their own piece of land. More than 10,000 farm workers are attending agricultural institutes.

The solution to this labor shortage, Castro said, lies in a qualitative advance in mechanization. He discussed a number of types of farm equipment already being used, or in the planning stage.

It is no real solution, he argued, to look to volunteer labor from students and city workers as a solution to the problem. Some people, he said, seem to want to solve all problems with such labor. Volunteer labor, he said, must be regarded as an instrument of education, not an instrument of production.

Emphasizing that many officials did not fully grasp the need for mechanization as the basic solution, Castro argued eloquently against those who would solve the problem of the farm labor shortage with prisoner labor.

"When a problem arises," he said, "everybody asks for volunteers, students, women or prisoners to help. A plan is conceived. There are not enough hands. Everybody says prisoners should be used."

"I say: No. Prisoners' work should be aimed at their rehabilitation. Do people want to turn this country into a concentration camp? When they plan to do something, all they can think of is the use of prisoners surrounded by barbed wire. No. The revolution does not mean slave work."

One way the labor shortage can be alleviated, he said, is through the greater use of women in farm production. Stressing that women must not be put in a position of doing heavy work, he said there were a number of forms of agricultural activity that women could effectively engage in, and that such work was already proceeding on a planned, organized basis, with women working in brigades while adequate nursery care was provided for their children.

Turning to the problem of the housing shortage, he said that he and other government officials were constantly besieged wherever they went by people in need of housing. Declaring that the need was genuine and widespread, he went on to explain that it could not be solved on an individual basis, that trying to find a home for a particular individual who needed a home could only be done at the expense of another needy person. The only meaningful solution, he insisted, was the rapid expansion of the housing program. This required, first of all, he said, an expansion of the cement industry. He reported on work already in progress for a significant step-up in cement production.

Castro cited a number of gains in the sphere of production and progress in a number of social spheres.

Abolition of Rent

He announced that the Council of Ministers intended to adopt a law that would abolish all rents by 1970 at the latest. (Many Cuban city dwellers already are freed of rent.) He said this loss of income would be made up in a number of ways. For example, a number of ice cream plants are being built, and the revenue from the ice cream will make up for a share of the lost rent income. It is better, he observed, to have people engaged in producing ice cream than in doing all the bookkeeping and other paper work necessary for the collection of rent.

Many of the problems he was raising, he said, will be fully discussed and decided upon at the first congress of the new party which will be held within one year. The congress will decide such issues as moral vs. material incentives for production; autonomous financing by individual enterprises, or budget financing in accordance with an overall government plan, etc.

Turning to critics, who he said charged him with "departing from the manuals," Fidel declared: "We



BUILDERS. Cuban soldiers work on concrete slabs for pre-fabricated homes. Cuba is seeking to expand its cement industry so it can provide more of the homes that are needed.

are capable of departing from the manuals. We are capable of using our heads. Only maniacs and fools can believe they have a monopoly of the truth. The papacy is a medieval institution and pontifical infallibility is the furthest thing that can be found from Marxist thought."

Now is not the first time, he recalled, that some people thought he and his co-thinkers were mistaken. Such people also thought so when the July 26 forces put forward the possibility of revolution, the possibility of armed struggle, the possibility of taking power.

Everyone has the right to his own views, he continued, and socialism can be built only if there are a great number of currents of revolutionary thought. But there can be no imposition of views, he declared.

Against Exclusionism

Answering the charge of sectarianism over the changes in the union leadership, he declared: "We have always been enemies of all forms of sectarianism. We have never favored excluding anyone simply because he was not originally part of our rank and file... On the contrary, we have been systematic enemies of, and preached against such procedures."

"Still," he added, "there are some who try to hide behind this accusation in order to cover up their shortcomings, their incompetence."

The masses, he declared, will not permit "the incompetent, the overly ambitious and those who abuse their power" to lead a union.

On the question of Cuba's basic political line, Castro declared: "We do not forget that we are a part of this world, that our fate is the fate of this world, that our victory is the victory of this world against imperialism and that the defeat of that world would be our defeat and our slavery... The other alternative is to be like ostriches, stick our head in the sand."

"And I don't think," he emphasized, "that our people ever will listen to those who preach, or to those who may preach the cowardly, unworthy and infamous policy of the ostrich... Our line, of course, is one of full solidarity with the revolutionary movement..."

Castro then read a press dispatch reporting that Eduardo Frei, Christian Democratic president of Chile, had called upon him to show which government had done more for its people, Cuba or Chile.

Proceeding to a devastating reply, Fidel cited the great social

gains of the Cuban Revolution and added that Cuba had outstripped Chile in one overriding way: It had taken back its resources and industries from the imperialists and was operating them for the benefit of the people. He challenged Frei to do likewise.

Noting that the Socialist Party of Chile and the left wing of Frei's party had expressed the same view of the Frei regime as the Cubans, he added that "a so-called Communist — perhaps he believes he is one, and perhaps he actually is," a man by the name of Millas, who had been in Cuba with a Chilean parliamentary delegation, had expressed opposition to Castro's July 26 blast at Frei.

Declaring he would not enter into a polemic on the issue, Castro said: "The Communist Party of Chile has issued no declaration in support of Millas' statement. It has participated in rallies of solidarity and defense of the Cuban Revolution and has made statements of solidarity on the occasion of the 26th of July and — in our opinion — has taken no belligerent attitude toward us."

"Must all parties agree?" he added. "No. We cannot force anyone to think as we do, but nobody can force us to think the same way as those we believe to be mistaken."

Indonesian Assesses Reasons Behind Defeat

An exceptionally important document has been published in the September 16 issue of *World Outlook*, the international labor press service. This is an analysis of the role of the Communist Party of Indonesia, leading to the fatal bloodbath of at least 300,000 persons last fall. The article is by a young member of the party now living in exile.

In "Lessons from a Defeat," the young revolutionary examines the causes and meaning of the tragic defeat suffered by his party. T. Soedarso questions the PKI's policy of seeking to achieve socialism by peaceful means; he questions the PKI's coalition with the Indonesian national bourgeoisie; and he attacks the whole method of constructing the party.

This thoroughgoing examination is the most detailed analysis of the Indonesian disaster that has appeared in the Western press. Copies may be obtained at 873 Broadway in New York City, or by writing *World Outlook*, P.O. Box 635 Madison Sq. Station, New York, N.Y., 10010. They are 50 cents each.

Int'l Socialist Review Becomes a Bi-Monthly

The *International Socialist Review* has announced that beginning with the January-February, 1967, issue, the magazine will go on a bi-monthly publication schedule. Since 1954, the Marxist theoretical magazine has been published on a quarterly basis. The new subscription price will be \$2.50 for six issues, and single issues will remain at 50 cents apiece.

Publication on a bi-monthly basis will enable the ISR to a wider coverage of topical events and print timely material on the development of the world revolutionary struggle that could not be included in the less frequent editions on the quarterly schedule.

Those subscribing to the bi-monthly at this time will begin their subscriptions with the forthcoming fall, 1966, issue of the magazine, the last on the old schedule, which includes the 1964-1966 index. Featured articles in this issue are "The Case Against 'Pacification'" by Joseph Hansen and the "Political Crisis in China" by George Novack. Orders should be sent by check or money order to 875 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

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.]

Demand Blanco's Freedom

Gainesville, Fla.

Several members of the University of Florida Socialist Union, including myself, have communicated to the Peruvian authorities our protest against the imprisonment and proposed secret trial of peasant leader Hugo Blanco. (The government is asking the death penalty.)

Although it is usually not becoming for socialists to give such people advice on how to handle their problems, we told President Belaunde this:

If Hugo Blanco should die at the hands of the government, his martyred spirit will remain to inspire thousands more like him throughout the hemisphere.

They should think how little time it took to vindicate the assassinated Malcolm X.

I want to underline *The Militant's* suggestion that readers protest to the Peruvian government. Do it while there is still time. Remember what inspiration the Latin American people's struggle was to us at a time when North American politics were more barren than now. That is the least we can do.

Jan Garrett

The Luftig Case

New York, N. Y.

The military court that convicted the Fort Hood Three has hardly closed the door on either the issues themselves or, indeed, on the fate of Pvt. Mora, Pfc. Johnson and Pvt. Samas.

The defense rested on the argument that the war in Vietnam is in violation of the law of the land, and that the three did not wish to take part in this illegal activity. The military court refused to deal with this issue, and instead convicted them on the narrower grounds of disobeying an order.

Stanley Faulkner, the attorney for the Fort Hood GIs, happens as well, to be the attorney for Pvt. Robert Luftig, who earlier brought suit against the government, seeking to enjoin them from sending him to Vietnam on the same grounds.

Since he had not previously received an order to go, the case lacked the dramatic impact of the Fort Hood Three. Also in the Luftig case, Luftig was the plaintiff, and the government (Defense Secretary McNamara) the defendant.

That case currently is up before the Court of Appeals in Wash., D.C. — and will likely go to the Supreme Court within the year. If Luftig's suit is validated, there is a strong chance that the Fort Hood Three conviction can be invalidated.

Funds are still urgently needed to prosecute the Luftig case, and any contributions may be sent to: Luftig vs. McNamara Committee, 50 West 96th Street, New York, N. Y. 10025.

Martin Shepard, M.D.

S.F. Court Victory

San Francisco, Calif.

The case against the leader of a local campaign for liberalized abortion laws in San Francisco was dropped last week after the judge ruled the city ordinance she violated was unconstitutional.

"Now I can paper the town with leaflets, and that's exactly what I plan to do," said Patricia Maginnis, head of the Society for Humane Abortions.

The judge cited constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, both Federal and State.

"Free speech necessitates the means of distribution," his ruling stated.

He noted that the United States Supreme Court had held unconstitutional "ordinances of four different municipalities which either banned or imposed prior restrictions on the distribution of handbills."

The city code section has also been superceded by a section of the State Business and Profession Code, Judge Leo Friedman said. The State Code section makes the writing or publishing of information concerning abortions a felony.

The intent of the state law is, he said, to prohibit the distribution "except for purposes of public health, by any person who is not commercially interested . . . in the sale of any medicine or means which may be used for the prevention of conception."

Joan Jordan

Hits Support of Aptheker

Berkeley, Calif.

As a revolutionary socialist, Marxist, and Trotskyist, I am very disturbed at your "critical support" of Herbert Aptheker's congressional campaign in Brooklyn. In view of the lengthy and, for the most part, valid criticism of the Stalinists and their program and method of operation, it is clear that your sole reason for supporting Aptheker is that he represents a "tendency in the working class." In fact, you so state right at the beginning of the article.

I think it is unfortunate that I should have to remind you of the fact that Stalinism is not a working class tendency; perhaps in the working class, but certainly not of the working class. Surely you know that to the extent that the American Stalinists are a political tendency, their loyalty is to the Russian ruling bureaucracy and not even (in the case of the United States) in a token manner to the American working class. "The Communist Party of the United States is different from its sister parties in such countries as France and Italy. It has all their vices — cynicism, opportunism unrestrained by any consideration of class principle, readiness for any treachery — without their virtue: A firm base of support in the mass movement of the most militant workers which deprives the leadership of a free hand and compels them to take sentiments of the workers into account in every turn of their policy . . ." So said a resolution adopted by the national committee of the Socialist Workers Party, May, 1953. Surely you don't think that Stalinism has improved its situation with regard to the above points since 1953! Hence, your basis for supporting the Stalinists at the present time and precisely for reasons that negate your above-quoted statement clearly lacks substance!

One final point. Lest you dis-

Thought for the Week

"On the evening news tonight comes the information that although there are presently 25,000 United States troops in Thailand, they are only there in an 'advisory' capacity to provide weapons training and the like. Does the government expect us to believe that story twice?" — A letter to the New York Times from David F. Phillips.

regard your own stated realization that the Aptheker campaign is not likely to "break with the Democratic Party," I urge you to take into account the real reason that Aptheker is running, namely to bring respectability, or at least legitimacy, to the Communist Party after years of ruling class persecution. And, in view of this fact, remember that there is a radical antiwar candidate, Hal Levin, who is running in the same district and who does offer some perspective for a break with the two major parties. Would it not have been more appropriate for supporters of the radical antiwar movement, such as you are, to endorse someone like Levin instead of one, who, in the jargon appropriate to your 1953 resolution, is nothing more than a representative of "Stalinist treachery"?

I'm sorry that it is necessary that I tell "Trotskyists" these elementary political facts of life, but even more regretful is that there is slim chance this letter will be printed for the benefit of

the true revolutionaries within and about the SWP.

Michael Friedman

[The Socialist Workers Party statement explaining why it was extending critical support to Herbert Aptheker in his campaign for congress appeared in our issue of Sept. 5. We would take note, however, of a point of importance raised in the above letter. It is stated, apparently disparagingly, that one reason Aptheker is running is "to bring respectability, or at least legitimacy to the Communist Party after years of ruling class persecution."

[Leaving aside the question of the Communist Party's desire for "respectability," its desire for legitimacy is an entirely valid one that every socialist and every partisan of civil liberties should support without reservation. This is, in fact, a good reason to give Aptheker critical support. Such support will strike a blow at the McCarthyite concept that some political tendencies are not "legitimate" and therefore to be suppressed.—Editor.]

It Was Reported in the Press

A Good Question — The Sept. 11 *New York Times* reported: "President Johnson had another opportunity to raise with Jewish visitors one of his persistent complaints about some members of the American Jewish community. Why, he is said to have wondered, are so many distinguished Jewish leaders and rabbis opposed to his policies in Vietnam?" Maybe they remember Adolph.

Couldn't Happen to a Nicer Guy — Johnson's popularity has slipped to the lowest point since he entered the White House, according to the findings of a Louis Harris poll released Sept. 12. The survey showed only 50 percent of the voters feel he is doing a good job as president, as compared to 54 percent in July.

The Solution — Mrs. Fred J. Tooze, fighting president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, told a convention of the group that in one month the government had shipped 270,000 fifths of demon rum to the GIs in Vietnam. If we were a member of the group, we would have promptly introduced a resolution to bring the boys home now.

Money Grows — Capitalists, it is often explained, are entitled to their profits because they "earn" them. If so, Sarah Getty, mother of multi-millionaire J. Paul Getty, has continued to earn money at a steady clip since she died in 1941. A trust fund of \$3.5 million she set up in 1934 is now worth nearly \$300 million. One of Getty's sons has filed a suit to lay hands on \$7 million of it which he says is overdue him. Maybe his father will argue he didn't earn it.

Nothing Suits Them — As officials in Monmouth County, New Jersey, were considering a proposal to prosecute unwed mothers who apply for welfare aid to dependent children, the director of the Parents Aid Society was arrested on the steps of the Monmouth County Courthouse for displaying birth control information.

New Jersey law forbids the dissemination of such information. William Baird, the man arrested, is planning a constitutional test of the law.

'And Now a Brief Message . . .' — Sixty Loew's theaters will offer chicken sandwiches, hamburgers and Chinese egg rolls at the popcorn and candy counters. The next move, we predict, will be to add commercial breaks to the films so the patrons can step into the lobby for a quick snack.

Moscow vs. New York — An official of the New York fire department is going to Moscow to find out why that city reports only 1,000 fires a year while New York, which is only a third larger, reports 30,000. Maybe it's because in Moscow they don't have slumlords to pay off city inspectors to overlook building violations.

Proud of Your Country? — A Sept. 9 Saigon dispatch to the *N.Y. Times* reported: "Pleased

with the effectiveness of chemical-defoliation and crop-destruction missions, the United States military is taking steps to triple the capability of these efforts."

Opening Gambit — Recently we reported that a U.S. card company that sent several thousand acres of spades to Vietnam to be dropped on guerrilla territory because they said they had heard the guerrillas regard it as a death omen. Now a California firm offers "a rich two-tone satin aluminum ace of spades" to be sent to GIs at a special discount price of five for \$5.

A Proposal — Franklin Roosevelt, Liberal Party candidate for governor of New York, proposed that gubernatorial candidates set a limit of \$1 million as a "reasonable" amount to spend on the campaign. Judy White, Socialist Workers candidate, indicated she is willing to think about it.

—Harry Ring

Announcing The

Fall 1966

International Socialist Review

Featuring Joseph Hansen on the roots of U.S. counter-revolutionary strategy in Vietnam; George Novack on the political crisis in China; Ernest Germain on current developments in the USSR; Franz J. T. Lee on Bantu education in South Africa; a 1933 open letter by Leon Trotsky to revolutionaries in South Africa; a 1964-66 index.

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Court Gets New Facts On Sobell Frame-Up

NEW YORK — Arguments for a new hearing for Morton Sobell were heard before Federal Judge, Edward Weinfeld, here Sept. 12. Important new evidence was presented by Sobell's attorneys to demonstrate that he and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were framed-up by the government when they were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage.

A handwriting expert testified in an affidavit that there was forgery on a key piece of government evidence. This was a registration card from an Albuquerque, N.M., hotel, purporting to show that Harry Gold, principal government witness, was in Albuquerque on June 3, 1945. At the trial, he had sworn that on that day, he had obtained atomic secrets from David Greenglass, another government witness.

The handwriting expert, Elizabeth McCarthy, an established authority in the field, found the registration card to have been tampered with in a number of ways. Sobell's attorneys said the hotel clerk involved would testify if subpoenaed.

The charge that the registration card was forged was buttressed when William Kunstler, an attorney for Sobell, told Judge Weinfeld that a 14-hour tape recording of interviews between Gold and his attorney, made prior to Gold turning state's witness, made no reference to his being in Albuquerque on that date, and in fact he had never heard of Greenglass, who had not yet been arrested. The judge agreed to listen to the tape.

Also presented to the court were the affidavits of Dr. Philip Morrison and Dr. Henry Linschitz, two scientists who played a key role in the development of the atomic bomb. They testified that a purported drawing of the bomb that David Greenglass said he had passed on to the Rosenbergs was a worthless "caricature" of the of the bomb.

Won Declassification

Sobell's attorneys had won a court order to obtain government declassification of the impounded sketch after attention was focused on it by Miriam and Harry Schneir in their book on the case, *Invitation to An Inquest*.

The Schneirs had also obtained the tape recording of Gold's interview with his attorney.

In arguing against a hearing for Sobell, now serving a 30-year term, the government did not attempt to refute the explosive new charges presented by Sobell's attorneys. They simply kept insisting there was no new factual basis for a re-trial. Virtually conceding the so-called drawing of the bomb was worthless, they argued that in the original trial, the government had merely sought to prove

Schneir to Speak At New York Forum

NEW YORK — Walter Schneir, co-author of *Invitation to an Inquest*, the book which has played a major role in the re-opening of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, will speak on the important new developments in the case at the Militant Labor Forum.

The meeting will be held Friday evening, Sept. 23, 8:30 p.m., at the forum hall, 873 Broadway, at 18th St.

that it contained the "principle" of the bomb.

This was easily refuted by Marshall Perlin, one of Sobell's lawyers. He recalled that the whole case, and the hysteria whipped up around it, had been based on the charges that the Rosenbergs had given the very "secret" of the bomb to the Russians.

In fact, in passing the death sentence on the Rosenbergs, presiding Judge Kaufman had righteously declared that their alleged act had brought on the Korean war because they had unleashed Soviet "aggression" by giving them the "secret" of the bomb.

Judge Weinfeld said it would take "a little while" before he would make a decision on a new hearing for Sobell.

Further information on the case may be obtained from the Committee to Free Morton Sobell, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011.



Morton Sobell

Detroit Compensation Sought In Shooting of 3 Socialists

DETROIT, Sept. 7 — A petition was filed by Atty. Ernest Goodman with the Detroit Common Council today, requesting funds for burial, medical and rehabilitation expenses for the victims of the shooting last spring at the Socialist Workers Party headquarters here. On May 16, Edward Waniolek entered the party headquarters with the avowed intention of "killing Communists."

Waniolek gunned down three young men working at the headquarters. Leo Bernard, 27, was killed. Jan Garrett, 22, and Walter Graham, 19, were seriously injured by multiple bullet wounds.

Jan Garrett was wounded in the shoulder, hip and thigh. "From the shattering blow to his left hip, he has developed a condition known as aseptic necrosis," Goodman explained. "He will not be able to resume weight bearing on his left leg for at least a year, and the eventual prognosis is uncertain." His expenses to date total \$2,200, "but substantial additional" care will be necessary.

Walter Graham was in the Detroit General Hospital for 48 days. He is presently receiving outpatient treatment for his injuries, and will not be able to engage in physical work for a year. His expenses to date are \$2,300, and he, too, will require additional care.

Burial costs for Leo Bernard were \$538.

Their assailant, Waniolek, was known to the police as a potentially dangerous person. He had been under investigation by both the



Leo Bernard

U.S. Secret Service and the Detroit police. Police Detective Rowjowski, as early as March, two months before the shooting, urged Waniolek's wife to have him institutionalized. When she refused, nothing further was done by the police.

Attorney Goodman argues that "Michigan law specifically gives the police the authority to take the initiative in instituting commitment proceedings against a socially dangerous person where the

immediate family is unwilling or unable to do so.

"The police should not have placed the burden solely on the wife. For her to have proceeded may well have made her part of the 'Communist Conspiracy' to Waniolek's distorted brain and resulted in her own death.

"In any event, Waniolek's threats were directed to others in the community, to whom the police owed some responsibility for protection."

City Should Pay

Mr. Goodman concluded his plea to the Common Council with the observation that, "It would be ironic if the ultimate workings of our system of justice, in dealing with the results of this tragedy, were to result in the payment by the public for the hospitalization, treatment and ultimate cure of Waniolek, and to have the bodies of the innocent victims of his bullets to be ministered by families who are unable to afford the cost of their care and rehabilitation."

Friends of the victims are gathering thousands of names of citizens urging the Council to act favorably on the petition.

The expenses involved in the continuing surgery and medical treatment of Jan Garrett and Walter Graham are an urgent problem. Contributions can be sent to: Emergency Medical Fund for Bernard, Garrett and Graham, c/o English Department, Wayne State University, Detroit, 48202. Professor David Herreshoff and Dr. Paul Lowinger are co-chairmen of this fund.

N. Y. Dems Back LBJ on Vietnam

NEW YORK — On Sept 7, the state convention of the Democratic Party hailed Lyndon Baines Johnson as "a man of peace" in its platform for the November state elections, and said it shared with Johnson "his deep concern over the hostilities in Vietnam." The Democrats' Vietnam plank is a 100 percent endorsement of Johnson's aggression in the Southeast Asian country.

The plank was adopted after a move to include criticism of the war was threatened by Reform Democrats. Johnson sent "troublemaker" W. Averell Harriman to sit in on meetings where the plank was drafted, and the question was not settled until Harriman put his stamp of approval on the final version. The unanimous vote for the final platform represented complete capitulation by the Reformers before the Johnson administration.

The Reformers went into the convention as critics, not opponents, of the U.S. aggression. They originally pressed for the following points: 1) "Recognition of the Vietcong as a party to the war and, hence, to any negotiations designed to bring it to an end"; 2) "Cessation of bombing attacks on north Vietnam"; 3) "Declaration of an open-ended ceasefire in south Vietnam to test the other side's reaction"; 4) "Active support to truly free elections in south Vietnam, irrespective of their outcome"; and 5) "Regardless of the course the war may take, we reaffirm our belief in the right of dissent, whether in the halls of Congress, within the councils of our party or in the streets. We deplore, in this connection, the recent attempts by the House Un-American Activities Committee, to harass opponents of the war in

Vietnam through the use of the subpoena power."

The Reformers had a group of 30 delegates backing their plank, but when the administration put the pressure on, they all capitulated and voted for the administration stand.

Senator Robert Kennedy, touted by some as a "peace" advocate, wanted to avoid the issue. He tried to steer the convention away from adopting any Vietnam position on the ground that state elections shouldn't raise issues of foreign policy. Kennedy has now thrown himself behind the Democratic slate headed by Frank O'Connor.

The Democratic Party plank on Vietnam repeats Johnson's phony stand on "peace" negotiations, used by the administration as a cover for the continued and deliberate escalation of the war. It seeks to deny the fact that the U.S. is the sole aggressor in Vietnam by placing "responsibility" on the north Vietnamese, and by "condemning aggression" just after lauding LBJ as "a man of peace." It makes clear there will be no U.S. withdrawal until an "agreement" — forced on Vietnam by U.S. military might — is reached. And, when this "agreement" is imposed, and not until, a little more money will be used to help poor people!

Supports Escalation

Most important, it gives unqualified support to Johnson and his "efforts" to "end hostilities!" These "efforts" have been precisely the escalation of the war, which Johnson, in his 1984 new-speak, proclaims to be for the purpose of securing "peace."

One little bone was thrown to the Reformers, after it was carefully cleaned of all nourishment.

The Democrats struck out all references to the HUAC witchhunt, etc., from the Reformer's original plank. They left a statement that Americans have the right "to hold opinions of their own" and have the "free right of dissent." It sure is nice of them to reaffirm the Constitution — after removing any criticism of real attacks on Constitutional rights.

The capitulation by the Reformers shows clearly that, when the chips are down, their first loyalty is to the Democratic Party. They have placed their support behind a full endorsement of Johnson's dirty war in Vietnam.

The Reformer's capitulation and the Democratic pro-war stand are hardly surprising. The Democratic Party is a party of the capitalist rulers of this country who are responsible for the war in Vietnam. Those who are in this party owe their allegiance first and foremost to this war-breeding capitalist system.

The only way voters in New York can register their opposition to the war in Vietnam in November is to vote for the Socialist Workers Party slate headed by Judy White, the only statewide candidates running against the war in Vietnam.

Democratic Platform on Vietnam

[The following is the New York Democratic Party's Vietnam plank.]

This 1966 New York State Democratic Convention supports and commends the President as a man of peace. It shares with him his deep concern over the hostilities in Vietnam. It condemns aggression from any quarter and urges all citizens to support the President, Senator Robert F. Kennedy and all others with effective authority in their efforts to end hostilities, and hereby declares itself in favor of:

A peace conference under the auspices of any mutually acceptable authority, at which all interested parties will be present.

Subject to an agreement emerging from the peace conference, the United States and north Vietnam jointly submit a timetable for the withdrawal of their forces from south Vietnam.

The recognition that it is the mutual responsibility of both the north Vietnamese and the United States to help bring about a peace conference.

That if an agreement is obtained, additional monies, manpower and efforts promised for the Great Society and the war on poverty be used for that purpose.

The New York State Democratic Convention respects the right of all Americans to hold opinions of their own and the free right of dissent.